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Japan Declares War on U.S., Bombs Hawaii, Philippines, Guam; Congress to Act Today; Tokio Troops Invade Malaya and Thailand

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By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Japan declared war on the United States today. An electrified nation immediately united for a terrific struggle ahead. President Roosevelt was expected to ask Congress for a declaration of war tomorrow. During the day, Japanese planes bombed Honolulu, Pearl Harbor, and Hickam, Field, Hawaii, without warning. In a broadcast from Honolulu, some 350 soldiers were reported dead at Hicham Field, with numerous casualties at the other points of attack.

Manila Reported Quiet

At first the White House announced that Manila also had been bombed. But the Associated Press correspondent there reported at 4:25 p. m., Eastern Standard time, that Manila was quiet.

Then, the Tokio government announced that Japan had entered a state of war with the United States and Great Britain as of 6 a. m., tomorrow (Monday).

As day broke over the Far Pacific, the White House announced that Japanese planes had also attacked the American-owned island naval base at Guam. Just previously the Navy had told of an unidentified squadron of planes appearing over the island. No further details were available immediately.

With the question of a joint session of Congress tomorrow still indefinite, Speaker Rayburn advised all members of the House "to be on hand" at noon tomorrow.

But President Roosevelt hardly waited for the Japanese declaration. As soon as he heard of the bombing he ordered the Army and Navy to carry out previously prepared and highly secret plans for the defense of the country.

Army airmen engaged Japanese fighting planes over Honolulu. In the city below them ,the White House said, a heavy loss of life had been inflicted, together with extensive damage to property.

At the same time, the Chief Executive called his Cabinet into extraordinary session for 8:30 p. m., and invited Congressional leaders to join the group a half hour later. Prior to this meeting, Roosevelt began the draft of a special message to Congress and if the general sentiment in official Washington quarters was any indication, Japan's declaration of war would be met in like terms by the Commander-in-Chief.

From a high Congressional source, it was learned the President had mentioned the possibility of a joint session of Congress tomorrow. This naturally led to speculation that the Chief Executive would address it and ask in person, as did Woodrow Wilson in 1917, that it declare war.

Full War Basis

Regardless of this, there was no doubt that the country was at war. The capital went onto a full wartime basis within an hour after the attacks were reported. In addition to the President's orders to the Army and Navy, Secretary Stimson ordered the mobilization of all military personnel. All officvers were ordered to report in uniform.

Provost marshall guards, wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles were put on duty about the War Department and other important centers.

And, from the War Department came an announcement to the press that all information regarding the "strength, location, designation, composition and movement of U. S. troops or Army transports outside the continental limits of the United States are designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

The meaning was plain: Any publication of such information would be followed by prosecution.

The capital was amazed and surprised at the day's tragically dramatic developments. At most a Japanese attack on Thailand had been foreseen. That the Japs had attacked the distant Pearl Harbor stronghold and Honolulu seemed incredible.

But the capital was calm about it, too. A small, subdued crowd gathered in front of the White House, looking for all the world like any Sunday accumulation of sightseers. To all outward appearances, that was the only indication that war finally had engulfed the nation.

Apparently at almost the exact time of the Pacific bombings, the Japanese Embassy called the State Department for an appointment which carrier the futile peace negotiations of the last few months to a fitful and flickering conclusion.

Tokio's two Ambassadors here, Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, were seeking an appointment. They arrived 20 minutes late for it and Secretary Hull kept them waiting for 15 more before receiving them.

Tight-Lipped

Gone was the blithe breezy aplomb, which had characterized their numerous previous visits to the Department. There was a

tight-lipped, almost embarrassed smile for newsmen, and an absolute refusal to answer questions. Kurusu paced the diplomatic reception room. Nomura sat stolidly upon a leather divan, only a frequently tapping foot betraying his perturbation.

Finally they were admitted to the Secretary's office. To him Nomura handed Japan's reply to this country's formula for peace in the Pacific. Gravely, Hull read it. Then the Secretary of State turned toward the Japanese Ambassador and in a "tone of the greatest indignation," as the Department later described it, told him he had never seen a document so "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions." Wordlessly the Japanese left.

It was apparent immediately that the nation was uniting for the struggle ahead, forgetting the bitter battle of words between those who had opposed the Administration's foreign policy and its supporters.

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) a leader of the Senate bloc opposed to the President's foreign policy, promptly made this statement:

Lick Hell Out of 'Em

"The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them."

After calling tonight's Cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt went into consultation with his Secretaries of War and Navy, an the Army's Chief of State, General George C. Marshall.

Stephen Early, the President's Secretary said tonight's conference would concern itself more with international relations than with military and naval strategy. He noted that the group did not include the chairmen of the military and naval committees.

Those invited from Congress were Vice President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, Rep. McCormack (.-Mass.), the Democratic floor leader; Chairman Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Rep. Martin (R.-Mass.), the Republican floor leader; Rep. Eaton (R.-N. J.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Senator McNary (R.-Ore.), the Republican leader; Senator Austin (R.-Vt.), the assistant Republican leader; Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.), the majority floor leader. In the event of Barkley's inability to attend, Senator Hill (D.-Ala.), the assistant leader, was designated to take his place.

Announcing the President's action for the protection of American territory. Early declared that so far as is known now the attacks were "made wholly without warning—when both nations were at peacea—nd were delivered within an hour or so of the time that the Japanese Ambassadors had gone to the State Department to hand to the Secretary of State Japan's reply to the Secretary's memorandum of the 26th.

Promptly, Navy officers said that long prepared counter-measures against Japanese surprise attacks had been ordered into operation and were "working smoothly." And within a few minutes, the War Department ordered all military personnel in this country into uniform.

Army Ship Hit

A little later, the White House reported an Army transport loaded with lumber had been torpedoed 1,300 miles west of San Francisco. This is well east of Hawaii.

The first announcement did not say whether the ship was sunk or whether there was loss of life. Ten minutes later a freighter was reported in distress 700 miles west of California.

In London Prime Minister Churchill immediately met with U. S. Ambassador Winant. It was expected the British would immediately join America as Churchill had promised.

Little information was immediately available regarding the strength of the Japanese air attacks. CBS said one Jap attack on Honolulu numbered 150 planes.

General Order

The Army's order affected not only the thousands of officers on duty in Washington, who have thus far performed their functions in civilian clothes to avoid a "militaristic" appearance, but all officers in every Corps Area, the United States' possessions and outlying bases.

Washington was expected to blossom tomorrow as a city of uniforms, because huge numbers of officers have been pouring in to the city for months to perform the Army's "overhead" functions.

At the Navy Department, officials said that all inquiries as to operations were being referred to the White House, but officers informally reported that for several months all American warships in the Pacific had been in constant readiness for battle and that vigorous counter-measures had long been planned for such incidents as the Japanese surprise attacks on Manila and Pearl Harbor.

7 KILLED, MANY INJURED BY BOMBS IN HONOLULU; FIRES SET IN CITY AREA

Japanese Planes Strafe Streets Of Wahiawa, Two Shot Down—Fifty Raiders Counted—M-Day Defense Measures Put Into Effect

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By EUGENE BURNS
Associated Press Correspondent

Honolulu, Dec. 7—Japanese bombs killed at least seven persons and injured many others, three seriously, in a surprise morning aerial attack on Honolulu today.

Army officials announced that two Japanese planes had been shot down in the Honolulu area.

The dead, not immediately identified, included three Caucasians, two Japanese and a 10-year-old Portuguese girl.

Several fires were started in the city area, but all were immediately controlled.

M-Day Decree Issued

Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter proclaimed M-day emergency defense measures immediately in effect. He appointed Eduard Doty in charge of the major disaster council.

The M-day proclamation establishes civilian-military control of traffic and roads, and permits the Governor to issue food-ration regulations.

First reports said ten or more persons were injured when enemy planes sprayed bullets on the streets of Wahiawa, a town of around 3,000 population, about twenty miles northwest of Honolulu.

Attack Also Aimed At Oahu

This report indicated the aerial attack was aimed at points on the Island of Oahu, other than Honolulu and the heavily fortified Pearl Harbor naval base.

The attack ended at about 9.25 A. M. (2.55 P. M., E.S.T.), lasting for approximately an hour and fifteen minutes.

Witnesses said they counted at least fifty planes in the initial attack, which the army said started at 8.10 A. M. (1.40 P. M., E.S.T.).

The attack seemed to center against Hickam Field, huge army airport, and Pearl Harbor, where the islands' heaviest naval fortifications are located.

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Wave After Wave Span Sky

Wave after wave of bombers streamed through the cloudy sky from the southwest, shattering the morning calm.

Perhaps the first to die was Bob Tyce, owner of a civilian airport near Honolulu, who had started to spin the propeller of a plane. When the enemy came over one plane swooped down, machine guns blazing, and Tyce fell dead.

Roy J. Titousek, Honolulu attorney, was piloting his own plane in an early morning sky ride when the attackers came over. Several enemy craft chased him, but he got away safely.

Most Attackers Fly High

Most of the attackers flew high, but a few came low. Five came down to under a hundred feet elevation to attack Pearl Harbor. An oil tank there was seen blazing and smoking. Others apparently headed directly for Hickam Field to drop bombs.

There was no immediate statement by military officials as to whether any service men were killed or injured, or as to property damage at military and naval posts.

Spectators said they saw the Japanese rising sun emblem on the low-flying planes.

Blames U. S. Planes

Japanese Consul General Sajao Kita said he believed the bombing was "by United States Army planes on maneuver."

When told there were dead and wounded as the result of the attack, Kito still expressed doubt that they were caused by Japanese planes.

Unconfirmed reports said the attackers came from two carriers.

United States destroyers were seen streaming full speed from Pearl Harbor, and spectators' reports of seeing shell splashes in the ocean indicated there had been an engagement between United States and Japanese ships.

One of the bombs that started Honolulu fires fell near Governor Poindexter's residence, but he was not injured.

Fire Chief Wallace Blaisdell reported the fires were under

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control because of a radio call that brought all firemen to duty. The fires, he said, "were not as bad as I expected."

Some streets were pocked with big holes, and several citizens were wounded by bomb fragments.

Farrington High School was converted into a hospital to care for the wounded and injured.

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Service Men Summoned

When the attack started, radio calls ordered all sailors, marines and soldiers to report instantly to their posts.

Soon, the sky was filled with puffs of smoke showing anti-aircraft batteries had gone into action. Their shells were stabbing for the high-flying bombers.

United States planes took to the air, and spectators on hills back of the city could see dogfights over the area.

There was a report from persons who came past Pearl Harbor that one ship there was lying on its side in the water and four others were on fire. This could not be confirmed immediately. The sky was filled with puffs of smoke from exploding shells fired by American army and navy anti-aircraft units.

Naval Action Indicated

Whether surface vessels of the United States fleet were in action against the enemy could not be learned at once, but columns of water rising from the sea as shells hit the water indicated a naval action.

Viewed from the hills back of Honolulu, where many city folk went to view the fight, columns of heavy black smoke went skyward from Pearl Harbor.

The citizens of Honolulu have been cleared from the streets by military and naval units, assisted by civilian volunteers, all carrying arms.

But a lot of citizens have left the city for hills, to watch the planes and anti-aircraft and get a general view of the excitement.

Eyewitness Report Of Air Raid

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 7—Japanese warplanes killed 350 men at Hickam Field and set fire to the United States battleship Oklahoma today in a sudden raid on Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, an NBC observer radioed direct from the scene today.

Two other ships in the harbor also were attacked, he reported.

The first news of the attack came about 8 A. M. Honolulu Time (1.30 P. M., E.S.T.), he said.

This was when a private plane owner reported he was given a salute of machine-gun bullets by the Japanese planes. His craft was damaged but he managed to land.

Planes Come From South

The private flyer was Ray Budwick, an attorney, the announcer said.

The attacking planes seemed to come from the south, the observer said.

He reported that two radio stations announced the attack but that residents still were skeptical until bombs began falling in various parts of Honolulu and at air force and naval bases.

Heavy anti-aircraft gunfire greeted the attackers, the NBC man said.

Ford Island Attacked

The first Japanese planes, he said, attacked Ford Island at Pearl Harbor, the United States Navy's mighty fortress of the Pacific.

Several squadrons swept in from the south over famous Diamond Head and dropped explosives and incendiary bombs in the city.

One man was killed by a bomb which fell in front of the Governor's mansion in Washington Place, the observer continued, and another dropped near the *Advertiser* building.

Home Areas Bombed

There was heavy bombing of Pacific Heights and other residential districts, he said. One woman was killed.

The Governor proclaimed a state of emergency and traffic came to a standstill in parts of Honolulu.

However, he added, traffic to and from Waikiki seemed to be still normal.

The hit on Hickam Field was on a barracks or derricks (the word was not clearly heard in New York), the announcer said, and another field on the other side of the island also was heavily bombed.

The observer, standing on the roof of a building in Honolulu, said the planes, undoubtedly Japanese, made the raid unexpectedly. His report was suddenly broken off.

Before its interruption, his report said:

"We have witnessed this morning the attack of Pearl Harbor and a severe bombing of Pearl Harbor by army planes, undoubtedly Japanese.

"The city of Honolulu has also been attacked and considerable damage done.

"This battle has been going on for nearly three hours.

"One of the bombs dropped within fifty feet of the KGU tower.

"It is no joke; it is a real war.

Advice To Public

"The public of Honolulu have been advised to keep in their homes and away from the army and navy. There has been severe fighting going on in the air and on the sea."

At this point the broadcast was interrupted.

The speaker continued a few minutes later.

"We have no statement as to how much damage has been done, but it has been a very severe attack.

"The army and navy, it appears, now have the air and sea under control."

Here the broadcast again was cut off

BUDWICK

without explanation.

The 29,000-ton battleship Oklahoma was laid down March 23, 1914, and is a sister ship of the U. S. S. Nevada. It carries a normal crew of 1,301 men and has ten 14-inch guns, twenty 5-inch guns. Its signaling station is protected by sixteen-inch armor behind the conning tower.

The Oklahoma and the Nevada marked the first ships in naval construction, being the first to embody the "everything-or-nothing" principle of protection.

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Hickam Field Target Of Attack, Three Miles Northwest Of Honolulu

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hickam Field, the objective of a savage Japanese attack on Hawaii, is situated about three miles northwest of Honolulu, approximately halfway between the city and the Pearl Harbor Naval Base.

The field in recent years has been developed into one of the largest and most complete of all army air force posts.

Ford Island, another Japanese objective, is within landlocked Pearl Harbor itself. Formerly the army's Luke Field, it was surrendered to the navy when Hickam Field was selected as the principal army air installation.

Wheeler Field, another objective, is near Schofield Barracks, headquarters for most of the army ground forces on Oahu. The field and Schofield Barracks are almost in the center of the island.

Pacific, as of dawn.

Shortly afterward Domei announced that "naval operations are progressing off Hawaii, with at least one Japanese aircraft carrier in action against Pearl Harbor," the American naval base in the island.

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Japanese bombers were declared to have raided Honolulu at 7.35 A. M. Hawaii time (1.05 P. M. Sunday, E.S.T.).

Premier-War Minister General Hideki Tojo held a twenty-minute Cabinet session at his official residence at 7 A. M., and shortly afterward it was announced that both the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, had been summoned by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

The Foreign Minister, Domei said, handed to Grew the Japanese Government's formal reply to the note sent to Japan by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on November 26.

[In the course of the diplomatic negotiations leading up to Sunday's events the Domei agency had stated that Japan could not accept the premises of Hull's note.]

Craigie was summoned by the Foreign Minister fifteen minutes after Grew was called.

At the brief Cabinet session, Premier Tojo reported on the progress of war plans against the British and American forces, according to Domei, and outlined the Japanese Government's policy.

Washington Lacks Word On Hawaii Casualties

War And Navy Departments Say Relatives Will Be Notified Promptly

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments issued the following announcement tonight:

"The War and Navy Departments tonight announced they are receiving many inquiries regarding personnel stationed in the Hawaiian island area.

"No information has been received about casualties.

"Families will be notified promptly as soon as definite word regarding casualties becomes available.

"Both departments request individual inquiries be not sent at this time."

Japan Strikes First, Then Declares War

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Monday*, Dec. 8—Japan went to war against the United States and Great Britain today with air and sea attacks against Hawaii followed by a formal declaration of hostilities.

Japanese imperial headquarters announced at 6 A. M. (4 P. M. Sunday, E.S.T.) that a state of war existed among these nations in the western

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 7—Globe Wireless said late today that it had been notified by the navy that all radio communications with the Hawaiian Islands would be off indefinitely.

Japanese Attacked To Avert Blockade, Strategists Say

U. S. Expected To Counter By Striking Foe's Supply Lines And Bombing Power Plants

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JOHN HIGHTOWER

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—Strategists here suggested today that one of the prime purposes of the initial air attacks on the American insular outposts in Manila and the Philippines was to break an attempted blockade of Nippon before it could be well organized.

They said a general conflict in the Far East, fought over vast areas of land and ocean simultaneously, would be primarily a war of blockade.

The initial objective of the United States, with whatever aid comes from other powers, would be to cut off Japanese sources of supply from the outside world and at the same time undertake an air offensive designed to destroy transportation facilities, power plants, munitions factories and other sources of military power in Japan.

Size Of Jap Air Force

Estimates of the Japanese air force, made before today, varied widely, ranging from 2,500 to 3,600 planes. Military experts said the Japanese had been so preoccupied with keeping their armies going in China that they had not been able to keep their planes up to the high competitive levels of speed and fire power reached by Western nations.

They likewise were said to have neither the resources nor mass production methods engaged in the building of British and American air forces.

Islands Reinforced

Recent months have brought many evidences of reinforcements of American air bases in the Philippines. Numerous Japanese military objectives are within easy bombing distance of long-range planes operating from the Philippines, and bombing-patrol operations can be carried out from new army and navy bases in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska.

The Japanese, according to the best available information, have a first-rate navy, probably comparable in size to that of the United States.

They are reported to have ten battleships of World War vintage compared with fifteen of comparable age and strength in the United States Navy.

Building New Ships

Several months ago the Japanese were reported building eight new ships, and American experts estimated that two of those have now been completed. Two new American capital ships, the Washington and North Carolina, also have been recently completed.

In addition to the battleships the Japanese navy is said to contain at least eight airplane carriers (United States 7); 46 cruisers (United States 37), 125 destroyers (United States 170) and 71 submarines (United States 113). Those figures give a grand Japanese

total of at least 262 ships compared with a total of 344 American warships.

The United States is building 345 ships, including 15 battleships; the Japanese, 38, including 6 battleships.

Japan's Air Force Declared Inferior

Weakest Of Any Of Those Of Great Powers, Briton Asserts

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Japanese air force was described today as the weakest of any of the great world powers by the British Press Association's air correspondent.

Press Association added, however, that the addition of a dozen destroyers in the last eighteen months had made the Japanese navy the world's third strongest, those of Britain and the United States being first.

The air correspondent said London air experts believed Japan had not more than 3,000 airplanes of all types, and quoted an authority as estimating her fighter strength at not more than 1,000 planes, the fastest of which would not make more than 310 miles an hour.

Tokyo Case Against U.S. Is Set Forth

Japs Charge Attempt to 'Frustrate Aspiration to Ideal of Common Prosperity' in Asia

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Washington, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Why did Japan declare war against us today? Here is Tokyo's case against us as set forth in the memorandum which the Japanese ambassadors handed to Secretary of State Hull this afternoon:

We "attempted to frustrate Japan's aspiration to the ideal of common prosperity" in Asia.

"The American government, obsessed with its own views and opinions, may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war. While it seeks, on the one hand, to secure its rear by stabilizing the Pacific area, it is engaged, on the other hand, in aiding Great Britain and preparing to attack, in the name of self-defense, Germany and Italy."

"The American government desires to maintain and strengthen, in coalition with Great Britain and other powers, its dominant position it has hitherto occupied not only in China but in other areas of East Asia."

The demand that Japan withdrew from China "ignores Japan's sacrifices in the four years of the China affair, menaces the empire's existence itself and disparages its honour and prestige.

"Obviously it is the intention of the American Government to conspire with Great Britain and other countries to obstruct Japan's efforts toward the establishment of peace through the creation of a new order in East Asia, and especially to preserve Anglo-American rights and interests by keeping Japan and China at war."

TALKS STILL ON AS WAR OPENED, SECRETARY SAYS

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—Following are the texts of a statement by Secretary of State Hull, the American note of November 26 to Japan, and Japan's reply:

Hull's Statement

Japan has made a treacherous and utterly unprovoked attack on the United States.

At the very moment when representatives of the Japanese Government were discussing with representatives of this Government, at the request of the former, principles and courses of peace, the armed forces of Japan were preparing and assembling at various strategic points to launch new attacks and new aggressions upon nations and peoples with which Japan was professedly at peace, including the United States.

I am releasing the text of a Japanese reply which was handed to me by the Japanese Ambassador today.

Suddenness Of Attack

Before the Japanese Ambassador delivered this final statement from his Government, the treacherous attack upon the United States ha taken place.

This Government has stood for al the principles that underlie fair dealing, peace, law and order, and justice between nations and has steadfastly striven to promote and maintain that state of relations between itself and all other nations.

It is now apparent to the whole world that Japan in its recent professions of a desire for peace has been infamously false and fraudulent.

law and order and fair dealing among nations.

These principles include the principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations; the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries; the principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment; and the principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes.

It is believed that in our discussions some progress has been made in reference to the general principles which constitute the basis of a peaceful settlement covering the entire Pacific area.

Quotes Japanese Envoy

Recently, the Japanese Ambassador has stated that the Japanese Government is desirous of continuing the conversations directed toward a comprehensive and peaceful settlement in the Pacific area; that it would be helpful toward creating an atmosphere favorable to the successful outcome of the conversations if a temporary *modus vivendi* could be agreed upon to be in effect while the conversations looking to a peaceful settlement in the Pacific were continuing.

On November 20 the Japanese Ambassador communicated to the Secretary of State proposals in regard to

The text of the American note handed the Japanese on November 26 was in two parts—an oral statement and an outline of a proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan. It follows:

Oral Statement

The representatives of the Government of the United States and of the Government of Japan have been carrying on during the last several months informal and exploratory conversations for the purpose of arriving at a settlement, if possible, of questions relating to the entire Pacific area based upon the principles of peace, temporary measures to be taken respectively by the Government of Japan and by the Government of the United States, which measures are understood to have been designed to accomplish the purposes above indicated.

The Government of the United States most earnestly desires to contribute to the promotion and maintenance of peace and stability in the Pacific area, and to afford every opportunity for the continuance of discussions with the Japanese Government directed toward working out a broad-gauge program of peace throughout the Pacific area.

The proposals which were presented by the Japanese Ambassador on November 20 contain some features which, in the opinion of this Government, conflict with the fundamental principles which form a part of the general settlement under consideration and to which each Government has declared that it is committed.

Suggestion By U. S.

The Government of the United States believes that the adoption of such proposals would not be likely to contribute to the ultimate objectives of ensuring peace under law, order and justice in the Pacific area, and it suggests that further effort be made to resolve our divergences of views in regard to the practical application of the fundamental principles already mentioned.

With this object in view, the Government of the United States offers for the consideration of the Japanese Government a plan of a broad but simple settlement covering the entire Pacific area as one practical exemplification of a program which this Government envisages as something to be worked out during our further conversations.

The plan therein suggested represents an effort to bridge the gap between our draft of June 21, 1941, and the Japanese draft of September 25 by making a new approach to the essential problems underlying a comprehensive Pacific settlement.

This plan contains provisions dealing with the practical application of the fundamental principles which we have agreed in our conversations constitute the only sound basis for worthwhile international relations.

We hope that in this way progress toward reaching a meeting of minds between our two governments may be expedited.

"Outline of proposed basis for agreement between the United States and Japan":

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DECLARATION OF POLICY

The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan both being solicitous for the peace of the Pacific, affirm that their national policies are directed toward lasting and extensive peace throughout the Pacific area, that they have no territorial designs in that area, that they have no intention of threatening other countries or of using military force aggressively against any neighboring nation, and that, accordingly, in their national policies they will actively support and give practical application to the following fundamental principles upon which their relations with each other and with all other governments are based:

1. The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations.
2. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
3. The principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.
4. The principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for the prevention and pacific settlement of controversies and for improvement of international conditions by peaceful methods and processes.

Economic Principles

The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States have agreed that toward eliminating chronic political instability, preventing recurrent economic collapse, and providing a basis for peace, they will actively support and practically apply the following principles in their economic relations with each other and with other nations and peoples:

1. The principle of non-discrimination in International commercial relations.
2. The principle of International economic cooperation and abolition of extreme Nationalism as expressed in excessive trade restrictions.
3. The principle of non-discriminatory access by all nations to raw material supplies.
4. The principle of full protection of the interests of consuming countries and populations as regards the operation of International commodity agreements.
5. The principle o festablishment of such institutions and arrangements of International finance as may lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries and may permit payments through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries.

PROPOSED U. S.-JAPAN STEPS

The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan propose to take steps as follows:

1. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will endeavor to conclude a multilateral nonaggression pact among the British Empire, China, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Thailand and the United States.

2. Both Governments will endeavor to conclude among the American, British, Chinese, Japanese, the Netherland and Thai Governments an agreement whereunder each of the Governments would pledge itself to respect the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and, in the event that there should develop a threat to the territorial integrity of Indo-China, to enter into immediate consultation with a view to taking such measures as may be deemed necessary and advisable to meet the threat in question.

Such agreement would provide also that each of the Governments party to the agreement would not seek or accept preferential treatment in its trade or economic relations with Indo-China and would use its influence to obtain for each of the signatories equality of treatment in trade and commerce with French Indo-China.

Withdrawal Of Forces

3. The Government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air and police forces from China and from Indo-China.

4. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will not support—militarily, politically, economically—any government or regime in China other than the national government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking.

5. Both governments will give up all extraterritorial rights in China, including rights and interests in and with regard to international settlements and concessions, and rights under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

Both governments will endeavor to obtain the agreement of the British and other governments to give up extra-territorial rights in China, including rights in international settlements and in concessions and under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

Trade Accord

6. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will enter into negotiations for the conclusion between the United States and Japan of a trade agreement, based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment and reduction of trade barriers by both countries, including an undertaking by the United States to bind raw silk on the free list.

7. The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will, respectively, remove the freezing restrictions on Japanese funds in the United States and on American funds in Japan.

8. Both Governments will agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate, with the allocation of funds adequate for this purpose, half to be supplied by Japan and half by the United States.

9. Both Governments will agree that no agreement which either has concluded with any third power or powers shall be interpreted by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area.

Use Of Influence

10. Both Governments will use their influence to cause other Governments to adhere to and to give practical application to the basic political and economic principles set forth in this agreement.

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Following is the text of the reply to the United States note of November 26 which the Japanese Ambassador handed today to Secretary Hull:

1. The Government of Japan, prompted by a genuine desire to come to an amicable understanding with the Government of the United States in order that the two countries by their joint efforts may secure the peace of the Pacific area and thereby contribute toward the realization of world peace, has continued negotiations with the utmost sincerity since April last with the Government of the United States regarding the adjustment and advancement of Japanese-American relations and the stabilization of the Pacific area.

The Japanese Government has the honor to state frankly its views concerning the claims the American Government has persistently maintained as well as the measures the United States and Great Britain have taken toward Japan during these eight months.

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2. It is the immutable policy of the Japanese Government to insure the stability of East Asia and to promote world peace and thereby to enable all nations to find each its proper place in the world.

China Affair Cited

Ever since the China affair broke out owing to the fainure on the part of China to comprehend Japan's true intentions, the Japanese Government has striven for the restoration of peace and it has consistently exerted its best efforts to prevent the extention of war-like disturbances. It was also to that end that in September last year Japan concluded the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy.

However, both the United States and Great Britain have resorted to every measure possible to assist the Chungking regime so as to obstruct the establishment of a general peace between Japan and China, interfering with Japan's constructive endeavors toward the stabilization of East Asia.

Exerting pressure on the Netherlands East Indies, or menacing French Indo-China, they have attempted to frustrate Japan's aspiration to the ideal of common prosperity in cooperation with these regions.

Furthermore, when Japan, in accordance with its protocol with France, took measures of joint defense of French Indo-China, both American and British governments, wilfully misinterpreting it as a threat to their own possessions, and inducing the Netherlands Government to follow suit, they enforced the assets-freezing order, thus severing economic relations with Japan.

Military Preparations

While manifesting thus an obviously hostile attitude, these countries have strengthened their military preparations, perfecting an encirclement of Japan, and have brought about a situation which endangers the very existence of the empire.

Nevertheless, to facilitate a speedy settlement, the Premier of Japan proposed, in August last, to meet the President of the United States for a discussion of important problems between the two countries covering the entire Pacific area.

However, the American Government, while accepting in principle the Japanese proposal, insisted that the meeting should take place after an agreement of view had been reached on fundamental and essential questions.

3. Subsequently, on September 25, the Japanese Government submitted a proposal based on the formula proposed by the American Government, taking fully into ronsideration past American claims and also incorporating Japanese views.

Repeated discussions proved of no avail in producing readily an agreement of view.

Revised Proposal

The present Cabinet, therefore, submitted a revised proposal, moderating still further the Japanese claims regarding the principal points of difficulty in the negotiation, and endeavoring strenuously to reach a settlement.

But the American Government, adhering stadfastly to its original assertions, failed to display in the slightest degree a spirit of concilation. The negotiations made no progress.

Therefore, the Japanese Government, with a view to doing its utmost for averting a crisis in Japanese-American relations, submitted on November 20 still another proposal in order to arrive at an equitable solution of the more essential and urgent questions which, simplifying its previous proposal, stipulated the following points:

(1) The governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch armed forces into any of the regions, excepting French Indo-China, in the southeastern Asia and the southern Pacific area.

Trade Cooperation

(2) Both governments shall cooperate with the view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of theose goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.

(3) Both governments mutually undertake to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets.

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The Government of the United States shall supply Japan the required quantity of oil.

(4) The Government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and actions prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

(5) The Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area; and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part upon the conclusion of the present agreement.

Attitude On China

As regards China, the Japanese Government, while expressing its readiness to accept the offer of the President of the United States to act as "introducer" of peace between Japan and China as was previously suggested, asked for an undertaking on the part of the United States to do nothing prejudicial to the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace when the two parties have commenced direct negotiations.

The American Government not only rejected the above-mentioned new proposal, but made known its intention to continue its aid to Chiang Kai-shek; and in spite of its suggestion mentioned above, withdrew the offer of the President to act as so-called "introducer" of peace between Japan and China, pleading that time was not yet ripe for it.

Finally, on November 26, in an attitude to impose upon the Japanese Government those principles it has persistently maintained, the American Government made a proposal totally ignoring Japanese claims, which is a source of profound regret to the Japanese Government.

Claims Stress On Peace

4. From the beginning of the present negotiation the Japanese Government has always maintained an attitude of fairness and moderation, and did its best to reach a settlement for which it made all possible concessions, often in spite of great difficulties.

As for the China question, which constitutes an important subject of the negotiation, the Japanese Government showed a most conciliatory attitude.

As for the principle of non-discrimination in international commerce, advocated by the American Government, the Japanese Government expressed its desire to see the said principle applied throughout the world, and declared that along with the actual practice of this principle in the world, the Japanese Government would endeavor to apply the same in the Pacific area, including China, and made it clear that Japan had no intention of excluding from China enonomic activities of third powers pursued on an equitable basis.

Furthermore, as regards the question of withdrawing troops from French Indo-China, the Japanese Government even volunteered, as mentioned above, to carry out an immediate evacuation of troops from southern French Indo-China as a measure of easing the situation.

Stresses Tokyo Spirit

It is presumed that the spirit of conciliation exhibited to the utmost degree by the Japanese Government in all these matters is fully appreciated by the American Government.

On the other hand, the American Government, always holding fast to theories in disregard of realities, and refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principals, caused undue delay in the negotiations.

It is difficult to understand this attitude of the American Government, and the Japanese Government desires to call the attention of the American Government especially to the following points:

1. The American Government advocates in the name of world peace those principles favorable to it, and urges upon the Japanese Government the acceptance thereof.

The peace of the world may be brought about only by discovering a mutually acceptable formula through recognitio nof the reality of the situation and mutual appreciation of one another's position.

Attack On Attitude

An attitude such as ignores realities and imposes one's selfish views upon others will scarcely serve the purpose of facilitating the consummation of negotiations.

Of the various principles put forward by the American Government as a basis of the Japanese-American agreement, there are some which the Japanese Government is ready to accept in principle, but in view of the world's actual condition it seems only a utopian ideal on the part of the American Government to attempt to force their immediate adoption.

Again, the proposal to conclude a multilateral non-aggreesion pact between Japan, United States, Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and Thailand, which is patterned after the old concept of collective security, is far removed from the realities of East Asia.

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American Stipulation

2. The American proposal contained a stipulation which states—"both governments will agree that no agreement, which either has concludeu with any third power or powers, shall be interpreted by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area."

It is presumed that the above provision has been proposed with a view to restrain Japan from fulfilling its obligations under the tripartite pact when the United States participates in the war in Europe, and, as such, it cannot be accepted by the Japanese Government.

The American Government, obsessed with its own views and opinions, may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war. While it seeks, on the one hand, to secure its rear by stabilizing the Pacific area, it is engaged, on the other hand, in aiding Great Britain and preparing to attack, in the name of self defense, Germany and Italy, two powers that are striving to establish a new order in Europe.

Such a policy is totally at variance with the many principles upon which the American Government proposes to found the stability of the Pacific area through peaceful means.

Charges Economic Pressure

3. Whereas the American Government, under the principles it rigidly upholds, objects to settle international issues throug military pressure, it is exercising in conjunction with Great Britain and other nations pressure by economic power. Recourse to such pressure as a means of dealing with international relations should be condemned as it is at times more inhumane than military pressure.

4. It is impossible not to reach the conclusion that th eAmerican Government desires to maintain and strengthen, in coalition with Great Britain and other powers, its dominant position it has hitherto occupied noto only in China but in other areas of East Asia.

It is a fact of history that the countries of East Asia for the past hundred years or more have been compelled to observe the *status quo* under the Anexploitation and to sacrifice themselves to the prosperity of two nations.

The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the perpetuation of such a situation, since it directly runs counter to Japan's fundamental policy to enable all nations to enjoy each its proper place in the world.

Indo-China Discussed

"The stipulation proposed by the American Government relative to French Indo-China is a good exemplification of the above-mentioned American policy.

Thus, the six countries—Japan, the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, China and Thailand—excepting France, should undertake among themselves to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China, and equality of treatment in trade and commerce would be tantamount to placing that territory unde rthe joint guarantee of the governments of those six countries.

Apart from the fact that such a proposal totally ignores the position of France, it is unacceptable to the Japanese Government in that such an arrangement cannot but be considered as an extension to French Indo-China of a system similar to the Nine-Power Treaty structure which is the chief factor responsible for the present predicament of East Asia.

5. All the items demanded of Japan by the American Government regarding China, such as wholesale evacuation of troops or unconditional application of the principal of non-discrimination in international commerce, ignored the actual conditions of China, and are calculated to destroy Japan's position as the stabilizing factor of East Asia.

The attitude of the American Government in demanding Japan not to support militarily, politically or economically any regime other than the regime at Chungking, disregarding thereby the existence of the Nanking Government, shatters the very basis of the present negotiation.

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Feeling Toward U. S.

This demand of the American Government falling, as it does, in line with its above-mentioned refusal to cease from aiding the Chungking regime, demonstrates clearly the intention of the American Government to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between Japan and China and the return of peace to East Asia.

5. In brief, the American proposal contains certain acceptable items, such as those concerning commerce, including the conclusion of a trade agreement, mutual removal of the freezing restrictions and stabilization of yen and dollar exchange, or the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.

On the other hand, however, the proposal in question ignores Japan's sacrifices in the four years of the China affair, menaces the empire's existence itself and disparages its honor and prestige.

Therefore, viewed in its entirety, the Japanese Government regrets that it cannot accept the proposal as a basis of negoiat.on.

Another Proposal

6. The Japanese Government, in its desire for an early conclusion of the negotiation, proposed simultaneously with the conclusion of the Japanese-American negotiation agreements to be signed with Great Britain and other interested countries.

The proposal was accepted by the American Government.

However, since the American Government has made the proposal of November 26 as a result of frequent consultation with Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands and Chungking, and presumably by catering to the wishes of the Chungking regime in the questions of China, it must be concluded that all these countries are at one with the United States in ignoring

Japan's position.

7. Obviously, it is the intention of the American Government to conspire with Great Britain and other countries to obstruct Japan's efforts toward the establishment of peace through the creation of a new order in East Asia, and especially to preserve Anglo-American rights and interests by keeping Japan and China at war.

This intention has been revealed clearly during the course of the present negotiation.

Thus, the earnest hope of the Japanese Government to adjust Japanese-American relations and to preserve and promote the peace of the Pacific through cooperation with the American Government has finally been lost.

The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereby the Amer. Government that in view of the attitude of the American Government it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations.

believing in peace and the right of nations to live and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two governments during these past months.

We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist side by side without fear of invasion; the unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all, and that all peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

I am certain that it will be clear to your Majesty, as it is to me, that in seeking these great objectives both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat. This seemed essential to the attainment of the high objectives.

Accord With Vichy

More than a year ago, your Majesty's Government concluded an agreement with the Vichy Govern-

Roosevelt's Message To Japan's Emperor

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—The White House made public tonight the following text of the message President Roosevelt sent yesterday to the Emperor of Japan:

Almost a century ago, the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan.

That offer was accepted, and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and the wisdom of their rulers, have prospered and have substantially helped humanity.

Only in situations of extraordinary importance to our two countries need I express to your Majesty messages on matters of state. I feel I should now so address you, because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be in formation.

Developments In Pacific

Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations and all humanity of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities.

The people of the United States, ment by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into northern French Indo-China for the protection of Japanese troops which were operating against China farther north.

And this spring and summer the Vichy Government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into French southern Indo-China for the common defense of French Indo-China.

I think I am correct in saying that no attack has been made upon Indo-China, nor that any has been contemplated.

During the past few weeks it has become clear to the world that the Japanese military, naval and air forces have been sent to southern Indo-China in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is not defensive in its character.

Fear In Pacific

Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they extend now to the southeast and the southwest corners of that peninsula, it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundreds of islands of the East Indies, of Malaya and of Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

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I am sure that your Majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear, inasmuch as it involves their peace and their national existence. I am sure that your Majesty will understand why the people of the United States, in such large numbers, look askance at the establishment of military, naval and air bases manned and equipped so greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense.

It is clear that a continuance of such a situation is unthinkable.

None of the peoples whom I have spoken of above can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite.

Attitude Of U. S.

There is absolutely no thought on the part of the United States of invading Indo-China if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom.

I think we can obtain the same assurance from the governments of the East Indies, the governments of Malaya and the Government of Thailand.

I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance on the part of the Government of China.

Thus, a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

I address myself to your Majesty at this moment in the fervent hope that your Majesty may, as I am doing, give thought in this definite emergency to ways of dispelling the dark clouds.

I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the peoples not only of our own great countries, but in the sake of humanity in neighboring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world.

Japan Seen Sacrificing Planes in Hawaii Raid

4-Motored Bombers Unable to Take Off From Carrier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Japan's use of four-motored bombers in the raid on Pearl Harbor caused speculation here tonight that planes and possibly men may have been deliberately sacrificed in order to gain the element of surprise coupled with terrific striking power.

So far as is known, the ponderous four-engine craft cannot be launched from carriers.

The nearest Japanese islands to Honolulu are the Marshall Islands, a little more than 2,000 miles south and east of Hawaii. The planes could have flown from there to Pearl Harbor, but could hardly return to Marshall Islands.

The usual accepted practice is not to assign bombers to objectives as far away as half their total range. For instance, a 4,000-mile plane would not be used to bomb targets more than 1,000 or at the outside 1,500 miles away.

The reserve of one to two thousand miles is considered necessary to protect against adverse winds, deflections from course because of attack, or getting lost.

To many observers, the Japanese attack appeared to have been one of extraordinary audacity and characterized by apparent willingness to lose very valuable material in order to deliver a powerful blow at American defenses when they were taken completely by surprise.

Thus, experts reasoned, the Japanese probably were willing to risk several squadrons of long-range, four-motored bombers on the attack, knowing beforehand that while they could reach Honolulu, probably not many of them could hope to get back to the Marshall Islands. To take care of the personnel in the bombers, the Japanese may have arranged to have some of their aircraft carriers or warships somewhere beyond Honolulu, where a plane could make a crash landing at sea and the personnel could be rescued.

As to the lighter bombers and how the Japanese were able to bring airplane carriers within striking range of so powerful a fortress as Pearl Harbor, sea-war experts declared that the Japanese had the whole Pacific Ocean in which to approach the island.

Pro-Axis Radio in Shanghai Says Philippines Damaged

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—A broadcast by the pro-Axis station in Shanghai said tonight that great damage had been caused in the Philippines by a Japanese air attack. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

The broadcast said:

"Manila army and navy bases were heavily attacked by dive-bombers and bombers of the heaviest type last (Sunday) night and early this morning.

"America and Japan are now at war. Great Britain will, it is beleived, also declare war with Japan some time early today. Hawaii has already been heavily attacked by wave after wave of Japanese airplanes.

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"Super dive-bombers came in at terrific speed and, before anyone could realize what was happening, bombs were dropped and heavy damage was caused. Panic immediately followed. It was feared that many were killed.

"Heavy casualties in the Philippines also were caused last night and early this morning. Manila army and navy bases were heavily attacked by dive-bombers and bombers of the heaviest type. Terrific destruction followed."

MANILA, Dec. 8 (Monday) (AP).—United States Army bombers and pursuit planes roared into the air and headed northward at dawn today soon after word reached Manila of the outbeak of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

This was the only sign of war here at 5:25 a. m. (4:25 p. m., EST ,Sunday

On being advised of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the U. S. forces in the Far East, placed his entire command on the alert.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, declared that all steps had been taken to meet the situation.

For the past 10 days Admiral Hart has kept the fleet out of Manila Bay, patrolling the Philippines from the north near the Japanese island of Formosa to Burma on the south.

Britain's deefnse forces at Hongkong and Singapore and Dutch forces at Batavia also have been at battle stations in anticipation of Japanese attack.

Gen. MacArthur appealed to the populace to maintain self control. His statement was aimed at preventing panic and a general rush to the countryside over the narrow roads needed for defense forces.

Japanese Raid Malaya And Bomb Singapore

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Invaders Meet Vigorous Anti-Aircraft Fire—British Forces Engage Nipponese In Battle

By C. Yates McDaniel

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, *Monday*, Dec. 8—The Japanese landed in northern Malaya, 300 miles north of Singapore, today and bombed this great British naval stronghold, causing small loss of life among civilians and property damage.

The Singapore raiders met a vigorous anti-aircraft fire when the attack came at 4.10 A. M.

The landing in the North was made shortly after 1 A. M., a first attempt having been repulsed with small arms fire. British forces were engaged.

Latest reports said the Japanese were filtering inland toward the Kotabahru airdrome.

The first landing attempt was made at Kotabahru, on the northern tip of Malaya near the Thailand border.

After being repulsed, Japanese were successful at Sabak, thirteen miles southward.

They then proceeded overland toward Kotabahru, fighting with British air and land forces as they went.

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Two bombs fell in the center of Singapore and a number of others were heard in various parts of the island.

Gunfire was reported heard off Mersing, ninety miles northeast of Singapore on the east coast of Malaya.

A brief official announcement said the Japanese had landed in north Malaya and that "the invaders are being engaged."

The attack upon Singapore came as a mighty British force of men, guns, ships and planes stood ready for Prime Minister Churchill's anticipated declaration of war against Japan today.

30.24 — 13369

30.24 — 13369

Japanese Seize U. S. Gunboat In Sea-Land Shanghai Attack

Invaders Also Shell British Naval Vessel And Sink It Off International Settlement

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[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, *Monday*, Dec. 8—The Japanese army and navy surrounded the International Settlement at 4 A. M. today and served notice on the commander of the United States gunboat Wake that war had been declared.

At about the same time the British gunboat Peterel exploded oif the Settlement waterfront and drew Japanese artillery fire, after which the vessel burned furiously and sank.

[Editor's Note—A New York Times dispatch reports that chaos reigns in Shanghai.]

Americans Cautioned

The United States consulate urged Americans to observe law and order and not to move about the city. The Japanese consulate requested the settlement administration to carry on.

The Japanse army and navy proclaimed occupation of the settlement with aminimum of restrictions upon civil life and upon Americans and Britons as long as they preserved order.

Banks were reiquested to close for the time being. The settlement was open to outsiders at certain barriers.

The United States gunboat Wake, lying not far from the Peterel, suffered no immediate harm. (A pro-Axis radio broadcast from Shanghai said she was captured by the Japanese.

Japanese Cross Creek

Japanese naval and army patrols surged across the Soochew creek bridges into the main section of the international area, from which they had been held in recent years by United States and British defense forces. The British army units were withdrawn early in the European war.

All hands are believed to have gone down with the 316-ton Petrel, whose normal complement was fifty-five men. Furious artillery and machine-gun fire marked her last fight before she disappeared under the muddy currents of the Whangpoo.

The American-owned Shanghai Power and Light Company, in the down-river area, which the Japanese have held since 1931, was seized.

Leaflets Dropped

Japanese planes dropped leaflets announcing seizure of the settlement but urging the people to go about their business and remain calm.

Many members of the diminished American community, although shocked, prepared to go to their offices and await developments.

Shortly after seizure of the entire water front of the settlement a portion of the Japanese army and navy patrols were withdrawn and something approaching normal traffic was resumed.

The Japanese have held the northern part of the International Settlement, the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts, since 1937. They have dominated the French concession since soon after the fall of France.

Of the International Settlement only that portion south of Soochow creek, patrolled by American marines, remained outside their control, which included the purely Chinese areas of greater Shanghai surrounding the international core.

HONG KONG ATTACKED.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7.—(AP.)—A Tokyo radio station, in a broadcast picked up by NBC's listening post tonight, stated that Japan had attacked Hong Kong, China and the Malay States. No details were announced.

Says 63 American Soldiers Disarmed

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (AP) — A broadcast from Tokyo said tonight that 63 American soldiers had been disarmed at the International Settlement in Tientsin, China.

The broadcast, picked up by the NBC listening post here, declared that Japanese expeditionary forces had been landed at strategic points in the Malay states. No details were given.

Hong Kong has been bombed for a second time, it said.

Arrest By Japanese Of Briton Protested

Employe Of Tobacco Firm Taken In Custody To Peiping

Peiping, Dec. 7 (AP)—British consular officials protested to Japanese authorities today against the arrest of L. E. Tipton, a British subject employed by a British-American tobacco company in Tientsin.

The reason for the arrest of Tipton, who was brought to Peiping late yesterday, was not disclosed.

DECLARATION BY BRITAIN IS EXPECTED SOON

Parliament Called Into Special Session At 3 P. M. Today

Immediate Action Against Japan Likely To Be Decided On

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By William Humphreys

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Dec. 8—The British Parliament was called into special session for 3 P. M. today (9 A. M., E.S.T.) to hear a Government statement which everyone agreed would be a declaration of war against Japan, and which was expected to coincide with similar action by the United States.

Japan already had declared war on Great Britain and the United States last night as Prime Minister Churchill conferred with United States Ambassador John G. Winant, and as London awaited fulfillment of Churchill's now unneeded pledge to declare war on Japan "within the hour" if Japan attacked the United States.

Belief was expressed in British quarters here that the Japanese already had attacked "some British possessions" as well as the Pacific bastions of the United States.

Japs Ready To Leave

The Japanese Embassy, which had been inaccessible by telephone for hours, late last night completed arrangements to quit Britain immediately, including the burning of its secret documents.

Japanese Ambassador Kamimura was expected to be called to the Foreign Office today to receive his passports. The Tokyo Government previously had ordered the Ambassador home for consultation.

The Ambassador said he expected all the 500-odd Japanese in Britain to be interned immediately "at least in principle."

Japanese Third Secretary Matsui said the news of war "comes as a surprise, but not as a shock."

Statement Today

The only documents from Prime Minister Churchill's official residence said both the House of Commons and the House of Lords would meet at 3 P. M. and a statement will be made in both houses."

This, it was expected on every hand, would be Britain's declaration of war as a partner of the United States.

Churchill and Winant were closeted in conference quickly after President Roosevelt's announcement that Japanese planes had attacked Hawaii and the Philippines.

The Prime Minister and Ambassador were said reliably to be out of London, but it was assumed that both were in closest communication with Washington.

Excitement swept this capital. In a strained voice, a British Broadcasting Corporation announcer broke into a Sunday evening program to tell the news.

Amazement Expressed

Officials of the Ministry of Information said their first knowledge of the Washington announcement came from Washington. They expressed amazement.

There was an instant flurry as spokesmen made contact with their departments, but all official sources declined to make any immediate comment.

Hotel lobbies filled quickly with amazed people asking, "Is it really true?"

They crowded around chattering news tickers but learned no details to fill in the bare announcements.

Homeowners with radios became neighborhood hosts, their parlors thronged with excited men, women and children waiting for further word.

"All Necessary Preparation"

The BBC announcer told them:

"The British Empire, the United States, China, Russia, the Netherlands East Indies and the other peoples in the Far East do not make the mistake of underestimating Japan's strength, but they are aware of Japan. Achilles' heel.

"In every way these peoples have made all necessary preparation."

The gravity with which Britain views the announcements was shown immediately in stories which started flowing over British news agency tickers.

"U. S. Now In It"

"Everyone now realizes that the United States is in the war, which becomes a worldwide conflict," declared Reuters under a Washington date line.

The press association's diplomatic correspondent started off a survey story:

"The close alliance-in-arms which existed between Britain and Japan in the last war makes it difficult to realize that the Far Eastern empire is now a potential enemy."

NEW ZEALAND DECLARES WAR

India Follows Suit Against Finland, Hungary And Rumania

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 7 (AP)—New Zealand, joining Britain and other members of the empire, formally declared war today on Finland, Hungary and Rumania.

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Reuters reported from New Delhi today that the Governor General issued a proclamation declaring India at war with Finland, Hungary and Rumania following the lead of Britain and other parts of her empire.

Canadian Air Force Flyers Told to Report

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 7.—(AP.)—The Western Air Command sent out a call today to all Royal Canadian Air Force personnel attached to that command to report immediately. It was announced at the same time that all leave for airmen under its jurisdiction had been cancelled.

CANADA AT WAR WITH JAPAN

Ottawa, Dec. 7 (AP).—Canada declared war on Japan tonight. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King made the announcement after a long emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

The declaration has been drawn up for formal submission to the King, to take effect as from today.

(Columbia Broadcasting Systems correspondent in Sydney reported early Monday morning that Australia had declared war on Japan. "Carefully elaborated plans for many months were immediately put into operation," he said. "The average Australian is now facing the present situation with relief and enthusiasm.")

American Authorities Report They Are "Ready For Anything"

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[By the Associated Press]

Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 7—The Panama Canal Zone, all-important link for United States naval operations in the Atlantic and the Pacific, was placed on a 'wartime footing tonight for all-out protection.

The army and navy were placed on full alert, the zone was blacked out and Japanese were rounded up by police in neighboring Panama.

United States naval and military authorities said they were "ready for anything."

Aircraft Patrol Skies

Aircraft steadily patrolled the skies over the canal. All sailors and officers were understood to have returned to their ships, and soldiers who were on week-end leaves in Panama rushed back to their posts.

The Panama Cabinet met in emergency session, and Panama police, in addition to beginning a round-up of Japanese, guarded the Japanese, German and Italian legations.

The Cabinet was considering interment of all A is elements.

Streets Almost Deserted

The streets of Panama, usually gay over the week-end, were dark and almost deserted. Army posts canceled Sunday night movies.

Heavy patrols of military police were on duty.

Caribbean defense headquarters had an increased guard, and all civilians were barred.

Panama police announced they already had detained about one hundred Japanese residents of the republic.

It was understood the Japanese would be turned over to the United State Quarantine Station. United States Army trucks and personnel

Japanese in Panama Are Seized by Police

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Dec. 8 (AP). —Police in the Panama Republic were rounding up all Japanese tonight and taking them to Colon under heavy guard. Twenty Japanese were placed in custody immediately, and the remaining sixty or eighty adults were being sought.

United States Army trucks, manned by military police, stood in readiness for emergencies before the police station here, but Panama police were handling all activities.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE PUT ON WAR FOOTING

Area Blacked Out—U. S. Planes Patrol Skies. Japanese Rounded Up

stood by at the police station, but the roundup was being handled by Panama police.

Anti-aircraft posts, off-shore patrols and other defenses of the army and navy are held ready to combat any attempt against the canal or the canal area.

Solidarity With U. S. Declared In Mexico

Mexico City, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Foreign Office declared Mexico's solidarity with the United States tonight in the conflict against Japan.

The Government immediately took defense precautions, directing the military commanders of Lower California and the Pacific naval commander to establish a twenty-four-hour patrol of the coast.

Costa Rica Declares War Upon Japanese

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SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 7 (AP).—Costa Rica declared war on Japan tonight.

Before the declaration the government ordered the arrest of Japanese engaged in cotton and rice growing along the coast near Punta Arenas. The Japanese fishing boat Amano was seized on suspicion of espionage.

Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi declared that this Central American neighbor of Panama would follow the United States "all along the line."

Declares Cuba Is Ready To Cooperate With U. S.

President Batista Says Republic Will Help This Country In Every Way Possible

Havana, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Fulgencio Batista declared today in connection with Pacific hostilities that Cuba was ready to cooperate with the United States "in every way possible."

"Cuba's position," Batista said upon being informed of the Japanese attacks, "already has been well wefined.

"This means that we are ready to cooperate with the United States in every way possible."

The President announced recently that Cuba would be the first nation to go to war at the side of the United States.

Reached by telephone at his plantation at Geiba del Agua, Batista said:

"This aggression has been no surprise to me. The official position of Cuba in this case already has been defined, just as the people of Cuba by their manifestations and statements have expressed themselves. This sentiment is visible and hearable.

"All this means that we are ready to cooperate with the United States in every way possible."

The President's words were generally interpreted to mean that Cuba would be quick to follow the United States if it declared war on Japan.

Dutch Indies Declare War on Japan, Mobilize

Raid Precautions Ordered; Declaration Also Issued by Government in Exile

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Dec. 8 (Monday) (AP).—The Netherlands East Indies declared war on Japan today and immediately proclaimed a state of "danger of air attack."

The declaration called upon people of the islands for an all-out war against the Japanese empire. The Aneta (Dutch) news agency said all Japanese living in the Netherlands East Indies had been interned.

The Governor General of the East Indies, A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, told the population that Japan had attacked the United States and Great Britain while diplomatic negotiations were still in progress, and declared the Netherlands government "accepts the challenge and takes up arms against the Japanese empire."

Following this declaration, Lieutenant General H. Ter Poorten, Commander in Chief of the N. E. I. Army, ordered mobilization of the army and sent forces into the outer possessions to guard against attacs. The army air force was mobilized last week.

Air-raid precautions, prepared long in advance, were put into effect. There was no sign of nervousness observable in the islands, Aneta said. Official circles said the population accepted the war with calm and determination.

Declares State of War Exists

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Monday) (AP).—The Dutch government in exile considers itself in a state of war with Japan, according to an authorized statement issued early today.

The Dutch statement said: "In view of Japan's aggression against two powers with whom the Netherlands maintain particularly close relations, aggression directly threatening vital Netherlands interests, the government of the kingdom considers a state of war exists between the Netherlands and the Japanese empire."

BERLIN SCORES FDR.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP.)—Germany's first official reaction to the war in the Pacific was given early this morning in a statement saying "the warmonger Roosevelt has reached his aim."

The statement referred to what was described as President Roosevelt's "blind hatred against the Reich of Adolf Hitler."

The second part of the communique, devoted to comment, said:

"The war-incendiarist Roosevelt finally has reached his aim by also setting afire the Far East."

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Roosevelt Has War 'At Last,' Say Nazis

London, Dec. 7 (AP).—A German radio broadcast heard here said tonight that "President Roosevelt has at last got his war, which he has always looked for."

"We learn in the last few minutes," the announcer said, "that as a consequence of continued provocation if now, at last, has come to an American-Japanese conflict."

Japan Expects Berlin to Declare War on U. S. Soon

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japanese troops have invaded Thailand, the Tokyo radio said tonight in a broadcast heard by the NBC listening post.

Radio Tokyo said tnat "in order to maintain the independence of Thailand, Japan has entered the southern portion of the tiny country to combat British troops which have entered from the Malayan border."

The broadcast also said informed sources in Japan believe Germany will declare war on the United States within 24 hours.

Guam Bombed

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The NBC correspondent in Manila reported tonight that the Pan-American Airways base on the island of Guam had been bombed by the Japanese.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (AP)—Radio Tokyo reported tonight, in a broadcast picked up by the NBC listening post, that Japanese naval ships have surrounded the island of Guam and that an oil reservoir and hotel have been set afire.

Hong Kong, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP).—Hong Kong had its first air-raid alarm today when nine Japanese planes bombed Kowloon, mainland sector of this British crown colony.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Japanese Imperial headquarters announced today an offensive had been launched against the British crown colony at Hongkong, DNB reported this morning from Tokio.

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Rome, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP).—Axis circles gave the impression today that neither Italy nor Germany would move against the United States immediately under the three-power pact as a result of hostilities in the Pacific. Authoritative political circles were silent, but Italian and German circles said unofficially that the attitude of Rome and Berlin for the present would be one of "watchful waiting."

LATE WAR FLASHES

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies declared war on Japan tonight (6:30 a. m. Monday, Batavia time), the N. B. C. reported tonight. General mobilization has been ordered.

* * * *

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The British radio reported today without confirmation that "a foreign warship appeared off Pearl Harbor and began a bombardment." The report, heard by CBS, followed British radio quotation of American news that an aircraft carrier was in operation off Hawaii. Whether this was second ship was not stated.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King called the Canadian cabinet to meet at 6 P. M., E. S. T., today to consider the far eastern situation.

New York, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP)—NBC reported from Manila early today that it had received a report that the United States transport General Hugh L. Scott, formerly an American President liner, had been sunk about 1,600 miles from Manila.

NBC relayed another report from Manila that the former President Harrison, now a transport which has been sent to China to evacuate Americans, "had been either seized or sunk in the Yangtze river, just south of Shanghai."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The war and navy departments issued the following announcement tonight:

"The war and navy departments tonight announced they are receiving many inquiries regarding personnel stationed in the Hawaiian Island area.

"No information has been received about casualties.

"Families will be notified promptly as soon as definite word regarding casualties becomes available.

"Both departments request individual inquires be not sent at this time."

SITKA, Alaska, Dec. 7 (AP)—A blackout was ordered for tonight at this site of a naval air station as police officials began a roundup of questionable characters.

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—The air force of the United States in the Far East has taken to the air, an NBC observer reported by radio direct from Manila today.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japanese Troops have invaded Thailand, the Tokyo radio said tonight in a broadcast heard by the NBC listening post.

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt has authorized the arrest of Japanese nationals regarded as "dangerous to the peace and security of the United States," Attorney General Biddle announced tonight.

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New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—An Axis-controlled radio station at Shanghai broadcast a Japanese report tonight saying "a large number of Thai military forces have commenced moving toward the southern border of Burma."

Jap Aircraft Carrier Sunk By U. S. Ships, Reports Say

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Roundabout, unconfirmed reports from Panama and London said tonight that a Japanese aircraft carrier from which planes operated to attack Pearl Harbor had been sunk by United States Navy ships.

These circulated in Panama and were broadcast from London by CBS commentator Bob Trout as having been heard there. Trout also said unofficial news bulletins in London announced the sinking of two British cruisers at Singapore.

30.24 — 13371

30.24 - 13371

Say U. S. Battleship Sunk

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — The Berlin radio tonight broadcast a Tokyo announcement that the U. S. battleship West Virginia had been sunk and the battleship Oklahoma set afire in an engagement between the Japanese and the U. S. and British navies. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

The Berlin broadcast said that the battle was "still going on" and that altogether three U. S. ships were hit. The third was not named.

The broadcast said, in part:

"From British reports just received it can be learned that the Japanese forces already have bombed with great success the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine and the Island of Wake. Great material damage was caused.

"Near Honolulu oil tankers were set afire. One transport of unknown nationality was sunk at the Philippines. According to report from Manila dispatch as received in New York Japanese forces have also attacked Singapore.

"The imperial headquarters at Tokyo reports just now that a naval battle between Japanese, British and North American naval forces is going on in the Western Pacific.

"During this naval battle, which is still going on, between the Japanese navy and the British and American naval forces three American ships have been hit, according to a U.S.A. report. The U.S.A. battleship West Virginia has been sunk and the U.S.A. battleship Oklahoma has been set afire by shelling."

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Say Gunboat Seized

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — A pro-Axis Shanghai radio station reported tonight that Japanese naval forces had boarded a U. S. gunboat lying off Shanghai and hoisted the flag of the Rising Sun. Presumably, the ship was the Wake, although the broadcast, received here by CBS, did not give the name intelligibly.

Rumor Wake Island Seized

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Shanghai today quoted an unconfirmed report circulated there saying that United States-owned Wake Island had been occupied by the Japanese.

JAP CARRIER SUNK.

New York Dec. 7.—(AP.)—Roundabout, unconfirmed reports from Panama and London said tonight that a Japanese aircraft carrier from which planes operated to attack Pearl Harbor had been sunk by United States Navy ships.

These circulated in Panama and were broadcast from London by CBS commentator, Bob Trout, as having been heard there. Trout also said unofficial news bulletins in London announced the sinking of two British cruisers at Singapore.

Bangkok Reported Bombed

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The BBC broadcast an unconfirmed report tonight that Bangkok, capital of Thailand, had been bombed. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

Big Forces on Way To Burma

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — An Axis-controlled radio station at Shanghai broadcast a Japanese report tonight saying "a large number of Thai military forces have commenced moving towards the southern border of Burma."

Burma is British.

The broadcast, sent out by Shanghai station XGRS and heard here by CBS, quoted Domei, the Japanese news agency, as adding:

"This is most significant, as Reuters news agency (British) reports that British forces have completed preparations on the Malayan border for an invasion of Thailand."

Tojo Promises Japanese Final Victory Over U.S.

Says in 2,600 Years Japan Has Never Lost a War

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (AP).—Premier Hideki Tojo told the Japanese people in a broadcast from Tokio tonight "I hereby promise you that Japan will win final victory." He said Japan was declaring war on the United States for "self-protection and self-existence."

The broadcast was picked up by the N. B. C. listening post. Tojo appeal to all Japanese to co-operate in the struggle and declared that in 2,600 years of history Japan never had lost a war. The rise or fall of East Asia depends on the outcome of this fight, said Tojo, adding: "We have nothing to fear in this war."

Tokyo Radio Broadcasts A Talk on 'Good Morals'

By The Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7—The National Broadcasting Company's listening post said today that a Tokyo news broadcast at 6:20 A. M., Monday, Tokyo time [4:20 P. M., Sunday, New York time] had made no mention of the Japanese attack in the Pacific and had been followed by a lecture on "Good Morals" by a Tokyo university professor. These broadcasts were the first of the day from Tokyo.

"IT'S UNIMAGINABLE," CRIES JAP CONSUL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (AP) —"It's unimaginable!" That was the way Joshio Muto, Japanese consul general here, reacted to word the Japanese were bombing Honolulu and Manila.

"I had no intimation of it," he cried.

"I don't know what I shall do, yet, or whether there is anything I can do."

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Jap Liner In Pacific With U. S. Passengers

Tatuta Maru Believed Midway Between Yokohamr And Los Angeles

San Francisco, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Japanese liner Tatuta Maru, with several hundred Americans aboard bound for southern California, was believed to be midway between Yokohama and Los Angeles today.

This would place her about north of the Hawaiian Islands, unless the Japanese secretly changed her course.

The big liner was en route to the United States to exchange American citizens, evacuated from the Orient, for Japanese nationals in this country.

Anzac Clipper Safe In Hawaii Following Flight From Frisco

San Francisco, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Anzac Clipper, with twenty-eight persons aboard, landed safely at an unnamed airport in the Hawaiian Islands this afternoon. It left San Francisco last night.

Pan American Airways said that at the present time it was unable to announce the position of the ship, which was carrying a crew of eleven and a passenger list of seventeen, including the Burmese Premier U Saw, and his aide, U Tin Tut. Word of its landing, however, came from reliable sources.

The clipper was more than halfway to Honolulu when news arrived that the islands were under attack, and it was deemed too late to turn back.

The ship's radio was kept silent in the danger zone.

So far it was learned the landing was without incident.

Japanese Consulate Staffs Burn Papers

New Orleans Crowd Held Back By Police—San Francisco Firemen Summoned

New Orleans, Dec. 7 (AP)—Within sight of an angry crowd of 2,000 persons held back by police, Japanese attaches of the Japanese consulate here today hastily burned papers and books in the backyard until police stopped the action and confiscated some partially burned material.

The crowd booed and hissed as the Japanese appeared, but it was held in check by fifty policemen. Walter Saulsbury, consulate chauffeur, later said the consulate attaches had been burning papers for several days.

Papers Set Wall Afire

San Francisco, Dec. 7 (AP)—The burning of papers and documents brought the Fire Department to the Japanese consulate today. Fire Captain L. J. Dwyer said consular attaches put too much paper into a fireplace at one time, and that intense heat caused a wall to break out in flames.

All Japanese Officials Safe

U. S. Acts to Prevent Popular Outbursts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Stae Department announced today that he American government had taken all necessary steps to protect offficial Japanese establishments and Japanese officials in this country.

The announcement said:

"Immediately upon receiving news of the Japanese atack upon Hawaii the American goverament ook steps to see that absolute protection was accorded the Japanese official establishments and official personnel within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The protecion was understood to include the Japanese embassy here and consulates in the United States and its possessions.

A few minutes before the announcement was made a crowd watched Japanese embassy staff members burn official papers in the yard of the embassy—then scutle into the building as the spectaors yelled

The destruction of the documents "come on out."

began within an hour of word that the war had stared. A few onlookers gathered in the street as the first smoke curled up from the pile, then more flocked around and embassy ataches banged shut he gates. By this time, police began to arrive and when the growing crowd grew restless, pushed them back across Massachusets avenue.

speak.)

Text of Announcement

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The text of the White House announcement said:

"At 8:30 p. m., the Cabinet met with the President in the White House. Shortly after 9 legislative leaders from both branches of the Congress, and both parties, arrived and participated in a joint meeting with the President and the Cabinet.

"The President reviewed for them all information received up to that time and gave them also other information not yet verified and which at the time had to be classified as rumor. The President told them of doubtless very heavy losses sustained by the navy and also large losses sustained by the army in the Island of Oahu.

Request Approved

"The Legislative leaders approved the request of the President to address a joint session of the House and Senate on Monday at 12:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. It should be emphasized that the message to the Congress has not yet been written and its tenor will of course, depend on further information received between 11 o'clock tonight and noon tomorrow. Further news is coming in all the time.

"During the conference the President received a report from General MacArthur that enemy planes were over Central Luzon in the Philippines about 8 p. m., Washington time; that a bombing attack has been made on Davao at the southern end of the southern island of Mindanoa, and that another attack has been made on Camp John Hayes at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. So far no essential damage had been reported."

Connally Reveals Action

Emerging from the front door of the White House as a meeting of the President's Cabinet ended, Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee said:

"The President will address a joint session of Congress at 12:30 p. m., tomorrow. That is all I can say."

As he made the statement to newspapermen, Secretary of War Stimson left the White House and Senator Hiram Johnson (R-Calif) departed a moment later.

Cabinet members and congressional leaders had met with Mr. Roosevelt to discuss the ominous implications of Japan's declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain.

Covered Situation

Speaker Sam Rayburn said that the President did not tell the conference what he was going to say in tomorrow's message. And when he was asked whether the Chief Executive would propose a declaration of war he replied solemnly:

"I don't know."

Rayburn said that the Chief Executive, cabinet and congressional leaders went over the entire situation and that the President had remarked that some rumors were going about which were unconfirmed.

What those rumors were, the speaker did not say. A declaration of war, Rayburn asserted, would be one thing on which there would be congressional unity.

No Time for Politics

Asked whether there had been discussions of discarding politics during the present crisis, House

PRESIDENT MAPS ACTION WITH LEADERS

Message to be Delivered at 12:30 P. M. As War Fervor Grows; Context To Depend on Developments; Nation Placed on Full Wartime Basis

DEC 8 1941

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—President Roosevelt will address a joint session of Congress at 12:30 p. m. today.

This was announced by the White House and by Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), late tonight following a momentous conference of Cabinet members and congressional leaders in the President's study.

The announcement, following Japan's war moves, came amid predictions that Congress would formally declare war at once and that America would stand united.

(Mr. Roosevelt's address to Congress will be broadcast over WILM and WDEL, the radio stations' programs starting at 12 o'clock noon, a half hour before the President is scheduled to

Republican Leader Joseph Martin remarked:

"This is a serious moment. We were not talking about politics. Of course there will be none."

The Senate Republican Leader Charles McNary of Oregon declined to speculate whether the President would request a declaration of war but told reporters:

"The Republicans will all go along with what is done, in my opinion."

Atty.-Gen. Francis Biddle made the first mention of a congressional resolution, but carefully refrained from hinting whether it might be a war resolution. A resolution is the parliamentary title for certain forms of legislative action.

Besieged by reporters as he left the White House conference, Biddle was asked if there was any advantage in having Congress recognize the existence of a state of war. He replied:

"I would rather not discuss that because it gets into the resolution tomorrow."

Will Get More Powers

In response to other questions, Biddle said that "vital powers" would be conferred upon the President by a congressional declaration of war which he would not otherwise have, but the Justice Department head declined to enumerate them.

Biddle told newsmen no action had been taken with reference to Japanese nationals or other aliens in this country but he indicated that that question might be discussed at a later conference which he planned to attend immediately at the Justice Department.

Although Biddle did not say who would be involved at the meeting immediately at the Justice Department, he told Vice-President Wallace, as the latter entered his car, that he would follow him immediately. Wallace heads the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board which has had jurisdiction over the economic blockade of Japan.

Crowds Around White House

The glistening black limousines of the Cabinet officers had trouble negotiating a traffic snarl and entering the White House gate. Cars were driving bumper to bumper in Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Executive Mansion and crowds of spectators pressed their noses up to the iron fence around the grounds.

Secret service men in augmented numbers and extra police from the Washington force were on duty at the White House.

But President Roosevelt hardly waited for the Japanese declaration. As soon as he heard of the bombing he ordered the Army and Navy to carry out previously prepared and highly secret plans for the defense of the country.

Army airmen engaged Japanese fighting planes over Honolulu. In the city below them, the White House said, a heavy loss of life had been inflicted, together with extensive damage to property. .

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On Wartime Basis

Regardless of this, there was no doubt that the country was at war. The capital went onto a full wartime basis within an hour after the attacks were reported. In addition to the President's order to the Army and Navy, Secretary Stimson ordered the mobilization of all military personnel. All officers were ordered to report in uniform.

Provost marshal guards, wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles were put on duty about the War Department and other important centers.

And, from the War Department came an announcement to the press that all information regarding the "strength, location, designation, composition and movement of U. S. troops or army transports outside the continental limits of the United States are designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

The meaning was plain: Any publication of such information would be followed by prosecution.

The capital was amazed and surprised at the day's tragically dramatic developments. At most a Japanese attack on Thailand had been foreseen. That the Japs had attacked the distant Pearl Harbor stronghold and Honolulu as well, seemed incredible.

But the capital was calm about it, too. A small, subdued crowd gathered in front of the White House, looking for all the world like any Sunday accumulation of sightseers. To all outward appearances, that was the only indication that war finally had engulfed the nation.

Apparently at almost the exact time of the Pacific bombings, the Japanese embassy called the State Department for an appointment which carried the futile peace negotiations of the last few months to a fitful and flickering conclusion.

Tokyo's two ambassadors here, Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, were seeking an appointment. They arrived 20 minutes late for it and Secretary of State Hull kept them waiting for 15 more before receiving them.

Envoys Mum

Gone was the blithe, breezy aplomb, which had characterized Their numerous previous visits to the department. There was a tight-lipped, almost embarrased smile for newsmen, and an absolute refusal to answer questions. Kurusu paced the diplomatic reception room, Nomura sat stolidly upon a leather divan, only a frequently tapping foot betraying his perturbation.

Finally they were admitted to the secretary's office. To him Nomura handed Japan's reply to this country's formula for peace in the Pacific. Gravely, Hull read it. Then the Secretary of State turned toward the Japanese ambassador and in a "tone of the greatest indignation," as the department later described it, told him he had never seen a document so "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions." Wordlessly the Japanese left.

It was apparent immediately that the nation was uniting for the struggle ahead, forgetting the bitter battle of words between those who had opposed the administration's foreign policy and its supporters.

After calling tonight's Cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt went into consultation with his secretaries of War and Navy, and the Army's chief of staff, General George C. Marshall.

Those invited from Congress were Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, Representative McCormack (D-Mass), the Democratic floor leader, Chairman Bloom of the House foreign affairs committee, Representative Martin (R-Mass), the Republican floor leader; Representative Eaton (R-NJ), a member of the foreign affairs committee; Senator McNary (R-Ore), the Republican leader, Senator Austin (R-Vt), the assistant Republican leader; Chairman Connally (D-Tex), of the Senate foreign relations committee, and Senator Barkley (D-Ky), the majority floor leader. In the event of Barkley's inability to attend, Senator Hill (D-Ala) the assistant leader, was designated to take his place.

Declaration Of War Favored By Wheeler

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[By the Associated Press]

Billings, Mont., Dec. 7—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) tonight advocated an immediate declaration of war against Japan and united support of the Administration in Washington.

"In view of the vicious and uncalled-for attack upon the United States by the Japanese Government, Congress must declare war upon that Government," said the isolationist-bloc leader in an interview.

"The Japanese have chosen war. We must now exert our every energy not only to win but to give the Japanese such a whipping that they will not want war again. I had sincerely hoped that we could avoid war both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. War seldom, if ever, settles anything and it is inconceivable to me that the Japanese Government would be foolish enough to want war with this country.

"Everyone, regardless of party affiliations must back up the Administration to the end that we win. This applies to labor, capital and all other classes."

Wheeler, cutting short a Montana visit, will return at once to Washington by train.

"The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them," Senator Wheeler said.

"They must have gone crazy," he said, referring to Japanese military leaders.

He said the attack was a complete surprise, and that so far as he knew no one in Washington had expected it.

Most Congressmen Seem To Favor A Declaration

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japan's attack on American outposts today brought immediate expressions of indignation from members of Congress, and most Congressmen freely predicted that Congress would adopt a declaration of war without hesitation if President Roosevelt asked for one.

Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), prominent isolationist, addressing an America First Committee meeting at Pittsburgh, said:

"If Congress were to declare war, I'm sure that every America Firster would be cooperating and supporting the Government in the winning of that war in every way possible."

Such vigorous critics and opponents of the Administration's foreign policy as Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) called for unity.

Fish said he would make an address in the House tomorrow asking the American people "to present a united front in support of the President of the United States, the commander in chief of the armed forces."

George Urges Declaration

Senator George (Dem., Ga.), member and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said an open declaration of war "will give us greater freedom of action."

He said the attack might draw the United States directly into the European war, "but not necessarily." Russian collaboration with the United States in fighting Japan, he said, was a possible means of entry by this country into the European conflict.

He called attention to the "vast distances in the Pacific" and warned that "it may take two or three years to fight this war to the end."

Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass.) issued the following statement:

"The unexpected and unprovoked attacks upon United States territory and ships and the formal declaration of Japan leaves Congress no choice but to take speedy and decisive measures to defend our country. We must promptly meet the challenge with all our resources and all our courage and place our faith in God to protect us in this hour of national peril.

"It is too late now to ponder whether a different international policy would have averted war."

May Joins In Appeal

Chairman May (Dem., Ky.), of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he favored immediate declaration of war, and described the attack as "treachey personified."

There were calls, too, for the nation to keep calm.

Reperesentative McCormack (Dem., Mass.), the House majority leader, said all Americans must unite against the attack but should "remain calm but determined and follow the leadership of President Roosevelt."

Senator Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.) called the situation "distressing and crucial" and added: 'Now is the time to keep our heads."

Chairman Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said: "I am one hundred per cent. against war. I want to know all about what has happened before I say anything about declaring war."

Puts Some Blame On Britain

He added that he blamed the attack both on Japan's Axis commitments and the desire of Great Britain to "get us to protect their $3,000,000,000 investments in China and to relieve forces that can be sent elsewhere to fight."

Senator Thomas (Dem, Utah), commented: "It (the Japanese attack) is an act of desperate men and will result as such acts generally do—in those men's own destruction. The Japanese Government has plainly gone mad."

Other comments:

Senator Guffey (Dem., Pa.): "I am disappointed, but not surprised, and I favor an immediate declaration of war."

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Representative Eberharter (Dem., Pa.). "This country cannot permit any nation to attack our possessions or threaten our sovereignty. There is only one thing for us to do and that is to go all out and try to destroy Japan's navy completely as quickly as possible."

Glass Reserves Comment

Senator Glass (Dem., Va.): "I have no comment. I'll communicate my own position when the Senate meets."

Chairman Bloom (Dem., N. Y.): of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "We are now facing facts rather than possibilities and the United States has never flinched in the face of facts. . . . The army and navy will take over the situation with a united people behind them under their commander in chief."

Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.): "It seems that the Japanese have called the play, and now they'll have to take it. The decision is out of our hands. The Japanese are committing hari-kari."

Senator Johnson (Dem., Col.): "If the report is true, and there is no satisfactory explanation for this dastardly act, war is inevitable."

Byrd Wants Action

Senator Byrd (Dem., Va.)—"The only action America can take now is to declare war on Japan which I hope will be by unanimous vote of Congress. All our resources can then be mobilized to wipe Japan off the map."

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) said: "The time for united action has come. The time for words has passed." Discussing the Japanese situation, he said that nation "had committed an utterly unapproved and intolerable act of aggression."

Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.), at his home in Topeka, said it appeared to him "Japanese militarists have gone crazy. I will vote for a declaration of war if President Roosevelt asks for it."

Representative Thomason (Dem., Texas), member of the Military Affairs Committee, said he favored an immediate declaration of war on Japan. Thomason, in Gainesville, Texas, said he would fly to Washington tonight.

America First Group For All-Out Hostilities Against The Japanese

Chicago, Dec. 7 (AP)—The national headquarters of the America First Committee tonight issued the following statement:

"Today the military forces of Japan have without warning attacked this nation and the Japanese Government has formally declared war upon us. This must be followed by a similar declaration on the part of the United States and by all-out hostilities.

"The America First committee urges all those who have subscribed to its principles to give their support to the war effort of this country until the conflict with Japan is brought to a succesful conclusion. In this war the America First Committee pledges its aid to the President as commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States."

A committee spokesman said the statement was issued after consultation with Gen. Robert E. Wood national chairman who was in New York.

America First Group Will Back Congress In War Declaration

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—The America First Committee "of course will support the war," if Congress declares a state of war, Gen. Robert Wood, of Chica, chairman of the committee, said tonight.

He was en route to Boston and said he would call a meeting of the executive committee of the America First group when he returns to Chicago Tuesday.

30.24— 13373

30.24 - 13373

'NO CHOICE' SAYS LANDON

Wires Roosevelt to Command His Services for Victory

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TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 opponent of President Roosevelt, telegraphed the President tonight "there is imperative need for courageous, unified action by the American people.

"The Japanese attack leaves no choice. Nothing must be permitted to interrupt our victory over the foreign foe. Please command me in any way I can be of service."

"Japs attack United States; Hawaii, Philippines bombed by airmen."

Hundreds cheered and comments heard were:

"We're into it, boys."

"We didn't start it."

In newsreel theaters programs were interrupted and after a hush cheering broke out.

Meanwhile attaches in the Japanese Consulate on Fifth Avenue worked feverishly piling records into suitcases and began carting them away. A smell of burning papers indicated that some records had been destroyed.

All Foreign Shipping Canceled In New York

Coast Guard Doubles Patrols Around Docks And Navy Yard Against Sabotage

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—All foreign shipping in this harbor was canceled tonight as the Coast Guard doubled its patrols against possible sabotage.

Coast Guard patrols were thrown around the navy yard and around docks containing planes and war material.

An order from Washington canceled customs clearance for ships bound to foreign ports but this was considered temporary.

Communists Give Pledge Of Devoted Loyalty

National Committee Declares "Unprovoked Act Of War" Is By Entire Axis

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—The national committee of the Communist party today issued a statement declaring that the party "pledges its loyalty, its devoted labor and last drop of blood in support of our country in this greatest of all the crises that ever threatened its existence."

Stating that "this is an unprovoked act of war, not of Japan alone, but of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis war alliance," the committee added:

"In all the factories and work shops of America the voice of freedom must be heard in the quickened pace of machines producing implements of war to save our nation and to increase our aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and all nations who are resisting the Hitler-Japanese aggression. All disputes in industry must now even more urgently than before be solved without interruptions of production."

News of Attack Draws Throngs To Times Square

New York, Dec. 7 (AP).—News of the Japanese attack on outlying United States possessions caused crowds to gather in Times Square today and at 4 p. m. the crowd was rapidly increasing.

A newspaper rushed into the district said in screaming headlines:

Warning Given By LaGuardia

He Tells N. Y. Not to Feel Entirely Secure

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Declaring the activities of the Japanese government were being "masterminded by the thugs and gangsters who control the Nazi government," Mayor F. H. La Guardia tonight warned New Yorkers "not to feel entirely secure because they happen to be on the Atlantic coast."

La Guardia, national director of civilian defense, went on the air over station WNYC after news of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. He called on the residents of the metropolitan area to remain calm and to be assured that their government had taken all precautions for their safety.

He ordered all Japanese subjects to remain in their homes until their status had been determined by the federal government.

After an emergency meeting in city hall, the mayor also announced that defense plans, previously formulated, had been put into effect by the police and fire departments. "Personally," he remarked, "The attack is not surprising. I have been anticipating it for a long time.

"I want to assure those who smeared and cheered and placed obstacles in the way of necessary defense preparations that we will protect them now. I expect cooperation and there will be no fooling.

"As U. S. director of civilian defense, I have notified all regional directors to communicate with governors and see that all necessary measures are taken."

Added Draft Call Viewed As Certain

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Summoning Enlisted Reserves Seen First Step; Registered Men 28-35 Liable For Duty

Washington, Dec. 7.—(AP.)—Immediate and vast expansion of the nation's armed forces, now that hostilities have been thrust upon the United States, was regarded in military circles tonight as certain.

It was believed that one of the first steps would be to call all enlisted reserves to active duty. This would mean a return to Army posts for those Selective Service trainees who recently were discharged from active duty because of being past the age of 28 or for other reasons.

Army officials at Fort Lewis, Wash., were reported already to have issued calls to such men.

Officials at the War Department here said, however, that no general order calling in enlisted reserves had been issued. They understood such a call would have to come from the War Department.

With a declaration of war by the United States, men in the age bracket between 28 and 35 and registered under the draft act would be liable for immediate call to training.

These men were given a deferred classification by congressional act a few months ago. The legislation, however, specified that this deferment would cease automatically if the nation went to war.

Leaves Still Question.

Before the Japanese attack, plans were to release more than a third of the Army's 1,600,000 officers and men for the Christmas holidays. They were to be given leave periods ranging from 10 days to a month.

Many of these men may be given their scheduled Christmas holdiay leaves, the War Department indicated tonight, regardless of the sudden emergency.

Brigadier General Alexander D. Surles, chief of the public relations branch, told reporters that "as far as is known Christmas leaves will not be cancelled, except in the case of certain designated units" which he did not identify.

Other officials said that in the meantime local commanders who had granted holiday leaves were authorized to rescind them without reference to the War Department. Dispatches indicated such action was taken promptly at various posts.

Local commanders were said to have authority also to withhold leaves not yet granted.

Chairman May, Democrat, Kentucky, said it would take the House Military Committee "only an hour or two" tomorrow to approve legislation to remove the present prohibition against use of the Army's National Guard and selectees outside the Western Hemisphere.

Army News Chief Warns U. S. Press

'We Are at War, All Irresponsibility Stops,' Says Gen. Surles, But Will 'Do My Best'

Washington, Dec. 7. — (AP.) — Brigadier General Alexander D. Surles, director of public relations for the War Department, told reporters tonight that "now we are at war," and, as far as publication of military information is concerned, "all irresponsibility stops."

The Army's news chief said he would "do my best to get the news out as rapidly as I can."

"When I cannot it will be due to the fact that publication would be harmful to the country and might destroy the lives of many people and much property."

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Surles appealed to the press representatives to cooperate with an order of Secretary of War Stimson issued a few hours earlier which read:

"All information relative to the strength, location, designation, composition, and movement of U. S. troops or Army transports outside the continental limits of the United States are designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

Espionage Act Cited.

General Surles told questioners that the law refererd to was paragraph 32 of the 1917 Espionage Act. That section reads as follows:

"Subsequent A—Unlawfully disclosing information affecting national defense. Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to, or aids, or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photograph negative, blueprint, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

"Provided, that whoever shall violate the provisions of sub-section (A) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or imprisonment for not more than 30 years; and (B) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or water materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years."

Sees It up to Court.

Surles was asked whether the first penalties applying to peace time or the second applying to war time would be invoked and he replied he could not say but assumed that determination would be up to the court trying the person.

To a question, he said he believed persons responsible for publication of information designated as secret would be liable to the legal penalties.

The Navy Department meanwhile announced a censorship had been placed on all outgoing cablegrams and radio messages from the United States and its outlying possessions.

Navy Leaps at Japanese With Crushing Censorship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Navy Department announced tonight that a censorship had been placed on all outgoing cablegrams and radio messages from the United States and its outlying possessions.

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No other information was disclosed about the censorship. The three-line announcement said:

"The Navy Department announced tonight that censorship on all outgoing cablegrams and radio messages from the United States and its outlying possessions had been placed in effect."

Shortly before, the War Department had issued this memorandum to the press:

"All information relative to strength, location, designation, composition and movement of U. S. troops or army transports outside the continental limits of the United States is designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

Presumably the reference to "the law" meant that any violators would be subject to the punitive provisions of the espionage act.

(At New York the Associated Press was advised by communications agencies that the navy had invoked a censorship on Manila and Honolulu, prohibiting messages "outbound" from both Pacific points.)

NAVY'S PACIFIC CHIEF TOUGH CUSTOMER

DEC 8 1941

Admiral Kimmel Described As "Two-Fisted Naval Officer"

Hand-Picked With Hart For Present Service By Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—The American fleet in the Pacific is under command of a two-fisted naval officer with the reputation o fbeing one of the toughest in the service.

He is Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, a native of Henderson, Ky., who assumed duty as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet and also of the entire United States Fleet last February 1. He is 59 years old.

Ranking with Admiral Kimmel but subject to his direction in naval operations is Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who became commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet on July 25, 1939. Hart, 64, is a native of Genesee county, Michigan, and presently makes his home at Sharon, Conn.

In European Waters

Both men saw service in European waters during the World War and were hand-picked for their present assignments by President Roosevelt with full knowledge that the day might come when the safety and sucess of United States naval warfare would depend on their leadership.

Kimmel's appointment to the top fleet assignment was concurrent with the reorganization of the United States Navy last February 1 to supply three independent striking forces, one in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific. Admiral Ernest J. King was given the Atlantic command under the general directio nof Admiral Kimmel.

American And Japanese Armed Forces Compared

DEC 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—By generally accepted gauges, the United States possesses a navy a third stronger than Japan's, a far greater air force and a comparable army.

United States

Disregarding immensely superior American resources, manpower and wealth, the lineup by the latest available data is:

SEAPOWER—344 warships in commission, including 17 battleships, seven aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 170 destroyers and 113 submarines.

AIR—Army and navy each credited with more than 4,000 planes, the army's force including 2,500 first-line combat craft.

LAND—Approximately 1,600,000 officers and men under arms, including 33 divisions.

Japan

Sea Power—Two hundred and sixty-two warships, including 12 battleships, 8 carriers, 46 cruisers, 125 destroyers and 71 submarines.

Air—About 3,600 planes of all types, including naval, comprising what American military men have termed the "1939 model air force."

Land—Three million or more trained men, but rated incapable of arming more than 1,800,000 and 66 divisions with modern weapons.

Hawaiian Defenses

DEC 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

The Hawaiian Islands stand at the crossroads of the Pacific, approximately one third of the way across the vast ocean separating the United States and Japan.

In these islands the United States has constructed a great naval fortress, centered in the naval base and drydock at Pearl Harbor on the picturesque island of Oahu. This harbor, sixty feet deep and some ten square miles in area, can accommodate the entire United States fleet.

Major Key To East

The strategic location of Hawaii and the great defense works centered there make the Territory a major key to war in the Far East.

Honolulu, the principal city of Hawaii, lies a dot in the ocean approximately 2,000 nautical miles from California, 3,500 from Japan, almost 5,000 from the Philippines and the naval base at Hongkong.

To the average American Hawaii may mean hula dancers, ukuleles and pineapples; to the army and navy and air force it is one of their major outposts, dotted with guns, sinewed with the most modern machinery for all types of warfare.

In combined area the islands, although only slightly larger than Connecticut, are the only major group in the North Pacific. Most of the population of 423,000 are Orientals, slightly more than a third of them of Japanese stock. One seventh are Polynesian, one eighth Filipinos, one fifteenth Chinese.

Pearl Harbor lies on the southern shore of Oahu. A narrow channel provides the only entrance from the sea and makes it one of the world's best natural havens. Ships in the harbor cannot be seen from the open water.

Army Strength

Thousands of soldiers, their numbers increasing steadily recently, are housed in the Schofield barracks on the center of Oahu. There also is on the island a big army air field to which a mass flight of twenty-one bombing planes was made secretly from California earlier this year.

The Hawaiian Islands politically are a Territory of the United States, ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii in 1898 and made a Territory by the Congress of 1900.

Guam On Main Line

By the Associated Press

Midway, Wake and Guam are little island stepping stones across the western Pacific between Hawaii and the Philippines, in peacetime an air mail and passenger route and in war a strategic communications line for the U. S. Navy.

Just a month ago persons reaching Honolulu from the three islands disclosed that all American women and children were being removed from the defense outposts because of the critical Far Eastern situation. Most were members of families of employees of communications companies.

Their Rediscovery

Wake and Midway assumed new importance with their "rediscovery" in 1935 and their use as landing stages for transpacific air travel, and the Navy's development of them has been since then. Guam, on the other hand, has been a naval station for a number of years.

First out of Hawaii lies Midway, 1,323 miles west and slightly north of Honolulu, a small group of about 28 square miles and with a population of only a few score people. Here a $1,000,000 project was undertaken to prepare the lagoon for surface craft of tonnage under cruiser-size, making it a secondary base.

Wake, a tiny spot of only one square mile land area, lies 1,191 miles farther west and slightly south—or 2,200 miles airline west of Hawaii. This group of islands altogether is about 4½ miles long and 1½ miles wide. Here, as on Midway, the only population is the operation personnel.

Heavy Fortifications

About 1,500 miles farther west lies Guam, exactly half way between Wake and the Philippines. Guam is the largest of the Mariana Islands, having an area of 225 square miles.

For several years there was a clamor for heavy fortification of Guam, which lies close to the Japanese empire, only 1,500 miles south of Tokio. Some opponents of the move held the island was indefensible. Finally this spring Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing for a vast expansion of naval establishments on the island.

Guam was ceded to the U. S. by Spain in the treaty of Paris in 1898. Wake was annexed by American forces on their way to Manila in that year. Midway was claimed for the United States by a U. S. naval officer, Lieut. J. M. Brooke, in 1859.

N. Y. 14 Hours Behind Japan

By the Associated Press.

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Japan is 14 hours ahead of New York time, Hawaii 5½ hours behind it.

The International Date Line runs between Midway and Wake Islands, making Midway and all points east of it later than Eastern Standard Time, while Wake and all points west are ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

This table gives the time in the principal points involved in the Pacific war when it is noon in New York, which is on Eastern Standard Time.

Samoa	6:00 a. m. same day	Thailand	Midnight same day
Hawaii	6:30 a. m. same day	Indo-China	Midnight same day
Pacific Coast	9:00 a. m. same day	Dutch East Indies,	12:30 a. m. next day
London	6:00 a. m. same day	Manila	1:00 a. m. next day
Berlin	7:00 p. m. same day	Tokyo	2:00 a. m. next day
Moscow	8:00 p. m. same day	Sydney	3:00 a. m. next day
Bombay	10:30 p. m. same day	Wellington, New Zealand,	4:30 a. m. next day
Ceylon	10:30 p. m. same day		
Singapore	Midnight same day		

Break in U. S.-Japanese Friendship, Half Century Old, Dates Back to 1931

Drive Into Manchuria Pictured as Turning Point; Relations Between Nations for Last 10 Years Only Coldly Polite

By Glenn Babb

Associated Press Cable Staff

Japanese-American friendship lasted a half century and began to break up in 1931.

Took Pride in Rise

Eighty-eight years ago America introduced Japan to the family of nations; in the decades that followed Americans encouraged, fostered, took an almost paternal pride in Japan's spectacular rise to world power. In the main, two or three generations of Japanese responded with gratitude, admiration and efforts to emulate the American way of life.

But in Japan's very advance were elements of discord; she became a great power and embarked on a vast imperial program which made even the wide Pacific Ocean too small to contain both Japanese ambitions and America's conception of her own safety.

Small frictions which arose some 35 years ago developed slowly until 1931, when Japan plunged into Manchuria and embarked on a program of expansion and conquest. Seen in retrospect it seems clear now that that was the turning point in American-Japanese relations, that clash in faraway Mukden the night of September 18, 1931; even the turning point of modern history. From there Japan went on to the first successful defiance of the existing world order, showing the way to Mussolini and Hitler.

For 10 years there have been only coldly polite relations between Washington and Tokyo. Formal diplomatic ties barely concealed growing hostility. The pace of the movement toward collision has steadily increased: in the past year it has become an avalanche.

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One Phase in Crisis

Japanese-American troubles have become one phase in civilization's greatest crisis. Today the two nations find themselves in opposing camps in the alignment of two world orders which no less an authority than Adolf Hitler says cannot exist side by side.

Japan has aligned herself with Germany and Italy and proclaimed a new order for Europe, Africa and Asia. The United States has decided that her interests lie with the nations fighting to prevent establishment of that order, to which Japan's contributions have been the conquest of Manchuria, the overrunning of Eastern China, the subjection of French Indo-China, the declaration of her purpose to dominate all "greater East Asia."

So the United States has taken her place alongside Britain, China, Russia, the Netherlands and the other Governments, mostly in exile, which are fighting the Axis. Of these China has been fighting Japan more than four years and Britain, Russia and the Netherlands all have built up formidable Far Eastern forces for the sole purpose of meeting the Japanese threat. To all of these the United States has been giving aid for months or years, in steadily increasing measure.

What are the issues over which this country and the great empire of the Orient have come to a parting of the ways? The United States wants Japan to abandon her expansion program, which, at least in its southward extension toward the East Indies, endangers the safety of the Philippines and threatens the sources of materials vital to the defense and well-being of the United States and the routes by which they reach America. She wants Japan to withdraw her troops from Indo-China and China, where American interests and citizens have suffered hurt for nearly a decade at Japanese hands. She wants Japan to give pledges and sureties against further aggression. She wants the markets of the East kept open.

Obstructs Destiny

From Japan's point of view the United States obstructs the fulfillment of what many Japanese consider their country's rightful destiny, to be the dominant power of all the East, to control far-flung sources of the materials needed for her industries and dominate the hundreds of millions of Orientals who make up perhaps the greatest potential markets in the world. Control in East Asia, the Japanese say, is a matter of life and death to them, while to Americans it can be only a matter of national prestige or minor economic interest.

More specifically in the later phases

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of this crisis the Japanese have demanded an end to the economic strangulation and military encirclement which they say the United States and her associates have invoked against Japan and noninterference with the settlement she hopes to impose on China.

Washington has held that the economic and military measures taken to curb Japan cannot be lifted until Japan mends her ways and has said that there can be no compromise which would leave China at Japan's mercy. And in the existing crisis, with the United States pledged to the defeat of the Hitler world order, Americans have held there could be no real accord with Japan as long as she remained a member of the Axis.

Thus events moved to a point where a break could be avoided only if one party changed utterly its fundamental policies. Two opposed conceptions of what should constitute the basis of international relations, of the world order, were at stake.

Racial pride and national prestige are elements not to be ignored; they are as important at the cold facts of economics or strategy involved, perhaps more so. The Japanese are a proud people, jealous of their dignity, quick to resent racial slurs, holding to an ancient code which rated death in battle or by suicide preferable to dishonor.

No Bar to Japanese

Men experienced in Far Eastern matters say that a realization that they cannot win a war with the United States is not enough to keep the Japanese from going to war. It will not stop them to point out that this course would be national suicide. They, or at least the stiff-necked soldiers who seem to dominate their national courses, are quite capable of facing that.

The Japanese belief that their national prestige and pride of race has received affronts from America is indisputably a factor in this crisis. They resent bitterly our exclusion laws, which they say class them with other races they consider their inferiors. Many Japanese contend that the whole course of history since the World War might have been different had the white nations admitted them as full equals.

Here is the road Japan and America have traveled to their present collision:

In 1853 Japan, by her own choice, had been shut off from the world for 2½ centuries. Her seclusion was ended then by a flotilla of warships from the young and growing United States, which, having spanned the continent, was looking out from her newly won Pacific Coast for new markets in the Orient. Commodore Matthew Perry, U.S.N., reopened Japan to the world.

Japan's first treaty with a modern western power was concluded with United States Consul Townsend Harris in 1858. For half a century thereafter American advisers, teachers and missionaries aided Japan's heroic effort to come abreast of the western world.

Japan subscribed in 1899 to the doctrine of the open door in China, enunciated by John Hay, United States Secretary of State. A year later Japanese and American troops (along with British, German, Russian and others) fought side by side in the rescue of the legations at Peking, besieged by the Chinese Boxers. The great majority of Americans gave their sympathy to Japan when in 1904 she challenged the Russian colossus. Japanese war loans were floated in the United States and in 1905 the intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt brought about an advantageous peace for Japanese at Portsmouth, N. H.

Brought on Friction

But the migration of tens of thousands of Japanese to America's Pacific Coast brought on a period of friction, marked by anti-Japanese agitation and legislation in the Western States. In 1911 a gentlemen's agreement whereby Japan undertook to halt the tide of immigration provided a temporary remedy.

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The World War brought new frictions, although at the end the United States and Japan were associated together against the central powers. But Europe's preoccupations encouraged Japanese efforts to tighten her control on China. Her famous 21 demands of May, 1915, brought sharp condemnation from Washington. In 1918 Japan and the United States (with Britain and France) sent expeditions into Siberia but Japan went farther than her allies approved and more trouble arose.

One result of the World War was to embark the United States on a vast warship building program. Japan sought to match it. A naval race followed which endangered the peace of the Pacific. The Harding administration summoned the naval powers to Washington and a truce was effected in 1922 in the treaties of Washington which restricted capital ship construction and pledged the powers to keep hands off China.

This was the high water mark of Japan's co-operation with the United States and with the western powers' efforts to establish collective security. But only two years later the United States Congress passed, over the veto of President Coolidge and the protest of Secretary of State Hughes, a law barring the immigration of Japanese as aliens ineligible for citizenship. This ended the "gentlemen's agreement." The Japanese were bitterly resentful.

But this came midway in a decade of liberal government in Japan and as late as 1930 the Japanese still were ready to co-operate in keeping the peace. They signed the new naval treaty of London, although not without a bitter struggle at home. It was their last act of support for the post Versailles peace structure.

Fired First Shot

The agitation in Japan against co-operation with the Western World took on the proportions of a revolution of which the army fired the first shot the night of September 18, 1931, at Mukden.

The military campaign that followed ended Chinese rule in Manchuria but it also ended liberal, civilian rule in Japan. It was a military-Fascist rising against the existing order not only in Japan but in the entire world. The United States government, especially Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was quick to grasp its significance. Other powers were not. American efforts to stem the tide then set in flow came to nothing more substantial than the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition of Japan's military gains.

Now, 10 years later, Japan, flushed with conquests extending nearly to the equator and the mid-Asian plateau, confronts a determined United States still standing on that doctrine of nonrecognition. Events have thrown Japan into the arms of the Axis, ranged the United States with the other half of the world.

Japan went on to complete conquest of Manchuria, moved into North China, launched a real war against China proper in 1937 and overran nearly all her eastern provinces, joined the Axis, took advantage of Hitler's triumphs to march into Indo-China and reach out for the Dutch East Indies. In the course of all this she harmed American citizens and their interests in hundreds of instances, most spectacular of which was the sinking of the gunboat Panay on the Yangtze River above Nanking December 13, 1937.

She allied herself with Germany and Italy in the treaty of Berlin, September 27, 1940, especially aimed at the United States. She reaffirmed this tie by renewing her signature of the anti-Comintern pact at Berlin November 25, 1941.

The American government, for its part, denounced on July 26, 1939, its treaty of friendship and commerce with Japan. In the summer of 1941, when Japan was strengthening her grasp on French Indo-China, Washington went a step further. President Roosevelt froze all Japanese credits in this country.

Trade Halted

Britain and her dominions and the Dutch Indies followed suit. The result was almost an entire cessation of Japanese foreign trade. The flow of oil and scrap metal from the United States and oil from the Indies which had fed her war machine was shut off. Economically she was isolated, with her Axis allies unable to help. The economic measures were supplemented by military moves of vast scope which in effect ringed Japan on all sides with hostile forces—in China, Russia, British Malaya, the Dutch Indies and the Philippines and Hawaii.

Russia's entry into the war presented Tokyo with a new threat. While Hitler was plowing through the Russian armies this looked more like an opportunity than a menace, but as winter closed down with Russia still unbeaten the Japanese hopes which rode on Hitler's banners faded.

The economic pinch, the steadily growing power of the military forces gathering in the East, caused her to cry out against "strangulation." A civilian government, headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, resigned in September, admitting its inability to cope with the vast forces loosed by the world cataclysm. Specifically, it was unable to improve relations with the United States. A military government, headed by Gen. Hideki Tojo, took over.

As a "final effort" to prevent a clash the Tojo government sent a veteran diplomat, Saburo Kurusu, by plane to Washington. Kurusu found the abyss between the nations too wide to be bridged by any concessions either would make. The negotiations failed.

Eighty-eight years of peaceful United States-Japanese relations were at an end.

U. S.-Japanese Relations Over 88-Year Period

DEC 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

The following outstanding events mark the eighty-eight years' history of United States-Japanese relations:

1853—Commodore Perry, U. S. N., opens Japan to foreign intercourse.

1858—United States Consul Townsend Harris concludes Western World's first treaty of amity and commerce with Japan.

1894-5—Japan conquers China, seized Formosa, begins building an overseas empire.

1898—United States defeats Spain, acquires the Philippines, annexes Hawaii, becomes a Pacific Ocean power.

1899—Japan subscribes to the American doctrine of the open door in China.

1900—United States and Japan cooperate (with other powers) in ending Boxer rising in China.

1904-5—Americans generally sympathize with Japan in her war against Russia; Japanese war loans floated in United States; President Roosevelt brings about the peace treaty of Portsmouth.

1905-1911—Japanese immigration becomes a friction point; exclusion agitation arises on the Pacific Coast; Japan in "gentlemen's agreement" undertakes to keep her people out of the United States.

1914—Japan enters war on Allied side; seizes Tsingtao in China and German Pacific islands.

1915—United States condemns Japan's twenty-one demands on China.

1917-19—United States becomes associate of Japan in the World War; both powers send expeditions to Siberia, where friction arises.

1918-1922—United States and Japan engage in great naval race.

1919—At Versailles peace conference Japan wins over United States on Shantung issue; loses on racial equality.

1922—Naval race ended by treaties of Washington, in which powers also pledge hands off China.

1924—United States Congress passes Asiatic Exclusion Act; Japan deeply offended.

1930—Japan, adhering to London naval treaty, agrees to extend naval truce, but this proves her last major act of cooperation in keeping the peace.

1931-32—Japan invades Manchuria; United States proclaims nonrecognition of fruits of conquest; this proves turning point of United States-Japanese relations, even of modern history.

1933—Japan quits League of Nations; turns back on Occident's peace-keeping efforts.

1935—Japan denounces the Washington naval treaty. Naval race resumed with its termination at end of 1936.

1936—Japan forms her first Axis tie, the anti-Comintern pact with Nazi Germany.

1937—Japan makes war on China; United States interests harmed; the Panay sunk.

1939—European war begins, opens new fields for Japanese expansion; United States denounces commerce treaty with Japan.

1940—Hitler crushes France; Japan moves into French Indo-China, proclaims her "greater East Asia" program. Japan becomes ally of the Axis with the treaty of Berlin, aimed at the United States.

1941—United States extends lend-lease aid to China and Russia; Japan tightens grip on Indo-China; United States, with Britain and Netherlands, freezes Japanese credits, halts war exports to Japan; Japan feels pinch, cries out against economic strangulation and military encirclement, sends Saburo Kurusu to Washington in an ostensible "final effort" to prevent a break; negotiations cloak widespread preparations for war on United States.

December 4, 1941—The Japanese navy strikes.

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REDS CLAIM BREAK IN GERMAN FRONT

Report Having Pierced Line In Moscow Area In Two Places

Menace To Capital From South, However, Said To Remain Serious

By Alfred Wall

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 7—The Moscow radio

asserted tonight that the Russians had broken the German line at two points on the Moscow front.

In one break-through, north of Moscow, two German divisions were said to have been completely wiped out.

In the other, near Kalinin, ninety miles northwest of the Russian capital, a village was said to have been recaptured.

At some places on the front, a Kuibyshev military spokesman was quoted as saying, tank-led German advance forces broke into Russian lines, gaining six to eight miles.

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Enemy Frustrated

A statement that "all the enemy's attempts to develop an offensive on the central front were frustrated" was taken, however, to indicate that no such gains were made by the Germans at approaches to the Soviet capital.

The menace to Moscow from the south admittedly remained serious, nevertheless, and the Russians said this was the situation there:

"The enemy now is thrusting to the northeast (past Tula) in an attempt to cut off Moscow by a vast outflanking movement from the south. At the same time he is launching attacks north of Tula with the aim of encircling the town—but here, too, the Germans are unsuccessful. . . ."

Tula Holds Out

A Russian broadcast asserted that "in spite of large concentrations of tanks and infantry the Germans failed to capture Tula and advance to any considerable extent to the northeast."

Red army men who, the Germans themselves admitted, will die but not surrender not only were holding Moscow today against the worst artillery beating the Germans could muster but were also counter-attacking.

In the south, the Soviets continued to push the Germans back along the Sea of Azov from the approaches to the Caucasus oil deposits.

Russians Unshaken

The toughness of the Russians' defense of their capital was best described by the Berlin radio itself which said the most frightful artillery pounding the Germans could bring to bear on the Russians left men and positions unshaken.

A German broadcast heard here said:

"Our artillery aimed tons of steel for days (at the Russian). Yet no artillery can possibly smash the numerous systems of trenches and many dug-in tanks, which form powerful pillbox posts from every one of which the Russians maintain a terrific fire.

"Only the utmost brutality and no consideration whatever for human life can enable us to attack. We can only attack and attack again and take every trench and every position by fierce man-to-man fighting.

Russians Praised By Foe

"It is unbelievable what our men are enduring. These Russians do not surrender."

Except for Russian-held Tula, one hundred miles south of Moscow, which was in danger of being surrounded, war dispatches here gave the Soviets the upper hand here on virtually every active sector of the almost completely snowbound Russian front.

The Kuibyshev radio commentator said the Russians had advanced from fifty to seventy-five miles since opening the offensive which rooted the Germans out of Rostov, gateway city of the Caucasus.

Other Soviet dispatches told of Russian cavalrymen cutting down Germans seeking to escape westward from Taganrog, forty miles west of Rostov, while Red dive bombers were making the most of traffic-jammed conditions along the roads by which the Germans were seeking to move the bulk of their advance troops back to a new line along the Mins river.

Von Brauchitsch At Front

One report, broadcast from Kuibyshev, said Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army, had flown to the southern front to help Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist pull his broken army together for a stand against the Red Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's steadily advancing forces.

Some reports said forces under General Remizov had broken through the defenses of Taganrog itself and hard-riding Don, Kuban and Terek Cossacks were outflanking Nazi troopers retreating to Mariupol, more than sixty miles west of Taganrog.

BBC said the Russian air force had brought down 82 German planes, destroyed 147 German tanks and killed thousands of Nazi soldiers on this front during the last twelve days.

Mozhaisk Hard Hit

From various reports on the German offensive against Moscow the Germans appeared to be hitting hardest around Mozhaisk, fifty-seven miles west of the capital, and at Tula. A Kuibyshev report broadcast by the BBC, however, said the Russians had stopped the Germans along the Mozhaisk highway and driven back a big German thrust, killing thousands of retreating Nazis. The same report said the Russian attacks also were driving the Germans back on the northwest sector of the Moscow front.

At Tula, the Germans were acknowledged by BBC to be driving ahead on the road leading to Moscow despite the deep snow and bad weather. The British radio quoted *Red Star*, Soviet army newspaper, as saying the German drive in this region "may have been slowed down somewhat but it has not yet been stopped."

Nazis Hard Pressed

In the sector around Klin, fifty miles northwest of Moscow, Russian dispatches said the Germans were trying to advance along the Leningrad-Moscow road upon the capital, but reported they were hard pressed at various points by the Russians.

Constant fighting was reported in Volokolamsk area, sixty-five miles northwest of Moscow.

On the frozen Leningrad front British sources reported Russian counter-attacks continuing without mention of gains for either side.

Around Tikhavin, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad, however, the British radio said the Russians in counter-attacks almost had succeeded in encircling the German defenders of that city.

some Russian attacks at undesignated points were thrown back.

Food Moved Up

Dispatches pictured the Germans moving hundreds of tons of foodstuffs along the upper Volga river to feed the Moscow attackers, 150,000 strong in one sector alone. One report told of a group of engineers fighting for four days against ice floes and snowstorms to bring supply-laden barges through to waiting troops.

The high command said Russian smashes against entrenched Leningrad besiegers had been thrown back, while German siege guns rained shells on the city, particularly the north docks and machine tool factories.

On the southern tip of the long fighting line three Soviet attempts to land troops on the Crimean coast near captured Kerch were reported in German dispatches. These said three Russian speedboats approached German positions last night, but were driven off. Two later attempts to effect landings similarly were frustrated, it was said.

Driven To Cover

Central front dispatches described the German soldiers taking refuge from the icy winds in "intermediate camps" constructed between the advance lines and rear quarters. One such camp was said to cover a square mile of forest, with dugouts sunk into the earth, each dugout equipped to shelter four men. The snow blanket gave them natural protection against sky patrols.

The purpose of these intermediate camps is to back up the front, keeping reserve troops in readiness for quick action where they may be needed.

Thus, it was explained, every soldier will spend some of the winter encamped and the rest of the time either at the front or at a rear base.

War At Sea

At sea the high command reported a British motor torpedo boat sunk and another damaged in an English Channel fight with German mine sweepers.

A German submarine was credited with hits on a destroyer, tanker and freighter when it attacked a British Mediterranean convoy laden with reinforcements and supplies to besieged Tobruk.

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German planes carried on night attacks on British airdromes in Malta. Direct hits were observed on barracks and hangars.

Battle For Moscow Halted By Weather, Nazis Indicate

Both Sides Virtually Paralyzed By Cold, Berlin Dispatches Hint—Troops Forced To Take Shelter

By Edwin Shanke
[By the Associated Press]

DEC 8 1941

London, Dec. 7—The R. A. F. heavily bombed the German-held "invasion ports" of Boulogne and Calais on the French coast today.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 7—Sub-zero weather virtually paralyzed both armies on the Moscow front today, German war reports indicated.

Extremely reticent, the German high command passed in silence both the Moscow front, where the heaviest Nazi push was reported under way yesterday, and the Rostov front, where the Russians were on the offensive.

The Germans claimed local successes in the Donets river basin, and said

Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov In Two Weeks, Reported Nazis' Goal

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Reports received by the Associated Press from Europe tonight said the German army was preparing an effort to take both Moscow and Leningrad and recapture Rostov within two weeks in a move linked with the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

These reports said that the Germans would try to take the two big Russian cities, long invested, "at any price."

The reports seemed substantiated by comment in the Axis-aligned Hungarian press in July that Japan would enter the war when the fall of Moscow either was accomplished or definitely in sight.

SOVIET ARMY WILL FIGHT ON, LITVINOFF SAYS

To Continue Stout Resistance Against Nazis, New Envoy Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 7—Maxim Litvinoff, the new Russian Ambassador, arrived in Washington today to assume an important part in troubled world affairs, and assured the American people that the Red army would continue its stout resistance against the Nazi invasion.

Looking worn after a month of travel, but affable as always, the diplomat landed at the Washington National Airport with his English-born wife at his side, to be greeted by officials of the embassy, their wives and dtheir children and a group attired in Russian military uniforms.

Bring Huge Bouquets

The embassy wives and children bore huge bouquets of roses, snapdragons and chrysanthemums, which they thrust upon Mr. and Mrs. Litvinoff as they stood smiling on the plane ramp.

Then the Ambassador, wearing a battered felt hat and a rusty dark blue overcoat, made a brief statement.

"I am very happy to be once more in the Capital of the remarkable country the United States of America," he said. "My first visit here was of great importance. But still more important is my arrival now at a moment when the destiny of all mankind is being settled.

Assures American People

"I know of the great interest and sympathy with which the American people are following the battle lines on the Eastern front, and I assure the American people that the Red army will continue the fight through fortune and misfortune with the same tenacity and firmness they have already shown."

The State Department sent George T. Summerlin, chief of its division of protocol, to the airport to greet the Ambassador.

Sir Anthony Rumbold, second secretary, represented the British Embassy. Joseph T. Davies, the former American Ambassador to Russia, also was present. The Litvinoffs lunched later at the Davies home.

Negotiated For Recognition

The Ambassador's statement recalled his first visit here in 1933 for negotiations which led to the American recognition of Soviet Russia. He was then, and for years thereafter, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. In that post he was a foremost advocate of collective security under the League of Nations.

He was ousted shortly before the Russo-German pact which preceded the outbreak of the war, and was recalled from political obscurity a month ago to assume his diplomatic task here. He succeeds Constantine Oumansky as the Soviet representative here.

Army of Poles In Russia Will Be Ready Soon

Sikorski Says Big Force Will Be Created for Part in Offensive After Jan. 1

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KUYBYSHEV, Dec. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—General Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish government in exile, declared today that Polish soldiers, equipped by Russia, Great Britain and the United States, would be ready to take part in an offensive after Jan. 1.

Sikorski came here after two talks in Moscow with Premier Josef V. Stalin, which resulted in the signing of a mutual aid pact between the Polish and Russian governments, the first accord of its type in Russian-Polish history. He said that Poland and Russia had agreed to create a Polish Army in Russia "several times" larger than the present two divisions.

Polish civilians and soldiers wil be moved to camps in the south, Sikorski said. The care of the sick, the aged and children also was discussed and the Premier said that unity of views prevailed on all points.

The Russian-Polish pact, Sikorski quoted Stalin as saying, will be broadcast in forty languages. The Polish Premier saw Stalin twice—for a two-and-one-half-hour talk on the first visit and a four-and-one-half-hour reception and dinner on the second.

Italians Reported Slain by Greeks

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Soviet Information Bureau, in a supplement to the regular communique broadcast, today reported "numerous" Italians were killed in fighting Greek guerillas near the Italian-occupied Grecian cities of Monitsa and Phlorina.

Twelve Italian soldiers and two officers were reported killed when the guerillas attacked Konitsa.

The communique also said Italians suffered heavy losses in other large engagements near Phlorina.

A small Italian ship was said to have been captured and sunk by guerillas who killed the crew.

30.24— 13377

30.24— 13377

Posters Plague Berlin

[*By the Associated Press*]

Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 6 (Delayed)—A traveler of semi-diplomatic standing who just arrived in Turkey from Germany said today that Berlin each night was plastered with anti-Nazi posters which the police always tore down before daybreak.

He brought along a copy of a newspaper, *Roto Fahne*, which he said was being published and circulated secretly by Communists, presumably in Berlin.

CZECHS' SILENCE SPEAKS VOLUMES

Summary Executions Have Their Effect — Political Discussions Forbidden

People Apparently Fitting Themselves Into Reich's Wartime Economy

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

[*Special Dispatch to The Sun*]

Prague, Dec. 7—A curtain of silence has fallen on the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Gestapo Leader Heydrich's summary executions of rebels have had their effect; the Czech people have relapsed into silence so far as discussion of their political status is concerned.

Here's a sign which caught my eye in a restaurant in the small town of Caslaw, where a party of foreign correspondents stopped:

"Political discussions are forbidden by police."

Everything Rationed

Those few words speak volumes.

The Czechs have been demilitarized and stripped of the right to conduct any foreign policy whatever. They seem to have settled down to attending their business and fitting themselves into Germany's wartime economy.

As in the Reich, everything is rationed, and every Czech has his food, textile, gasoline, soap and other ration cards. German ration cards are accepted in hotels and restaurants here but not in the stores.

Jews Wear Star Of David

Here Jews wear the Star of David with the word "Jude."

Occasionally before Czech barracks—and they're few and far between—one sees a soldier on guard. But he's armed.

The Czechs are polite to the Germans, and the people as a whole seem to accept German rule as inevitable and try to make the best of it.

Rumanian Chief Replies To British Declaration

War Action "Has No Basis," Marshal Antonescu Asserts

DEC 8 1941

Bucharest, Dec. 7 (AP)—Marshal Ion Antonescu declared in a mesage to his people today that Britain's declaration of war on Rumania "has no basis," and added that Rumania accepted the challenge "in the firm belief that she is serving not only national self-preservation in her fight against Communism, but also civilization."

"For centuries," the chief of state asserted, "Britain has not experienced the tragedy and humiliation of foreign occupation.

"For 2,000 years, not only in the course of centuries, but in the course of one and the same century, we have stepped from battle to battle, from occupation to occupation, from humiliation to humiliation, from tragedy to tragedy.

"For centuries Britain has fought to conquer. We fought to defend ourselves."

Finland's Note to Britain

By The Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 7—The Finnish Foreign Office last night made public the text of its note to Britain, transmitted through the United States, as follows:

The Finnish Government has received on Nov. 28, 1941, through the Minister of the United States in Helsinki a communication to the effect that unless by Dec. 5 the Finnish Government cease military operations and withdraw from all active participation in hostilities His Britannic Majesty's Government will have no choice but to declare the existence of a state of war between the two countries.

In reply to the previous communication of the British Government received Aug. 22 the Finnish Government showed that Finland's military operations are defensive warfare dictated by a vital consideration of her own relating to her existence and security. With reference to this definition of their attitude and to the memorandum they handed the Government of the United States Nov. 11, with which the British Government is doubtless acquainted, the Finnish Government repeat their statement that the struggle Finland is waging has no other aim than safeguarding the existence and security of the Finnish nation which have been threatened with total destruction.

The Finnish people possess a sense of reality and are aware of their limitations and do not strive any further in their pursuit of the war than is essentially demanded by their own aims.

On this basis there is a cause in the present situation to establish that the Finnish Army is not far from the achievement of its strategic aims, namely: the liberation of parts of Finland's State territory lost under terms of the Peace of Moscow and rendering harmless areas from where the enemy has been preparing to destroy Finland.

The Finnish Government find it difficult to conceive that there is anything in their attitude which could give the British Government cause to declare and extend a state of war between the two countries. It would be to Finland's deep regret if that were to happen.

Britain Rounds Up Enemies

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Britain, which began rounding up nationals of Finland, Hungary and Rumania even before her declaration of war on those countries took effect one minute after midnight, called today on any others in the United Kingdom to report as soon as possible to the nearest police stations.

Manchester Bomber Called Best Of All

British Craft Declared Better Than Any Of U. S. Or German

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London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Britain's Manchester bomber is better than anything produced in the United States or Germany, Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, told R. A. F. cadets today.

He had praise, too, for the Spitfire fighter, which, he said, is so good it will continue in production until the end of the war.

Britain's newest fighters, he added, travel at better than 400 miles an hour.

63 Declared Killed During British Raid

Hamburg Paper Publishes Casualty List For Attack Of Last Month

Berlin, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* published today the names of sixty-three persons it said were killed in a British air raid on Hamburg the night of November 30.

The British announced on December 1 they had dropped 150 tons of bombs on Hamburg during the preceding night, and the German high command acknowledged that there had been a number of casualties, but gave no figures.

Nazis Report British Boat Sunk

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—The high command reported today that one British motor torpedo boat had been sunk and another damaged in an English Channel fight with German mine-sweepers. A German submarine was credited with hits on a destroyer, tanker and freighter when it attacked a British Mediterranean convoy laden with reinforcements and supplies for besieged Tobruk.

TANK BATTLE TEST RENEWED IN LIBYA

Pitched Fight May Be Make-Or-Break Point In African War

Empire Forces Believed To Be Meeting With "Some Success"

By Edward Kennedy

DEC 8 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Dec. 7—The bulk of Germany's remaining tank forces in Libya have been standing face to face in a pitched battle with British tanks since noon Saturday, perhaps the make-or-break test in the desert war of armored armies, the British reported today.

A communique from British general headquarters said the outcome still was in the balance but that advices from the battle scene north of Bir El Gobi "indicated that our armored forces have met with some success."

Despite this battle, which some British observers regarded as potentially decisive in the campaign, there was no indication that Britain's stalled westward drive again was in high gear and the communique once more dealt largely with mopping-up operations which are said to be steadily grinding down Axis strength in eastern Libya.

Fierce Battle Waged

The tank battle was the hub of a fiercely contended battlefield and a series of satellite clashes swirled around its edges.

Forty-eight tanks, mostly Italian machines of the Fascist Ariete—Battering Ram—Division, were said to have been destroyed in the last three days apart from the heavy fighting in the main battle.

The arena now has shifted due south of Tobruk, in the area between El Adem and Bir El Gobi, and British headquarters said unopposed patrols southeast of the fortress had penetrated several miles south of Ed Duda.

British sources said this evidently meant that the corridor which joined the main imperial armies with the Tobruk garrison had been cleared of Axis forces. They forecast that contact would be reestablished soon.

Withdrawal Tactics

German Gen. Erwin Rommel, they said, apparently sliced off that connection to draw his own armored forces west of the line from Rezegh to Bir El Gobi which is believed to be held by the British.

Four miles east of Bir El Gobi, the communique said, South African troops forced an Axis column to withdraw, scattered its one hundred vehicles and knocked out one of the two escort tanks of the land convoy.

An R. A. F. communique said British, South African and Free French air forces had lost twelve planes in widespread actions in support of ground troops, independent raids on Axis positions, attacks on Mediterranean shipping and another bombardment of Naples.

It said direct hits were scored on one group of tanks and other bombs fell among tank carriers onto which tanks were being loaded, causing considerable damage.

Tank carriers are big, ramp-equipped trucks used to hurry disabled tanks to rear repair shops or rush them forward for action, saving them time and gasoline.

Rome Reports British Throwing In Reserves

Rome, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Italian high command reported today that the British were throwing strong new forces into the fighting between El Adem and El Gobi in the Libyan desert, but declared that Axis troops were beating off repeated attacks and were holding firm.

The daily communique also disclosed that the British Mediterranean fleet had gone into action off the North African coast, bombarding Axis positions west of Tobruk.

The Italians asserted, however, that their torpedo-carrying planes had attacked the warships and had scored hits on two—one of which was believed to have sunk.

No change was reported in the Salum battle sector on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

Twenty-two British planes were reported shot down over the North African battlefront yesterday—fourteen by Italian fighters and eight by the Germans. The Italians acknowledged that six of their own planes were missing.

VOICE LOST FIGHTING FOR FREE FRENCH

DEC 8 1941

Bridgewater Youth Veteran of War; Father to Send Funds for Return

JERUSALEM, Dec. 7 (AP) — Ask Lt. John Freeman Hasey, 25, of Bridgewater, Mass., and the Free French Legion, what he wants for Christmas and he will take pencil and write:

"Trip home, new jaw, new voice." He cannot speak.

Hit by Bullet

Hasey, one of the few Americans in the De Gaullist forces which took Syria and Lebanon out of the Axis camp, stopped a machine-gun bullet with his chin and larynx in the fighting that preceded the capture of Damascus.

If the delicate operations he needs can be arranged in the United States along with passage homeward by plane within two weeks he can have his Christmas wishes. The military hospital here where he has been under treatment lacks the facilities for the operations.

The young soldier himself lacks the money either to fly home or pay the surgical attention and unless he can catch the direct plane within two weeks he will not be able to return until spring.

Hasey has asked friends to see that his father, Fred Hasey of Bridgewater, as well as the Free French organization, France Forever, are informed of his plight.

Won Decorations

A veteran of the European war almost from the outset, Hasey now holds the Free French Order of Liberation as well as the Croix de Guerre with palm for service in the Syrian campaign.

He was one of the Americans in Paris who formed a volunteer ambulance corps on Oct. 18, 1939, and in December of that year left in a two-ambulance unit for Finland, to help the Finns in their earlier war with Russia. He suffered a broken arm from flying wreckage in an air raid on the Lake Ladoga front.

Later he participated in the French campaign at Narvik, Norway, and after the fall of France, joined the Free French in Africa, taking part in the unsuccessful De Gaullist attempt to take Dakar.

Will Cable Help, Elder Hasey Says

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fred Hasey said tonight he would start "right away" to give his soldier-son the trip home he wants for Christmas.

Informed that Lt. John Freeman Hasey, 25 of the Free French Legion needs money to fly home from Jerusalem for Christmas and surgical attention for his wounded jaw and larynx, the boy's father said:

"I'll cable him whatever he needs. I'll do it right away, tonight."

Hasey is in charge of the retail stores of the George E. Keith Shoe Co. of Brockton.

Children's Aid Center Is Opened In France

Role Of United States On Relief Work Lauded During Ceremony

Vichy, Dec. 7 (AP)—An aid center for refugee Lorraine children was opened yesterday in the little Ain department village of Saint Maurice de Remes by the Quaker Society of Friends and the France-American Society of New York in a ceremony at which the Stars and Stripes flew side by side with the tricolor.

The official French information office described the ceremony as a "manifestation of French-American friendship" and reported that the speakers, the Mayor of Lyon and G. L. Jaray, president of the France-American Committee, praised President Roosevelt for having obtained navicerts for transportation of "precious food supplies" for French children.

War Communiques

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast by the Moscow radio:

During the night of Dec. 6-7 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts.

Red Air Force pilots operating on the southern front in twelve days brought down eighty-two German planes, destroyed 143 enemy tanks, twenty-three mortars, twenty-four anti-aircraft installations, over 2,600 trucks with infantry and military equipment, and killed over 8,000 soldiers and officers.

Units commanded by Comrade Govarov, during two days of fighting on one sector of the western front, captured thirteen tanks, twelve guns, fourteen trench mortars, twenty-seven machine-guns, and wiped out 1,500 enemy soldiers and officers.

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP).—A German high command communique:

Despite bitter cold, German and Italian troops have won local offensive successes in the Donetz Basin. At numerous places on the eastern front, Soviet attacks were repulsed. A Russian attempt to break out at Leningrad, supported by armored units and strafing airplanes, was unsuccessful. Shelling of military objectives in the region of the city was continued.

Along the entire eastern front the German air force supported land operations by attacks on enemy positions, troop concentrations and railroads. Southeast of Lake Lagoda, Soviet air bases were bombed.

On the west coast of Lake Onega, combat planes scored direct hits with heavy bombs on an industrial plant.

In the channel region, there was an engagement between German mine sweepers and numerous British speedboats. One enemy boat was sunk and another heavily damaged. Our boats suffered neither losses nor damage.

In North Africa, fighting continues.

Off the coast of Cyrenaica, a German submarine attacked a British convoy laden with supplies for Tobruk and scored hits on a destroyer, a tanker and a fighter. Sinking of the ships could not be observed because of strong defense measures.

German planes carried out night attacks on British airdromes in Malta. Direct hits were observed on barracks and hangars.

From Nov. 29 to Dec. 5 the Soviet air force lost 228 airplanes, of which 136 were shot down in aerial combat and sixty-seven by anti-aircraft action. The remainder were destroyed on the ground. Twenty-one of our planes were lost on the Eastern front during the same period.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 7 (AP).—A Finnish communique:

KARELIAN ISTHMUS: The enemy was active along the whole front, sending out patrols and launching attacks with small forces under cover of artillery and trench mortar fire. All attempts to advance were repulsed, some while still in the troop concentration stage, some in the territory between the lines. Our artillery and trench mortars scored direct hits on enemy log bunkers and artillery stations.

SVIR RIVER FRONT: Artillery and trench mortar fire on both sides. Our own artillery dispersed numerous minor troop concentrations and scored hits on artillery stations and trenches.

EAST FRONT: On the north enemy attacks were repulsed. On the south after fierce fighting our troops captured the town of Karhumaeki.

SEA: Between Seivasto and Ino our coast guns engaged in battle with an enemy fleet unit headed toward Kronstadt. An enemy battery at Yhinmaki participated. One enemy destroyer was hit. A snowstorm interrupted the battle.

AIR: Our own air force yesterday severely bombed military objectives in the city of Poventsa. In East Karelia direct hits were scored on an enemy barracks area and an auto column.

British

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (AP).—A British Middle East Headquarters communique:

During the last twenty-four hours, there has been considerable activity in the area between El Adem and Bir el-Gobi, which is due south of Tobruk.

In an action some four miles east of Bir el-Gobi, an enemy column of about 100 vehicles and two tanks was engaged by South African troops, one tank being knocked out, the transport dispersed and the column forced to withdraw.

Two other actions in this general area were still in progress when the latest reports reached Cairo. In one of them, enemy infantry had attacked British and Indian troops north of Bir el-Gobi and we had counter-attacked. Fighting had continued into the moonlight. Farther north, forces of both sides were reported to have joined battle about midday of the sixth. Reports of the progress of this engagement are not yet to hand, although there are some indications that our armored forces have met with some success.

Southwest of Bir el-Gobi yesterday evening, an enemy column with some tanks attacked British troops but met with no success.

During these engagements, in the el-Gobi area our air forces bombed enemy forces while they were refuelling, obtaining many direct hits.

Southeast of Tobruk, British patrols penetrated several miles south of Ed Duda without encountering any opposition. These patrols destroyed fifteen enemy vehicles and two field guns and captured three German anti-tank guns and twenty-five German prisoners.

A little farther east in the Rezegh area, South African troops engaged in mopping up operations captured supplies and petrol dumps, removed or destroyed petrol and burned sixty-two enemy motor vehicles and two aircraft.

In the frontier area, operations against the isolated enemy frontier garrisons are proceeding satisfactorily. The vigorous offensive operations of our mobile columns and of all arms continued throughout the whole area.

As a result, apart from a few isolated pockets, very few of the enemy remain between Tobruk and the frontier. In particular, numerous casualties have been reported among enemy vehicles and troops on the Trigh Capuzzo, where a few Germans were captured.

Mopping up operations north of the coastal road of Tobruk resulted in the surrender of twenty-seven Italians and a little further west in the Rezegh-el Adem area the enemy is being subjected to continued harassing.

Among the losses inflicted by a mobile column during Dec. 6 are the destruction of twenty-three Italian tanks and a complete Italian battery.

Our air forces have again continued their heavy attacks against enemy concentrations and enemy motor vehicle columns in addition to affording direct support for our ground troops.

Particularly effective results were obtained in the el Adem area, where enemy motor vehicle concentrations repeatedly were attacked and where bombs fell among a group of tank transporters which were being loaded with enemy tanks.

The Axis air forces aided operations, repeatedly attacking enemy armored troops and infantry.

They also fought numerous air combats during which twenty-two enemy planes were shot down in flames, fourteen by our aircraft and eight by the Germans. Several enemy crews were captured. Six Italian planes are missing.

British warships bombarded our positions west of Tobruk. Three Italian torpedo-carrying planes commanded by pilots Captain Massimiliano Erasi, Lieutenant Guglielmo Ranieri and Sub-Lieutenant Alfredo Pubzetti, repeatedly hit two enemy cruisers between Tobruk and Ras Azzaz, from which high flames arose. One cruiser is to be considered sunk.

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During an air raid on Bengasi cited in a bulletin Dec. 2, local Italian and German anti-aircraft defenses shot down two enemy planes into the sea.

The British air force last night again attacked Naples in successive waves, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs. Several buildings and a church were hit. Two were killed and one injured among the population.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 7 (AP).—An Italian High Command communique:

Fighting in the Marmarica desert continued on the Tobruk front and in the terrain south of that stronghold between El Adem and El Gobi, where repeated strong attacks launched by the enemy with new forces were effectively held back and repulsed by Axis troops.

In those actions detachments of young Fascists also fought with exemplary tenacity and gallantry.

On the Salum (Sollum) front the situation remained unchanged.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE RETUERS NEWS AGENCY TONIGHT AS REPORTING FROM HONOLULU THAT SEVERAL PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AN ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

DEC 8 1941 RQ358PES

DEC 8

LOS ANGELES, DEC. 7-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO, AS HEARD BY THE NBC LISTENING POST, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED THE ISLAND OF PALAWAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GM108ACS

30.24 — 13377

30.24 — 13379

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED 10 JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SIGHTED TODAY IN THE GULF OF SIAM (THAILAND) OFF BANGKOK, THE THAI CAPITAL. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS.

JH142AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE ATTACK ON OAHU, LARGEST OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AS A "GREAT SUCCESS." THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

DEC 8 1941

JH141AES

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS BEEN ADVISED BY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCIES THAT THE NAVY HAS INVOKED A CENSORSHIP ON MANILA AND HONOLULU, PROHIBITING MESSAGES "OUTBOUND" FROM BOTH PACIFIC POINTS.

SN540PES

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-NBC REPORTED DIRECTLY FROM MANILA TODAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO BOMBARDMENT THERE.

SN608PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE HONOLULU STATION OF CBS REPORTED BY TELEPHONE TODAY THAT ABOUT 150 JAPANESE PLANES HAD ATTACKED HAWAII.

THE ASSAULT WAS DELIVERED AT NIGHT, IT APPEARED.

THE CBS REPRESENTATIVE SAID THAT THE ROAR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE COULD BE HEARD CONTINUOUSLY AND THAT THE ATTACK WAS CONTINUING AT 3 A.M., HONOLULU TIME, OR 8:30 A.M. E.S.T.

RQ323PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-ALL AXIS NATIONALS -- JAPANESE, GERMAN AND ITALIAN CITIZENS -- WERE REPORTED BEING ARRESTED IN PANAMA TODAY, ACCORDING TO A PANAMA RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC. A BLACKOUT IN PANAMA AND THE CANAL ZONE WAS ORDERED, STARTING TONIGHT AT 7 P.M.

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-WITH FANFARE USUALLY RESERVED FOR SPECIAL NAZI HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES, THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT THE JAPANESE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO OF JAPAN WOULD DELIVER A SPEECH TOMORROW WHICH "MAY BRING PEACE OR WAR IN THE PACIFIC." BBC SAID ITS INFORMATION CAME IN A MESSAGE FROM TOKYO. NBC RECORDED THE BBC BROADCAST.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-MANILA AND ALL DANGER ZONES IN THE PHILIPPINES WILL BE ORDERED EVACUATED IMMEDIATELY AND SOME FORM OF MARTIAL LAW WILL BE DECLARED, BERT SILEN, NBC CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM MANILA.

SECOND LEAD GERMAN REACTION

BERLIN, MONDAY, DEC 8-(AP)-OBLIGATED UNDER THE THREE-POWER PACT TO GO TO JAPAN'S ASSISTANCE IF JAPAN IS "ATTACKED", GERMANY REFERRED EARLY TODAY TO HOSTILITIES IN THE PACIFIC AS "CLASHES".

A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE FAILED TO CLARIFY GERMANY'S INTENTIONS, BUT TERMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT A "WAR INCENDIARY."

ARTICLE THREE OF THE TRIPARTITE PACT, SIGNED BY ITALY, GERMANY AND JAPAN ON SEPT. 27, 1940, PROVIDED THAT THOSE THREE COUNTRIES "UNDERTAKE TO ASSIST ONE ANOTHER WITH ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY MEANS" IF ONE OF THE THREE CONTRACTING PARTIES WAS ATTACKED BY A POWER NOT THEN INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC WARS.

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"THE WAR MONGER ROOSEVELT HAS REACHED HIS AIM," SAID THE

BERLIN STATEMENT.

THE STATEMENT X X X THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS.

SN1032PES

CAPETOWN, MONDAY, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TODAY DECLARED WAR ON AXIS-ALIGNED HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND.

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JN146AES

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, DEC. 8-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR WAS EXPECTED LATER TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN SAID THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO DEFEND AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

JN157AES

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC. 7-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO THE WAR MINISTRY REPORTED TONIGHT THAT COMMANDER MAESTRO DOMENICO OF THE COLOMBIAN NAVAL BASE AT CARTAGENA WAS FATALLY WOUNDED TODAY BY A FOREIGNER OF UNDISCLOSED NATIONALITY.

JN146AES

LIMA, PERU, DEC. 7-(AP)-PERUVIAN AVIATION TROOPS OCCUPIED LIMATAMBO AIRPORT TONIGHT UNDER EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS ARISING FROM JAPANESE-UNITED STATES HOSTILITIES.

JN142AES

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, DEC. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT NICARAGUA WOULD DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN CONCURRENTLY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

JN145AES

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 7-(AP)-JAPANESE MINISTER YOSHIAKI HIRUA TOLD REPORTERS TONIGHT HE WAS CONFIDENT JAPAN WOULD DEFEAT THE UNITED STATES--BECAUSE JAPAN NEVER HAS LOST A WAR.

HE SAID HE SAW NO REASON WHY RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND MEXICO SHOULD NOT BE FRIENDLY.

HE COMMENTED THAT COSTA RICA, WHICH ALREADY HAS DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN, "IS A DEPENDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES" AND THAT HER ACT WAS ONLY NATURAL.

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JN144AES

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC. 7-(AP)-ANIBAL RIOS, CLAIMANT TO THE PRESIDENCY OF PANAMA AND THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ISTHMIAN REPUBLIC IN THE OVERTHROWN REGIME OF DR. ARNULFO ARIAS DECLARED TONIGHT: "IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME UNTIL PANAMA AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WILL JOIN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST JAPAN."

RIOS SAID HE WOULD GO TO CALI TOMORROW BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER HE WAS RETURNING SOON TO PANAMA TO PRESS HIS CLAIM TO THE PRESIDENCY, NOW HELD BY RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARIDA. RIOS STOPPED HERE SEVERAL DAYS AGO ENROUTE HOME FROM LIMA WHERE HE HAD SERVED AS ARIAS' MINISTER TO PERU.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 7-(AP)-A HIGH SOURCE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF TONIGHT THE JAPANESE ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES WOULD JUSTIFY INVOCATION OF THE HAVANA ACCORD, WHICH STIPULATES THAT AMERICAN REPUBLICS CONSULT AND DEVISE MEANS TO AID ANY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER IN EVENT OF AGGRESSION BY A NON-AMERICAN POWER.

"THE SITUATION APPEARS A CLEAR CASE OF AGGRESSION WHICH WILL BRING THE HAVANA AGREEMENT INTO EFFECT," THIS IINFORMANT SAID.

IN MONTEVIDEO, PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR OF URUGUAY INDICATED IN A SPEECH THAT HIS COUNTRY'S POLICY WOULD BE GUIDED BY THIS AGREEMENT.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA SAID BRAZIL'S

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POSITION ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE CLEAR BY RECENT PRO-UNITED STATES DECLARATIONS, INCLUDING HIS STATEMENT THAT BRAZIL WOULD "NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL" IF ANY AMERICAN NATION BECAME INVOLVED IN WAR.

WEST TISBURY, MASS., DEC 7-(AP)-CHARLES A.LINDBERGH, VISITING AT SEVEN GATES FARM IN THIS MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND VILLAGE, REFUSED TONIGHT TO SEE NEWSPAPERMEN OR ACCEPT ANY MESSAGES.

SN1254AES

SINGAPORE, DEC. 7-(AP)-A MIGHTY FORCE OF MEN, GUNS, SHIPS AND PLANES STOOD READY AT THIS BRITISH FAR EASTERN BASTION TONIGHT FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S ANTICIPATED DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN TOMORROW.

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ASHORE WERE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN, AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES BY THE HUNDREDS, THE BRITISH SERVICE SAID.

OPERATING FROM THIS GIANT NAVAL BASE IS BRITAIN'S NEW FAR EASTERN FLEETINCLUDING MANY OF THE LATEST TYPES MEN-O-WAR LED BY THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES, FLAGSHIP WHICH CARRIES THE STANDARD OF ADMIRAL SIR JOHN PHILLIPS.

THE FLEET IS KNOWN TO HAVE SOME SIX-INCH GUN CRUISERS OF THE POWERFUL, SPEEDY NEW 8,999-TON COLONY CLASS.

SINGAPORE'S AIR DEFENSES INCLUDES HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN-MADE BREWSTER BUFFALO PURSUIT PLANES. THERE ARE MANY NEW BEAUFORT BOMBERS, RECENTLY ARRIVED WITH CREWS AND MAINTENANCE MEN.

UNDERGROUND BARRACKS AND WAREHOUSES DOT THE SINGAPORE AREA.

HEAVY COAST GUNS COMMAND APPROACHES TO THE CITY FROM SECRET POSITIONS IN DENSE WOODLANDS. BENEATH THESE BATTERIES ARE SELF-CONTAINED POWERPLANTS AND MUNITIONS DUMPS, SOME BURIED FIVE STORIES DEEP.

RQ950PES

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SINGAPORE, DEC. 7--CRUISER-GUARDED JAPANESE CONVOYS, POSSIBLY LADEN WITH WAR-TOUGHENED TROOPS OF THE RISING SUN, HEADED ACROSS THE GULF OF SIAM TODAY TOWARD ANXIOUS THAILAND WHILE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WATCHED FOR THE SPARK THAT MIGHT TOUCH OFF NEW WAR IN THE EAST.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION WAS ORDERED IN HONGKONG, BRITAIN'S CROWN COLONY NEAREST TO JAPAN, AND THE ALREADY POWERFUL STRIKING FORCE MASSED AT SINGAPORE WAS STRENGTHENED BY NEW SQUADRONS OF BRISTOL AND BEAUFORT BOMBERS BUILT IN AUSTRALIA. THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH BURMA WAS EMPOWERED TO CONSCRIPT MANPOWER FOR WAR WORK.

WITH RELATIONS STRAINED ADMITTEDLY CLOSE TO BREAKING, ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED ON TOKYO IN PERSISTENT HOPE THAT A MESSAGE SENT TO EMPEROR HIROHITO LAST NIGHT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MIGHT YET STAY JAPAN'S COURSE.

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THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE DISCLOSURE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE; NO SIGN AT ALL WHAT RESULTS IT WOULD BRING.

THE BRITISH RADIO, WHICH SAID THE SITUATION WAS REGARDED IN AUSTRALIA AS "FURTHER WORSENED" AND THAT THE AUSTRALIAN WAR CABINET

WAS STANDING BY FOR ACTION, FORESAW A POSSIBLE CLARIFICATION OF JAPAN'S MOVES TOMORROW BY PREMIER GEN. HIDEKI TOJO.

DOMEI REPORTED THAT THE PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO, AND VICE ADMIRAL SHIGETARO SHIMADA, NAVY MINISTER, WOULD "SPEAK THE WHOLE TRUTH" ABOUT JAPAN'S DISCUSSIONS WITH WASHINGTON AT A MONDAY MEETING WITH THE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

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THE OMINOUS MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING AROUND THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND INTO THE GULF OF SIAM WAS REPORTED IN A SINGAPORE NAVAL COMMUNIQUE.

T "AIR RECONNAISSANCE IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL DAYS," IT SAID, "HAS CONFIRMED PREVIOUS REPORTS OF CONSIDERABLE SHIPPING ACTIVITY AND THE MOVEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS INCLUDING CRUISERS.

"THIS MOVEMENT NOW HAS ROUNDED CAMBODIA POINT AND THEN IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION.

"OUR RECONNAISSANCE WAS WELL CARRIED OUT BY CATALINA FLYING BOATS OF THE RAF AND HUDSONS OF THE RAAF. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT CONTACT BY THE AIRCRAFT FROM MALAYA WAS MADE AT A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 300 MILES."

(ALTHOUGH THE SINGAPORE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE SHIPPING SPECIFICALLY AS JAPANESE, RELIABLE INFORMATION REACHING WASHINGTON SAID THE SHIPPING CONSISTED OF TWO JAPANESE CONVOYS, LARGE AND HEAVILY ESCORTED. IT WAS INDICATED THAT THEY CAME FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE JAPANESE-USED BASE AT CAMRANH BAY ON THE EAST COAST OF INDO-CHINA WHERE WASHINGTON HAS HEARD THE JAPANESE HAD 18,000 TROOPS HELD READY FOR MOVEMENT ON 21 TRANSPORTS.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC 8-(AP)-AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE JAPANESE CABINET WAS HELD AT PREMIER TOJO'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AT 7 A.M. TODAY (5 P.M. SUNDAY, E.S.T.)

PREMIER-WAR MINISTER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO REPORTED ON THE PROGRESS OF WAR PLANS AGAINST THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES, DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID.

PREMIER TOJO ALSO OUTLINED THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, THE AGENCY SAID.

HONGKONG, DEC. 7-(AP)-GENERAL MOBILIZATION WAS ORDERED TODAY IN THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST.

THE OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION MADE BRITISH FORCES HERE SUBJECT TO THE ARMY ACT FOR THREE MONTHS HENCE, AS THOUGH THEY WERE ON ACTIVE SERVICE. ANOTHER PROCLAMATION CALLED THE VOLUNTEER CORPS TO ACTIVE DUTY UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS.

OTTAWA - 4TH ADD WAR DECLARATION XXX ENEMY ALIENS."

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF KING'S ANNOUNCEMENT--(ABOUT 1,500 WORDS)

"TONIGHT AT ONE MINUTE PAST 12 MIDNIGHT IN BRITAIN A STATE OF WAR WAS DECLARED TO EXIST BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND. THE DECLARATION WAS MADE BY REASON OF THE PERSISTENCE OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY AND AGAINST COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

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"TONIGHT AT ONE MINUTE PAST MIDNIGHT OTTAWA TIME, A STATE OF WAR WILL ALSO EXIST BETWEEN CANADA AND HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND. THE DECLARATIONS IN THE CASE ALIKE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

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ARE AS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

"THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO ASSOCIATE CANADA WITH BRITAIN IN A DECLARATION OF WAR SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS TAKEN AT A MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD AT OTTAWA AT NOON TODAY.

"THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION WAS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AUTHORITY OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA FOR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION BY CANADA AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN TO RESIST AGGRESSION.

"IT WAS ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND IN FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY AND AGAINST COUNTRIES ALLIED WITH BRITAIN IN THE PRESENT WAR, WERE HELPING TO PLACE IN JEOPARDY THE DEFENSE OF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FREEDOM OF ALL COUNTRIES.

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"DURING THE AFTERNOON, THE NECESSARY SUBMISSION WAS MADE TO THE KING. THE ROYAL APPROVAL WAS GIVEN BY HIS MAJESTY AT 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT, BRITISH TIME.

"THE KING'S PROCLAMATION WILL BE ISSUED FORTHWITH AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE CANADA GAZETTE.

"SIMILAR ACTION WITH RESPECT TO A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND IS BEING TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA. IN AS FEW WORDS AS POSSIBLE I SHALL REVIEW THE COURSE OF EVENTS WHICH HAS DETERMINED OUR GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

"WHEN GERMANY WANTONLY ATTACKED RUSSIA IN JUNE LAST, THE HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN GOVERNMENTS JOINED IN THAT ATTACK. SO ALSO DID THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND.

"THE GOVERNMENTS OF HUNGARY AND RUMANIA HAVE BEEN STEADILY PURSUING AGGRESSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PEOPLE AND TERRITORY OF RUSSIA. IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH NAZI GERMANY, THEY HAVE WIDENED THE SPHERE OF HOSTILITIES.

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"THE COLLABORATION OF RUMANIA AND HUNGARY BEGAN WITH ATTACKS UPON YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE. THIS WAS BEFORE THE NAZI ATTACK ON RUSSIA.

"AS EARLY AS FEB. 15 OF THIS YEAR OUR GOVERNMENT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF RUMANIA'S ACTIONS, REQUIRED THE RUMANIAN CONSULATE GENERAL TO BE CLOSED. RUMANIA WAS DECLARED TO BE PROSCRIBED TERRITORY UNDER THE MEANING OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS.

"SIMILAR ACTION FOR SIMILAR REASONS WAS TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO THE HUNGARIAN CONSULATES IN CANADA. THEY WERE ORDERED CLOSED ON APRIL 8.

"THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAVE FOLLOWED A COURSE WHICH HAS COMPELLED BRITAIN AND OTHER OF THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TO TREAT FINLAND ALSO AS AN ENEMY. FINISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE NAZI ENEMY ON RUSSIAN SOIL, AND THE TERRITORY OF FINLAND HAS BEEN USED INCREASINGLY AS A BASE FOR GERMANY NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR OPERATIONS.

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"WHEN IN AUGUST LAST THE BRITISH LEGATION WAS EXPELLED FROM HELSINKI, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ORDERED THE CLOSING OF THE FINNISH CONSULATE-GENERAL OFFICE IN MONTREAL. THE DANGER OF THE POLICY IT WAS PURSUING WAS POINTED OUT TO THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT MORE THAN ONCE

BY GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND NORWAY. REPEATED WARNINGS WERE IN FACT GIVEN THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT THAT IF IT PERSISTED IN THE INVASION OF PURELY RUSSIAN TERRITORY, A SITUATION WOULD ARISE IN WHICH A DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD BECOME INEVITABLE.

"IT WAS MADE EQUALLY CLEAR THAT IF FINLAND SHOULD END HER WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AND WITHDRAW TO HER 1939 FRONTIERS---NOT THOSE OF 1941---EVERY CONSIDERATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS FOR GUARANTEEING HER PRESENT AND FUTURE SECURITY, AND TO MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

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"IN SPITE OF THESE WARNINGS, HOWEVER, AND, INDEED, IN SPITE OF THE REPEATED PROTESTS OF LARGE SECTIONS OF THE FINNISH PEOPLE, BOTH IN THEIR HOMELAND AND ABROAD, THE PRESENT FINNISH REGIME HAS PERSISTED IN ITS ARMED SUPPORT OF THE NAZIS--HAS BECOME, INDEED, AND AXIS ALLY IN A GENERAL WAR.

"IN VIEW OF THE UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCE THAT THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND FINLAND HAD BECOME COMPLETELY SUBORDINATED TO THE POLICIES OF NAZI GERMANY, THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT FINALLY INFORMED THESE GOVERNMENTS THAT UNLESS THEY IMMEDIATELY CEASED MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA, A DECLARATION OF WAR WOULD FOLLOW.

"THE DECLARATION BY CANADA OF THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR WITH FINLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA HAS NOT BEEN MADE WITHOUT THE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF ITS EFFECTS ON THE POSITION IN CANADA OF FINNISH, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN NATIONALS, OR OF RECENTLY NATURALIZED CANADIANS FORMERLY OF FINNISH, HUNGARIAN OR RUMANIAN NATIONALITY.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS FULLY CONVINCED OF THE LOYALTY OF THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THESE PEOPLE, A LOYALTY WHICH EXTENDS BOTH TO CANADA AND TO THE GREAT CAUSE TO WHICH THE ALLIED NATIONS ARE COMMITTED. FOR THIS REASON MEASURES SUCH AS A STATE OF WAR ORDINARILY DEMAND, HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN TO PLACE SUCH PERSONS AUTOMATICALLY IN THE CLASS OF "ENEMY ALIENS."

"ALL NECESSARY SECURITY MEASURES WILL OF COURSE, CONTINUE TO BE TAKEN BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OF ANY RACE OR NATIONALITY, WHOSE ACTIVITIES ARE PREJUDICIAL TO THE WELFARE AND SECURITY OF THE STATE.

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"WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE FINNISH, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN RESIDENTS OF CANADA WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY THEIR FULL PART IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

"FREEMEN EVERYWHERE HAVE HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN SUBSERVIENCE AND OPPOSITION TO THE TOTALITARIAN CHALLENGE. THE PEOPLES NOW LIVING IN FINLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA ARE CLEARLY UNDER NAZI CONTROL.

"THEY CAN RESIST ONLY PASSIVELY AT THE PRESENT TIME, SINCE THEIR ACTIONS ARE CIRCUMSCRIBED BY THE FIRING SQUAD AND THE CONCENTRATION CAMP.

"IN CANADA THE MAINTENANCE OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND ACTION REPRESENTS ONE OF THE CHIEF MORAL ISSUES, FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING.

"THERE ARE THE STRONGEST OF REASONS WHY, A LOYAL RESIDENTS OF CANADA, CITIZENS OF FINNISH, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIA PEOPLES SHOULD CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE IN FULLEST MEASURE TO THE WAR EFFORT OF OUR COUNTRY."

[END TEXT]

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UNDATED CHURCHILL--PACIFIC
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S "WITHIN THE HOUR" PLEDGE OF UNITY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN A CONFLICT WITH JAPAN WAS MADE UNRESERVEDLY DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE PACIFIC CRISIS AT THE TRADITIONAL LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON NOV. 10.

HE SAID:

"...I SHOULD VIEW WITH KEEN SORROW THE OPENING OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD. THE UNITED STATES' TIME-HONORED INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST ARE WELL KNOWN. THEY ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO FINDS WAYS OF PRESERVING PEACE IN THE PACIFIC. I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THEIR EFFORT WILL BE SUCCESSFUL, BUT, SHOULD THEY FAIL, I TAKE THIS OCCASION TO SAY -- AND IT IS MY DUTY TO SAY IT -- THAT, SHOULD THE UNITED STATES BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR WITH JAPAN, THE BRITIS DECLARATION OF WAR WILL FOLLOW WITHIN AN HOUR."

UNDATED BELLIGERENTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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TWO SMALL POWERS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE EARTH WILL THE FIRST FORMALLY TO ANSWER JAPAN'S CHALLENGE OF WAR TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN POWERS THEMSELVES WERE EXPECTED TO REPLY TO JAPAN WITH COUNTER-DECLARATIONS OF WAR TODAY.

FIRST TO SPRING TO THEIR DEFENSE WITH THE FATEFUL WORDS WERE THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (AND THE EXILED DUTCH HOME GOVERNMENT IN LONDON) AND TINY COSTA RICA, PANAMA'S NEIGHBOR TO THE NORTH.

CANADA SOON FOLLOWED, FIRST OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS TO DECLARE FORMALLY.

COSTA RICA'S DECLARATION WILL ECHO THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA TODAY IN URGENT CABINET MEETINGS.

THE ALLIANCE OF THE ABCD POWERS AT WAR WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION, ALIGNING AMERICA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND THE DUTCH AGAINST JAPAN.

JAPAN'S POTENTIAL ALLIES AT WAR ARE GERMANY AND ITALY.

SN-JH109AES

HELSINKI, DEC. 7-(AP)-NORWAY'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON TONIGHT SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FINLAND. SINCE FINLAND NOW WAS AT WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE AGAINST RUSSIA AND BRITAIN, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT REGRETFULLY FELT OBLIGED TO RECALL ITS REPRESENTATIVE IN HELSINKI.

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LONDON, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD BROKEN OFF RELATIONS WITH FINLAND IN ACCORD WITH THE BRITISH DECLARATION OF WAR ON THAT COUNTRY.

A NOTE HANDED TO THE FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER AT HELSINKI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT NORWAY "PROFOUNDLY DEPLORES THE FACT THAT "FINLAND IS AT WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE, NOT ONLY WITH RUSSIA BUT ALSO WITH ENGLAND WHO BOTH FIGHT TOGETHER WITH NORWAY AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY, GERMANY."

PARIS, GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT THERE HAD BEEN TWO MORE ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AND THAT AS A RESULT A CURFEW WOULD BE CLAMPED UPON THE ENTIRE SEINE DEPARTMENT, WHICH INCLUDES ALL OF PARIS.

THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT DISCLOSED THAT A GERMAN OFFICER WAS "GRAVELY WOUNDED" SATURDAY BY A PISTOL SHOP FIRED IN THE 17TH ARRONISSEMENT.

TODAY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, A GERMAN SOLDIERS' CLUB WAS DYNAMITED IN THE RUE CONVENTION. THERE WERE NO DETAILS.

BERLIN, DEC. 7-(AP)-DNB REPORTED FROM LEIGE TODAY THAT SIX BELGIANS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES FOR "OUTRAGES WITH EXPLOSIVES."

DNB SAID THE EXECUTIONS WERE POSTPONED AND MADE DEPENDANT UPON THE FUTURE CONDUCT OF LIEGE.

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TRIESTE, ITALY, DEC. 7-(AP)-DANILO ZELEN, ALLEGED MASTERMIND OF A YUGOSLAV ESPIONAGE PLOT IN ITALY BEFORE THE WAR AND CHARGED AS BEING THE ORGANIZER OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER MUSSOLINI AT CAPORETTO IN 1938, WAS IDENTIFIED BY A WITNESS ATHIS TRIAL TODAY AS A BRITISH AGENT. ZELEN IS NOW DEAD.

ANOTHER WITNESS TOLD THE COUNTR THAT THE WIFE OF ONE OF THE ALLEGED SPIES HAD STOPPED HIM THIS MORNING AND SAID, "SPY, WE WILL DEAL WITH

YOU."

AN ITALIAN OFFICIAL WHOSE NAME WAS NOT REPORTED TESTIFIED THAT HE LEARNED THAT ZELEN WAS A BRITISH AGENT WHEN HE WENT TO YUGOSLAVIA TO TRACETHE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE BAND OF 60 PERSONS ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES HERE. ZELEN WAS KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH POLICE LAST JULY AFTER THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF LJUBLJANA.

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ROME, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT ITALIAN PLANES HAD TORPEDOED TWO BRITISH CRUISERS WHILE THE WARSHIPS WERE SHELLING AXIS POSITIONS WEST OF TOBRUK. ONE SHIP WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROBABLY SUNK.

ROME, DEC. 7-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES, CONTINUING THEIR ATTACKS ON THE STRATEGIC ITALIAN PORT OF NAPLES, RAIDED THAT CITY LAST NIGHT FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE ITALIANS SAID EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS DAMAGED BUILDINGS AND A CHURCH. TWO PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

CAIRO, DEC. 7-(AP)-SIDNEY MUHART, FORMERLY OF LORAIN, OHIO AND TUSCON, ARIZONA, WAS DECLARED TODAY TO BE OUT OF DANGER IN A HOSPITAL HERE WHERE HE WAS TREATED FOR BURNS AFTER HE HAD FLOWN A BLAZING AIRPLANE 20 MILES TO LAND INSIDE BRITISH LINES.

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ATTENDANTS SAID THEY THOUGH HE WOULD NOT BE SERIOUSLY DISFIGURED.

MUHART, KNOWN TO HIS RAF COLLEAGUES AS "ARIZONA" AND WHO LEARNED TO FLY AS A BOY IN AN OLD AIRPLANE HE AND A CHUM PURCHASED, ENGAGED TWO MESSERSCHMITTS A WEEK AGO SATURDAY WHILE FLYING A BRITISH HURRICANE. ONE OF THE MESSERSCHMITTS LANDED A CANNON SHOT IN MUHART'S GAS TANK, WHICH BURST INTO FLAMES.

HE FLEW FOR TOBRUK AND HELD HIS COURSE THROUGH FOUR HELLISH MINUTES WITH FLAMES PLAYING ON HIS FACE AND HANDS, AND LANDED HIS CRAFT JUST INSIDE BARBED WIRE DEFENSES.

HE SAID HE HOPED TO RECUPERATE IN TIME TO FIGHT AGAIN.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, DEC. 7--FROM PULPITS ALL OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED BELGIUM THE SUBJECTS OF LEOPOLD III HEARD TODAY THAT THEIR WIDOWED KING HAD BEEN MARRIED NEARLY THREE MONTHS TO A COMMONER WHO, ESCHEWING THE TITLE OF QUEEN AND RIGHTS OF SUCCESSION FOR ANY OFFSPRING, HAD BECOME PRINCESS OF RETHY.

SHE IS THE FORMER MARY LILIAN (CQ) BAELS, DAUGHTER OF A FORMER BELGIAN CABINET MINISTER, HENDRIK BAELS. SHE IS ABOUT 30 YEARS OLD.

SHE AND THE KING, WHO IS 40, WERE MARRIED SEPT. 11 IN THE CHAPEL AT HIS LAEKEN CASTLE AT BRUSSELS.

THE RENUNCIATION OF SUCCESSION RIGHTS--THIS WAS LEOPOLD'S OWN ACT--LEFT HIS TWO SONS AND A DAUGHTER BY QUEEN ASTRID THE ONLY POSSIBLE HEIRS TO THE BELGIAN THRONE. QUEEN ASTRID, WHO WAS A SWEDISH PRINCESS, WAS KILLED IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND ON AUG. 29, 1935.

RQ821PES

DEFENCE

DEC 8 1941

OTTAWA, DEC. 8-(CP)-THREE MEN WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE ARTS OF WAR COMMAND CANADA'S FORCES ON THE PACIFIC COAST AS THE DOMINION GOES INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THEY ARE COMMODORE WILLIAM J.R.BEECH, COMMANDING OFFICER FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY ON THE PACIFIC; MAJ.-GEN. R.O.ALEXANDER, OFFICER COMMANDING THE PACIFIC COMMAND OF THE ACTIVE ARMY; AND AIR COMMODORE A.E.GODFREY, HEAD OF THE WESTERN AIR COMMAND OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

TODAY THEIR FORCES ARE AT THE READY, PREPARED TO WITHSTAND ANY INVASION ATTEMPT WITH MODERN WEAPONS AND TRAINED MEN AND UNDER ORDERS TO ENGAGE THE NEW ENEMY "WHEREVER HE MAY BE FOUND".

COMMODORE BEECH IS A NATIVE OF SUSSEX, ENG., AND WAS BORN IN 1895. HE RECEIVED PART OF HIS EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, VICTORIA, AND ATTENDED THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA FROM 1912 TO 1914.

DURING THE FIRST GREAT WAR HE SERVED ON SHIPS OF THE ROYAL

30.24 — 13387

30.24 — 13387

NAVY.

GEN. ALEXANDER WAS BORN IN CEYLON AND IS 53. HE RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION WITH THE VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA IN 1908 AND IN 1910 WAS APPOINTED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

HE SERVED IN THE FIELD WITH THE 24TH BATTALION IN THE FIRST GREAT WAR AND WON PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN 1916. HE SERVED AS A GENERAL STAFF OFFICER WITH THE 2ND CANADIAN DIVISION, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AND WAS MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES THREE TIMES.

DEC 9 1941

FOLLOWING THE WAR HE WAS STATIONED AT VARIOUS MILITARY DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT CANADA. WHEN HE TOOK A COURSE AT THE IMPERIAL STAFF COLLEGE IN ENGLAND, A CLASSMATE WAS FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT, V.C.

AIR COMMODORE GODFREY WAS THE FIRST PILOT TO SPAN CANADA BY AIR, MAKING THE HISTORIC FLIGHT IN 1926 AT THE CONTROLS OF A SEAPLANE OWNED BY J.DALZIEL MCKEE, A PITTSBURG MILLIONAIRE. HE WAS BORN AT KILLARNEY, MAN., IN 1890 AND JOINED THE MILITIA AT THE AGE OF 12. HE SERVED OVERSEAS BOTH ON THE GROUND AND IN THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, AND WAS DECORATED FOR VALOR.

FR718PES

30.24

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U.S. DECLARES WAR, PACIFIC BATTLE WIDENS; MANILA AREA BOMBED; 1,500 DEAD IN HAWAII; HOSTILE PLANES SIGHTED AT SAN FRANCISCO

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—To a declaration of war on Japan, which President Roosevelt signed at 4:10 this afternoon, the United States tonight added an accusation that Germany "did all it could to push" the Tokio Government into the conflict with the hope of ending the program of lend-lease aid to England. But, a White House statement said, the program of American help to the British "will continue in full operation."

DEC 9 1941

"Obviously Germany did all it could to push Japan into the war," the White House said. "It was the German hope that if the United States and Japan could be pushed into war that such a conflict would put an end to the lend-lease program.

"As usual the wish is father to the thought behind the broadcasts and public announcements from Germany with relation to the war and the lend-lease program.

"That such German broadcasts are continuously and completely 100 per cent inaccurate is shown by the fact that the lease-lend program is, and will continue, in full operation.

The statement was issued soon after President Roosevelt had signed the declaration of war in a short and solemn ceremony attended by leaders of both parties from the House and Senate.

Earlier, a grim-visaged Congress, united by the shock of battle and aroused by startling losses to the American forces in the Pacific, approved the declaration by an all but unanimous vote and did so in record time.

The measuse is known as Joint Senate Resolution 116. It declares "A State of War exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and People of the United States."

President Roosevelt, forecasting "an inevitable triumph," requested the action in a brief, pointed speech solemny delivered before a memorable joint session of House and Senate. Thirty-three minutes later his request was granted.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense," he slowly said.

"Always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

"No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory."

Straining for action, the House and Senate acted immediately, and almost simultaneously. The Senate voted 82 to 0 for the declaration of war, the House 388 to 1.

Signed at 4:10 p. m.

Then, during the afternoon, the formalities necessary to prepare the resolution for Roosevelt's signature were swiftly completed, and at 4:10 p. m., EST, he signed it at the executive mansion, with Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress looking on.

DEC 9 1941

The solitary negative ballot was cast by Miss Jeannette Rankin (R.-Mont.). She was roundly hissed by some of her colleagues. Others gathered about her imploring her to change her vote so that the action might be unanimous. Miss Rankin, who in 1917 burst into tears as she voted against the declaration of war on Germany, was obdurate.

Roosevelt request for action followed soon after an official White House estimate of the losses and damage caused by Japan's swift and savage raids on America's Pacific outposts. Two warships were sunk—a battleship and a destroyer — numerous smaller craft were destroyed, a relatively large number of planes were destroyed or damaged and —at least 1,500 were killed and as many wounded. America's score was the destruction of an unspecified number of Japanese submarines and aircraft.

Congress Ready

Congress was ready for the task before it when it assembled at noon. All the past embittered debates over foreign policy were forgotten in presenting a united front to the enemy.

Then President Roosevelt, his face lined and drawn, revealing the fatiguing effect of the previous 24 hours, entered the Chamber. Everyone arose. There was an outburst of applause which began with an uproar in handclapping, was sustained and swelled in volume until finally it reached a tumult of shouts, cheers, and rebel yells.

DEC 9 1941

Planned Weeks Ago

Speaker Rayburn stilled the demonstration and presented the President. The latter swung at once into his speech, speaking slowly, distinctly, and giving every word its emphasis.

"Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan," he said.

With rising voice, he went on to say that while the two nations were at peace and negotiating for a continuance of peace the Japanese struck. The distances which their forces had to traverse made it obvious, he charged, that "the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks" ago.

"During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace."

The President's pace slackened, his tone grew dark as he brought the Congress bad news.

"The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu."

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Senate Withdraws

The Senate withdrew and went to work on the war resolution, previously prepared by Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Quietly and quickly it was proposed, put to a vote, and the "ayes" were heard in unbroken succession as the roll was called.

In the House, meanwhile, the vote was preceded by a short series of one and two-minute speeches, each followed by a storm of applause, and by impatient calls for a vote.

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DEC 9 1941

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30.24 — 13389

President Roosevelt's Message To Congress

DEC 9 1941

The full text of President Roosevelt's message follows:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

"The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Parleys Still On

"Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadron had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleagues delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

"It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japar makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

Attack On Malaya

"The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

"Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

"Last night Japanese forces attacked Hongkong.

"Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

"Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

"Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

"This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

"Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

"As commander in chief of the army and navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

"Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

"No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

For End Of Treachery

"I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

"Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.

"With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

"I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

"The White House,
"December 8, 1941."

The Text Of The Joint Resolution

The text of the joint resolution Congress adopted, declaring war, follows:

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"Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same

"Whereas, the Imperial Government of Japan has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Speedy Procedure Followed

Immediately after the House roll call was finished, that chamber was notified of the Senate's passage of the resolution and Majority Leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts moved to vacate the House proceedings on its own resolution and adopt the Senate's, which was done, thus completing Congressional action on the issue.

Now the resolution goes to the White House for the President's signature, following the signatures of Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas) and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts the Republican leader, won thunderous applause as he pledged "unqualified support" to the President. "There can be no peace," Martin shouted, "until the enemy is made to pay in a full way for his dastardly deed."

Representative Luther Johnson (Dem., Texas) called the Japanese attacks "dastardly treachery characteristic of the totalitarian outlaws who talk peace when they have already drawn the dagger to strike."

JAPANESE CLAIM BIG EARLY GAINS

Reports Destruction Of Two U. S. Battleships And About 100 Planes

Domei Says Successes Give Japan Naval Mastery In Pacific

DEC 9 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (Official Radio Pickup) — Japanese imperial headquarters announced last night the sinking of two United States battleships and a minesweeper, severe damage to four other American capital ships and four cruisers and the destruction of about one hundred American planes in Japan's surprise blows at Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam.

The official news agency, Domei, quickly interpreted "these magnificent early gains" as giving Japan naval mastery over the United States in the Pacific, and said that any force which the United States could muster now "would be regarded as utterly inadequate to accomplish any successful outcome in an encounter with the thus-far-intact Japanese fleet."

Merchant Ships Claimed

In addition "many enemy merchant ships were captured" in the Pacific, it was announced, and the communique listed an unconfirmed report that a Japanese submarine had sunk an American aircraft carrier off Honolulu.

"No Japanese ships were lost during the fighting," it added.

Japanese newspapers identified the two American battleships declared sunk Sunday at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, as the 31,800-ton West Virginia and the 29,000-ton Oklahoma.

[An Italian broadcast, however, quoted Domei as listing the Oklahoma and the 33,100-ton Pennsylvania as lost. In Berlin, DNB said in a Tokyo dispatch an American transport ship carrying 350 men had been sunk off Manila.]

Planes Reported Shot Down

Imperial headquarters itself did not identify the sunken or damaged ships save for the 840-ton United States minesweeper Penguin, which it said was sunk in an air attack at dawn Monday on Guam, United States naval island station.

Japanese army headquarters announced that fifty or sixty American planes were shot down in air combats over Clark Field in the Philippines and forty more over Iba, eighty miles northeast of Manila, Domei said in a broadcast.

Japanese planes were reported to have again attacked the Philippines and British Hongkong Monday, inflicting "heavy damage," in the follow-up of the raids launched Sunday. "Twelve out of fourteen enemy planes on the ground were destroyed" at Hongkong, an army communique said.

Hongkong Blockaded

Hongkong was declared under Japanese blockade by Vice-Admiral Minechi Koga and neutral ships were asked to withdraw within thirty-six hours.

Japanese troops were reported fighting British forces in Thailand and the Tokyo Board of Information declared the Thailand Government had granted permission for the Japanese to march in from their bases in French Indo-China after Japanese bluejackets landed at strategic points near the Malayan border.

The Japanese asserted the British troops invaded Thailand from Malaya to meet the oncoming Japanese.

Approximately one hundred American and British nationals and other foreigners were rounded up in Tokyo yesterday morning and a blackout was instituted in the capital last night.

Hawaii Raids Cited

Domei broadcast this commentary on the Japanese raids on Hawaii:

"Observers stressed the magnificent early Japanese success, and pointed out that it was reliably reported that the United States naval strength stationed in Hawaiian waters prior to the Japanese attack comprised approximately sixty per cent. of the United States' entire naval power.

"Early losses have reduced the American navy at Hawaii by two more capital ships, plus a single aircraft carrier, and six cruisers. (This capitulation varied with that of imperial headquarters, which said four battleships and four cruisers were "severely damaged").

Refers To U. S. Fleet

"Even the addition of the remainder of the United States fleet to the Hawaiian forces—which is impossible in view of the Atlantic situation—would bring the total strength of the United States naval power in the Pacific to eleven capital ships, fourteen 'A' class cruisers, and six aircraft carriers.

"This force would be regarded as utterly inadequate to accomplish any successful outcome in an encounter with the thus far intact Japanese fleet."

Emperor Hirohito, in an imperial rescript broadcast by Domei, called on "the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors" and "the loyalty and courage of our subjects" to achieve victory. He repeated Japan's argument that the United States and Britain prolonged the war in China by aiding Chungking, leaving Japan "no other recourse but to appeal to arms."

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"It has been truly unavoidable and far from our wishes that our empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain," the rescript said.

Smashing Victories, Pacific Supremacy Claimed by Japan

Sinking of Two American Battleships and Plane Carrier Is Reported

Tokio, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (official radio picked up by A. P.).—The Japanese asserted today they had won naval supremacy over the United States in the Pacific, claiming by official or unofficial reports the destruction of two American battleships and an aircraft carrier and the damaging of four battleships and six cruisers.

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These, declared the Japanese, were the principal results of the

irst shock of their air-naval offensive.

The claim to supremacy appeared in a communique resume broadcast by Domei which said that any force the United States now could muster "would be regarded as utterly inadequate to accomplish any successful outcome in an encounter with the thus far intact Japanese fleet."

Imperial headquarters, in an announcement broadcast by Domei, said that two battleships and a minesweeper had been sunk, four battleships damaged, many merchant ships seized and scores of planes destroyed on the ground and the the air in Hawaii and the Philippines.

The communique said also that a United States aircraft carrier had been sunk by submarine off Honolulu, although this was said not to have been confirmed.

So far as naval losses went, the Japanese said that they had escaped unscathed and they acknowledged the loss of only two planes in Philippine actions.

The Japanese said that the minesweeper, the 840-ton Penguin, was sunk in an air attack early yesterday over the United States naval station at Guam.

(An Italian broadcast quoted Domei as listing the 33,100-ton Pennsylvania and the 29,000-ton Oklahoma as lost. Domei also was reported to have said that two United States destroyers and two oil tankers had been destroyed.)

Two Battleships Named.

Imperial headquarters identified none of the warships claimed sunk except the Penguin, but early editions of Tuesday morning papers carried unofficial identification of the two battleships as the Oklahoma and the 31,800-ton West Virginia.

"Observers stressed the magnificent early Japanese success and point out that it was reliably reported that the United States naval strength stationed in Hawaiian waters prior to the Japanese attack comprised approximately 60 per cent of the United States' entire naval power," a Domei broadcast said.

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"Even the addition of the remainder of the United States fleet to the Hawaiian forces—which is impossible in view of the Atlantic situation—would bring the total strength of the United States naval power in the Pacific to 11 capital ships, 14 "A" class cruisers and 6 aircraft carriers.

"This force would be regarded as utterly inadequate to accomplish any successful outcome in an encounter with the thus far intact Japanese fleet."

The Japanese spoke little of the first air assaults yesterday on Pearl Harbor and other Hawaiian objectives but said that 50 or 60 American planes had been shot down in combat over Clark Field and 40 over Iba, in the Philippines.

Japan semed also to have won a military - diplomatic victory by gaining Thailand's consent to passage of Japanese troops to meet British Malayan forces.

Thailand Bows to Japan

The Tokyo Board of Information announced such an agreement by radio following an earlier statement from the Japanese embassy at Bangkok that Japanese troops were sweeping from Thailand British forces which had crossed into that country early today "by pre-arranged plan."

The Bangkok statement, relayed by Domei, said that Japan, in order to maintain peace in the Southern Pacific and to save Thailand's independence, began negotiations with the Thai government while Japanese forces were engaging the British in Thailand.

The Japanese Board of Information announced that about 100 British and American nationals and other foreigners had been rounded up this morning throughout the empire.

For the first time in history Japanese cities were under wartime blackout orders. Tonight found Tokyo black under "gorgeously starlit skies," a Domei broadcast said and "most of the Tokyo populace seemed to remain indoors.

Streets Deserted

"Streets are deserted save for downtown districts but dimly lighted shapes go to and fro and traffic is functioning almost as usual."

(The German radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada laid a report on hostilities thus far before the Japanese cabinet council, with Premier General Hideki Tojo presiding.

("It is announced," the German broadcast said, "that the cabinet decided what further measures should be taken. Previous to the meeting of the cabinet, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo was received in audience by the emperor.")

Imperial headquarters announced that airmen attached to Japanese expeditionary forces in South China raided northern Hongkong. Twelve grounded British planes were destroyed and heavy damage inflicted, the news agency said.

The navy declared a complete blockade of the British crown colony. It was understood that all neutral ships had been asked to withdraw from Hongkong waters within 24 hours.

Sudden Japanese attacks on American military and naval and island strongholds in the Pacific and on the British bastion of Singapore were announced today by Imperial headquarters.

The announcement, broadcast by the Tokyo radio, said the Japanese carried out the swift attack on American naval, military and air forces in Hawaii.

U. S. Gunboat Captured

Far to the west of that action, the Japanese added, their forces captured the U. S. gunboat Wake and sank the British gunboat Peterel. Both were stationed at Shanghai.

Bombing of military objectives at Singapore, Britain's great Far Eastern naval base, was said to have been executed successfully.

Japanese attacks on the small American islands of Wake and Guam, in the Pacific, also were reported in the announcement.

Domei broadcast an Imperial declaring war on the United States rescript in which the emperor, and Britain, called on "the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors" and "the loyalty and courage of our subjects" to achieve victory so that "enduring peace will be immutably established in East Asia preserving thereby the glory of our empire."

The rescript contended that Japan waited patiently, hoping the situation might be saved, but Britain and United States left her "no other recourse but to appeal to arms."

"It has been truly unavoidable and far from our wishes that our empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain," it said.

China 'Disturbing'

The emperor repeated Japan's arguments—that China "disturbed Asia's peace" to start the struggle on continental Asia, that Britain and the United States, by aiding Chungking, prolonged it, that they have induced other powers to join them and, by economic and military measures, "also endangered the very existence" of Japan.

Tomokazu Hori deputy spokesman of the information board, in a special press conference also broadcast by Domei, gave Japan's assurances for the well-being of American and British nationals in Japan.

He disclosed that special messages had been dispatched to the British and American embassies and the Australian legation advising them of the war declaration and requesting them to cease the functions of their diplomatic and consular missions.

The first official news that Japan finally had come to grips with the two western powers came in an Imperial headquarters announcement at 6 a. m. (4 p. m., est Sunday) that a state of war existed with them as of dawn today.

Then Domei followed with a brief statement that naval operations already were in progress off Hawaii, nearly 3,500 miles away, with at least one Japanese aircraft carrier in action against the big American naval base at Pearl Harbor.

Japanese bombers, taking off from undisclosed bases, were declared to have blasted Honolulu at 7:35 a. m., Hawaii time (1:05 p. m. est Sunday).

An hour after the war declaration General Hideki Tojo, premier and war minister, held a 20-minute cabinet session and then the privy council met.

Domei said the premier told of the progress of war plans and outlined government policy, at both sessions.

In quick succession, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie were summoned to the Foreign Office, Domei related.

Tokyo Announced Accord With Thais

Tokyo, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Japanese Board of Information announced today over the Hokyo radio an agreement between Japan and Thailand for passage of Japanese troops through Thailand.

Domei quoted an earlier Japanese embassy announcement from Bangkok that Japanese forces were engaged in sweeping from Thailand British forces which it said had crossed the Malaya border into that country early this morning.

The statement declared that Japan had received conclusive evidence that British forces, carrying out pre-arranged plans, had crossed the Malaya border soon after dawn.

It added that Japan, in order to maintain peace in the Southern Pacific and save Thailand's independence, began negotiations with the Thai government while Japanese forces were engaging the British on Thai soil.

There are about 200 United States citizens in Thailand. Those in the north were advised to remain temporarily where they are and try soon to leave by way of Burma.

United States citizens have been invited to go to the American legation.

Bangkok Negotiates for Terms After Japanese Troops Move In

British Force From Malaya Fights Advance of Enemy in Southern Siam—Singapore Bombed.

Bangkok, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Thailand, after brief resistance to Japanese invasion from the sea and across the French Indo-China border, ceased firing today and opened negotiations with the invaders.

The results of the negotiations were expected to be announced shortly.

Japanese forces poured into Thailand from three coastal points, Prachuapgirikhand, Singora and Patani, which are on the southernmost part of Thailand's Gulf of Siam coast, close to British Malaya, and across the land frontier from their southern Indo-China base at Siempear.

[Domei broadcast from Tokio that British forces crossed Malaya to Thailand this morning and were being swept back by the Japanese. Japan, it said, was acting to save Thailand's independence and peace.

[CBS in New York heard a British broadcast quoting official British advices that the Japanese are in possession of Southern Thailand.]

[Although Tokio has officially announced that an agreement has been reached between Japan and Thailand, granting passage through the country to Japanese troops, the Thai Cabinet was reported in session this afternoon considering the Japanese peace proposals, according to a broadcast heard here by NBC. The Japanese claim has not been confirmed in Bangkok and nothing is known of it in London, the British broadcast said.]

Text of Mikado's Declaration

Emperor Assures Japanese People War With U. S. Was Unavoidable.

Tokio, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, today broadcast the following imperial rescript proclaiming Japan at war with the United States and the British Empire:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire.

"Men and officers of our army and navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks and all other subjects of ours shall puruse their respective duties; the entire nation with united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of our war aims.

'Truly Unavoidable.'

"To assure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is a far-sighted policy which was formulated by our great, illustrious, imperial grandsire and our great imperial sire succeeding him and which we lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been a guiding principle our our empire's foreign policy.

"It has been truly unavoidable and far from our wishes that our empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of our empire and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia, although there has been re-established a national government of China with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation. The Government which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues fratricidal opposition.

"Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain are giving support to the Chungking regime and have aggravated the disturbance in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of our

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empire to challenge us.

"They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce and finally resorted to direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of our empire. Patiently have we waited and long have we endured in hope that our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But, our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement, and, in the meantime, they have intensified economic and political pressure to compel thereby our empire to submission.

"This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify our empire's efforts of many years for the sake of stabilization of East Asia but also endanger the very existence of our nation. The situation being such as it is, our empire, for its existence and self-defense, has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

"The hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors guarding us from any defeat and the courage of our subjects give us confidence that the task bequeathed by our forefather will be carried forward and that sources of the enemy will be speedily eradicated and enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of our empire."

Tokyo, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (Picked up from Official Radio by A.P.)—Domei said today it was "understood" Japanese forces have destroyed more than 300 American planes, including 200 in dogfights and on the ground in Hawaii.

The remainder, it said, were "believed" destroyed in the Philippines.

TROOPS BELIEVED ASHORE ON KEY ISLE OF LUBANG; AID OF 'FISHERMEN' SEEN

Islands Hard Hit By Nazi Air Raids — Capital Attacked Again — U. S. Camps And Bases Blasted — Casualties Put At 350

By R.P. Cronin, Jr.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 9—The Nazi press today emblazoned Japanese accounts of initial successes in the Pacific, and asked exultantly: "How's that for a starter?"

The commentary Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz wrote the American destiny off as already in the same category with Axis-conquered peoples.

"Today," trumpeted Korrespondenz, "people of the United States tread the same painful way which yesterday was taken by the Polish, Norwegian, French, Belgian, Netherlands, Yugoslav, Greek and Russian peoples."

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Tuesday*, Dec. 9—Japanese troops were reported today to have landed with the probable help of "fishermen" fifth columnists on Lubang island, near the entrance to Manila Bay, as Japanese planes carried out widespread raids on military objectives throughout the Philippines, including moonlit assaults on Manila itself.

The report of the landing on Lubang, some sixty miles southwest of the big American naval base of Cavite, was not confirmed officially, but enough credence was placed in it that defense officers were trying urgently to communicate with the provincial governor.

Fifth Columnists Feared

Japanese fifth-column activity also was reported unofficially from Davao, on the big southern island of Mindanao, where 25,000 Japanese present a vital threat to Philippine security. One report said 3,000 armed Japanese already were resisting.

The United States aircraft carrier Langley was reported attacked in Malalag Bay, near Davao, in a series of daylight raids culminating in the raids early this morning on Manila. Other daylight objectives included Clark Field, a military airdrome forty miles north of Manila, where 200 casualties were reported unofficially.

350 Casualties Reported

At least 150 other casualties were reported outside the Manila area for a total of 350.

[An NBC report said it was officially stated than ten Japanese bombers attacked Nichols Field, at Manila, killing one soldier and wounding twelve, all Americans. One United States hangar was damaged and an officer's quarters burned.

[Other points were bombed with 100 dead and 100 wounded, half of the casualties being civilians, the army statement said, as quoted by NBC.

3 Night Alarms At Manila

[CBS and NBC reports indicated there were three night alarms at Manila, with the third lasting from about 3 A. M. today (2 P. M. Monday, E.S.T.) until 7.15 A. M.

[At Fort McKinley a stray bomb injured two American soldiers, NBC said, and CBS announced that two Japanese attacks on Clark Field "produced sanguinary results on both sides." Eighty Japanese planes apparently based in Formosa took part in the high-altitude raids, dogged by American interceptors.

["Manila was a bad dream throughout yesterday and last night," the CBS reporter said.]

Enemy Control Reported

A reliable source said the Japanese were in full control of Lubang Island and the main city of the same name. The island controls waterways between the middle Philippine archipelago and the China Sea.

Before the surprise Japanese onslaught on the United States possessions Japanese fishermen were known to have entered the Philippines illegally and established themselves on Lubang and other smaller islands to the south.

The island is mountainous, affording easy hideouts for fifth-columnists.

Air Attacks Beaten Off

Meanwhile, belated dispatches told how American pursuit planes beat off three separate Japanese air attacks on the northern and western Philippine coasts after the raiders caused minor damage to air fields, bridges and buildings.

The Japanese also dropped propaganda leaflets.

The Iba area on the Luzon coast, thirty-five miles northwest of Olongapo naval station and seventy miles northwest of Manila, also was reported under heavy attack with casualties totaling one hundred dead, many injured.

The airfield at Davao was blasted at the same time the Langley was attacked. Twenty-four Japanese raiders struck at this field, hitting hangars and ruining runways. Fifty persons were reported killed.

Other points raided in the Philippines were Baguio, summer mountain capital in mid-Luzon, where slight damage was caused to the near-by army camp, Fort John Hay; Camp Stotsenberg, where a number of buildings were set afire and United States Army phone connections to Manila cut; the Batan Islands, northernmost of the Philippines, and Aparri, northernmost port on Luzon.

The Langley was attacked twice while lying in Malalag Bay, an undeveloped United States naval base. One other United States warship at the scene was reported to have fired on the planes, bringing one down. A shoreside radio station also was bombed.

Wake Island Smashed

Aside from the attacks on the Philippines, Pan American Airways reported that Wake Island had been "smashed" by Japanese planes and the Japanese radio on Formosa said all big buildings on Guam were afire and that the island was ringed with Japanese warships.

The same broadcast said the Japanese South China fleet had bombarded Hongkong Monday morning, destroying twelve of the fourteen planes grounded at the Kowloon military airport. The Pan American Hongkong Clipper was damaged while tied up near by, an independent report said.

Manila Blacked Out

Last night Manila and all ports were blacked out and the latter closed to shipping. Schools were closed and police and firemen were on twenty-four-hour duty. The Government was rushing plans to move all primary school children from Manila.

There are no public air-raid shelters here.

MANILA IS HEAVILY BOMBED BY RAIDERS

Terrific Damage Reported in Smashing Assault on City Without Shelters—350 Casualties Outside City.

Manila, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A fleet of Japanese warplanes assaulted Manila in the bright moonlight early this morning after a day of almost continuous blasting at United States military camps, bases and ports throughout the islands and an air attack on the United States aircraft tender Langley in Malalag Bay, near Davao.

There were unconfirmed reports of at least 350 casualties at half a dozen points outside Manila.

The city itself was heavily attacked.

Yesterday the city was reported to have been saved from air attack when interceptor planes from Clark Field met the Japanese over Pampagna province, forty miles to the north, shattered their formations and forced them to turn back.

[An NBC reporter, broadcasting in the midst of the early Tuesday morning air attack on Manila said that terrific damage had been caused, including the apparent destruction of the gasoline supply at Nichols Air Field.

[The German radio tonight broadcast a report, credited to Domei, the Japanese news agency, saying that Japanese air raiders had blown up a number of oil tanks at the United States naval headquarters in the Philippines and that the population of Manila was trying to flee the city in panic.]

150 Reported Killed

A series of attacks was made against Clark Field, military airdrome forty miles north of Manila, which adjoins Camp Stotsenburg. Unofficial reports said that there were 200 casualties.

Still another heavy raid was made on the area of Iba, on the Luzon coast, thirty-five miles northwest of Olongapo naval station and seventy miles northwest of Manila. Here there were reports of 100 dead, many injured.

The airfield at Davao was blasted the same time the Langley was attacked. Twenty-four Japanese raiders struck at this field, hitting hangars and ruining runways. Fifty per sons were reported killed in unconfirmed advices.

Other points raided in the Philippines were Baguio, summer mountain capital in mid-Luzon, where slight damage was caused to the nearby army camp, Fort John Hay; Camp Stotsenburg, where a number of buildings were set afire and United States Army telephone connections to Manila cut; the Batan Islands, northernmost of the Philippines, and Aparri, northernmost port on Luzon.

Japanese Residents Armed.

Unconfirmed reports said that 10,000 of the 25,000 Japanese who inhabit the Davao region at the southern end of the Philippines were armed and ready for action, and it was feared thta they would attempt to defend their holdings. It also was feared that the attacks on Davao might be a prelude to a more serious Japanese attempt to seize control of the sea lanes leading southward to Borneo.

The Langley was attacked twice while lying in Malalag Bay, an undeveloped United States naval base. One other United States warship at the scene was reported to have fired on the planes, bringing one down. A shoreside radio station also was bombed.

Wake Reported Smashed.

Aside from the attacks on the Philippines, Pan-American Airways reported that Wake Island has been smashed by Japanese planes, and the Japanese radio on Formosa said all big buildings on Guam were afire and that the island was ringed with Japanese warships. The same broadcast said the Japanese South China fleet had bombarded Hongkong on Monday morning, destroying twelve of the fourteen planes grounded at the Kowloon military airport.

Ships at sea between Manila and southeastern Asia were ordered to race for the nearest friendly port. About sixty Americans and Britons from Shanghai reached Manila safely on a French steamship.

Thousands of people in Manila at first were unable to believe that the war had come. Crowds milled in the streets until the blackout hour, while policemen, soldiers and constabulary rounded up the city's Japanese population of about 5,000. They were taken in trucks to various detention areas. No incidents were reported.

Tonight the Japanese women and children were released and returned to their homes, which were placed under military guard.

One Japanese was arrested in the Manila Bay port area where he was caught cutting telephone wires. Another was caught using a radio transmitter.

The attacks on Davao and Baguio were carried out by daylight. Army officials said they were investigating reports that Tarlac, on the island of Luzon, also had been bombed.

[Davao, a city of 13,000 at the mouth of the Davao River about 100 miles from Manila, is the center of the most populous Japanese settlement in the Philippines. It has been estimated that about 25,000 Japanese reside in the surrounding area, and that authorities have long kept a close watch on the district as a possible danger point.]

Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner in the Philippines, meanwhile declared that the situation was "well in hand."

"Japan without warning attacked America," Mr. Sayre declared. "The constituted authorities have the situation well in hand. There is no need for anxiety. With quiet determination and courage the Philippine American pople will show the stuff that's in them."

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, announced that a small contingent of American marines stationed at Peiping had been forced to surrender to the Japanese and that the American gunboat Wake at Shanghai likewise had been compelled to surrender.

"There was nothing else they could do," Admiral Hart said, emphasizing the futility of resistance against overwhelmingly superior forces.

U. S. Planes Head Northward.

United States Army bombers and pursuit planes roared into the air and headed northward at dawn today soon after word reached Manila of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

On being advised of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States forces in the Far East, placed his entire command on the alert.

Admiral Hart declared all steps had been taken to meet the situation.

For the last 10 days Admiral Hart has kept the fleet out of Manila Bay, patrolling the Philippines from the north near the Japanese Island of Formosa to Burma on the south.

Britain's defense forces at Hong Kong and Singapore and Dutch forces at Batavia also have been at battle stations in anticipation of Japanese attack.

Appeals to Populace.

Gen. MacArthur appealed to the populace to maintain self-control. His statement was aimed at preventing panic and a general rush to the countryside over the narrow roads needed for defense forces.

"Nothing," he said, "can help our military effort more than a continuation of the calmness and self-restraint which have been observed during the past weeks of uncertainty and anxiety.

"Each individual should continue with fortitude his usual routine and prepare to carry out with promptitude the authorities' directions.

"These orders will be for the security and well-being of the people.

"The military is on the alert and every possible defense measure is being undertaken. My message is one of serenity and confidence."

Ships at sea between Manila and southeastern Asia were ordered to race for the nearest friendly port. About sixty Americans and Britons from Shanghai reached Manila safely on a French steamer.

Soldiers Rounded Up

Soldiers in Manila rounded up about 5,000 Japanese, and with a few exceptions their stores and banks were closing. Japanese women and children were released and returned to their homes in Japanese districts, which were placed under military guard.

One Japanese was arrested by a Filipino army squad while he was cutting telephone lines in the port area.

Many civilians were going to the country from Manila, but the city generally was calm, and in most cases normal pursuits were being followed. The streets were crowded until the blackout hour.

"No Need For Anxiety"

The American High Commissioner in the Philippines, Francis P. Sayre, asserted the situation was in hand and "there is no need for anxiety."

"With quiet determination and courage," he said, "the Philippine American people will show the stuff that's in them."

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, announced the surrender of a small contingent of United States marines at Peiping and of the gunboat Wake at Shanghai.

"There was nothing else they could do," he said.

Nichols Field Gas Supply Reported Destroyed

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 8.—An N. B. C. reporter, broadcasting in the midst of an early Tuesday morning air attack on Manila, said that "terrific damage" had been left by the Japanese attackers, including the apparent destruction of the gasoline supply at Nichols air field.

There was a lull in the action some time after 3 a. m., Manila time, but at 3:41 a. m., the antiaircraft fire reopened, said the radio reporter, Don Bell. He added that the fire had died down at Nichols field, in the southern part of Manila. He continued:

"From what we can see from the top of this building, the whole sky is a brilliant red."

A few minutes after the renewed antiaircraft firing, the all-clear was sounded.

The raiders had smashed at Fort William McKinley, and the Radio Corporation of America short-wave transmitter as well as Nichols Field.

Fire Reported Raging

Bert Silliman, colleague of Bell's, had said earlier that "the fire is simply raging out there."

Bell, standing above a bombproof shelter, said that the antiaircraft fire, in progress for 15 minutes before he spoke, had quited down.

A large fire was left burning in the vicinity of Fort McKinley and Nichols Field, Bell said, and gasoline dumps appeared to be afire. He added that the action was "concluded for the present time."

But at 2:32 p. m., E. S. T. (3:32 a. m., Tuesday, Manila time), Bell casually remarked that "perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, you can hear the sound of those Japanese bombers again. Apparently the raid is not over yet."

Then Bell went on, saying that Corregidor, Army base guarding Manila, had been bombed but "nothing very serious happened."

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200 Reported Wounded North of Manila

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—Bert Silen, N. B. C. correspondent in Manila, said today that 200 persons had been wounded in Japanese bombing of Clark Field, 150 miles from the Philippine capital.

Propaganda leaflets were dropped urging Filipinos to assist Japanese to "liberate you from the tyrannical hands of the United States."

Royal Arch Gunnison, in a broadcast to WOR, Mutual from Manila, reported that Japanese parachute troops had landed in the Philippines.

He said native Japanese had seized control of some communities where they are thickly concentrated, but said that in other sections Filipino police were rounding up Japanese nationals and taking them to concentration camps.

Mr. Gunnison also reported, without detail, that "in the naval war the A. B. C. D. fleets under American command appeared to be successful against Japanese air and sea invasions," WOR announced.

Manila Not Raided.

Mr. Silen in his report emphasized that Manila itself had not been raided, contrary to reports abroad, but said camp Ord, 100 miles north of the city and not far from Clark Field, had been attacked.

Mr. Silen also said he had received confirmation of reports that the Pan-American Airways base at Guam had been attacked by Japanese air raiders who set large fires in gasoline stores.

Thirteen Japanese planes participated in the raid on Davao, which took place at 8 a.m. (7 p.m. E. S. T. Sunday), Mr. Silen said. He reported that a Japanese aircraft carrier had been sighted off Davao Bay.

The correspondent said reports were circulating in Manila that an American transport had been sunk 1,600 miles from Manila but that the reports had not been confirmed by Army and Navy officials.

BRITISH LOCKED IN BATTLE WITH FOE IN MALAYA

Fighting Fiercely To Shatter Spearhead Of Japanese Invasion

R. A. F. Blasts Nipponese Transports—Invaders Bombing Penang

DEC 9 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Tuesday, Dec. 9—Bombs started dropping on Singapore at 4 A. M. today. Searchlights and anti-aircraft guns went into action immediately.

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 8—In heavy and confused fighting, British Imperial troops struggled tonight to break the spearhead of the Japanese invasion of northern Malaya, British Far Eastern headquarters announced.

Earlier, it had been stated that the surviving Japanese invasion ships were in flight and that Japanese troops were being mopped up.

But tonight the fighting on land continued and the British said they were heavily attacking Japanese transports, newly-established Japanese footholds and troops who still were attempting to land.

British Positions Bombed

For their part, the Japanese were bombing British positions 20 miles northeast of Penang on the main line of Malaya's north-south railroad.

Military authorities here were unable to confirm a Manila report that the Japanese had tried unsuccessfully to land in British north Borneo.

The core of action was about the town and airdrome of Kota Bharu, near the northern terminus of a railway connecting with Singapore and standing at the frontier with Thailand, in which Japanese landings had been acknowledged.

The invaders had landed about Kota Bharu under covering naval fire from five transports. (The probability also was seen that other Japanese forces were attacking from across that frontier.)

Troopships Attacked

Ten more troopships some ten miles to the south were put under long British bombing attack and at least two of them were declared set aflame as additional bomber and torpedo squadrons joined the attack.

"By 8 A. M.," said a mid-day communique, "all remaining enemy ships appeared to be retiring northward, leaving some landing craft and troops ashore who were being mopped up by our land forces." Still earlier, a communique had told of Japanese warships being put to flight under heavy British fire.

In southern Thailand, the Japanese were observed to be landing in the Patani and Singora areas.

Sixty-three Die In Singapore

Aerial activity was heavy, 63 persons being killed and 133 injured in violent bombing assaults on Singapore itself. No damage was done to the military installations of this mighty base, however, it was stated.

Three airdromes in northern Malaya were bombed, it was added, but apparently with little damage.

Thailand's capitulation to the invaders, who struck there both from the sea and across the border of French Indo-China, was announced in Bangkok. Dispatches stated that negotiations were now under way with the Japanese.

Japanese Invade Siam

Japanese troops, these dispatches added, poured into Thailand from the coastal points of Singora, Patani and Prachuapgirikhand in areas close to Malaya.

The vast pattern of the Japanese assault was reflected also in the announcement of military headquarters here that air attacks had been made against British positions in the Hongkong area.

The British commander-in-chief in the Far East, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, and Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton declared in an order of their day their confidence in ultimate victory.

"We Are Ready"

"We were ready," they said. "We had plenty of warning and our preparations are made and tested. . . .

"We do not forget the years of patience and forbearance with which we have borne with dignity and discipline petty insults inflicted upon us by the Japanese in the Far East.

"We know those things were done only because the Japanese thought they could take advantage of our supposed weakness.

"Now, when Japan herself has decided to put matters to a sterner test she will find she has made a grievous mistake."

63 Dead, 133 Injured In Singapore; Fight Continues to North

Routing of Two Forces After Malaya Landing Reported by British

DEC 9 1941

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8.—The Singapore command issued a communique at 5:30 p.m. (5:30 a.m., E. S. T.) today acknowledging that "confused fighting continues in the Kota Bahru airdrome area." Kota Bahru is 300 miles north of Singapore, an immediate target of Japanese invasion.

Earlier, Japanese units attempting to penetrate Malaya from the north were reported being "mopped up." Singapore itself had been under air attack today, with the casualties counted at 63 dead and 133 injured.

Japanese warcraft which had landed troops at two places in northern Malaya near the Thailand border were put to flight and forces remaining on the beaches were heavily machine-gunned, the British announced.

2 Landings in Thailand.

A later communique tonight said that there also had been two Japanese landings in Southern Thailand, but that mopping up operations were continuing near Kota Bahru, on the Gulf of Siam just inside Northern Malaya from the Thailand border.

Three British airplanes were acknowledged to be missing.

The British Island of Penang, off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula near the Thailand border, was raided early today by eight planes. An airfield was machine-gunned but there were no casualties.

Japanese planes also were reported to have bombed the mainland opposite Penang, causing several casualties.

About 1:30 a.m. today (1:30 p.m. Sunday, E. S. T.), the British Far East command said, a warship-guarded convoy of five merchantmen approached the mouth of the Kelantan River, north of Kota Barhu and landings began under the cover of naval fire.

"Fire at once was opened by our troops and later severe fighting developed on the shore, particularly in the neighborhood of the Kota Bahru airdrome," it said.

Units Distinguish Themselves.

"In this confused and difficult fighting some famous Indian units are reported to have distinguished themselves."

Later, it said, 10 merchant vessels were sighted 10 miles further south (on the British Malaya side of the boundary) and the R. A. F. set at least two large ones afire in attacks by night and day.

Several British bomber and torpedo plane squadrons took off at daybreak to continue the attack.

The British said results so far were not known, but all the remaining Japanese ships appeared to be withdrawing northward "leaving some landing craft and troops ashore who were being mopped up by our land forces."

British flyers reported that Japanese troops also had been landed from transports and destroyers at Patani, on the Thai section of the Malay peninsula 60 miles from the border of British Malaya.

Announcement of the flight of the Japanese naval units followed by some hours a communique acknowledging Japanese landings at Sabak and Kemassin, a few miles farther north.

The first communique said the troops which had landed at Kemassin were filtering through toward Kota Bahru, which is the site of an airdrome and is near the northern terminus of a railway leading to Singapore.

Sabak, where British aircraft were reported to have given the Japanese landing forces a heavy pounding as they disembarked, is about 13 miles south of Kota Bahru.

The British said one attacking Hudson bomber had scored a direct hit on a barge laden with Japanese troops.

(It was not immediately clear from the second British communique whether the Japanese force which was pushing toward Kota Bahru had been driven back to the shore or whether it referred only to the action at Sabak.)

Waves of Bombers Hit Singapore.

Three hours before the landings in the north, which took place about 1 a.m. (1 p.m. Eastern standard time), two waves of Japanese bombers attacked this great naval stronghold.

Casualties on Singapore Island outside the naval base were estimated at from 50 to 100.

A communique said 11 planes in all took part in the assault, but that they failed to drop any bombs on the naval base itself and that they caused no casualties. A few buildings were reported damaged, however.

The attackers were said to have come in at an altitude of about 17,000 feet.

There were no American nor British casualties in the morning raid. Windows of a building housing the United Press Singapore office were shattered and automatic printers were put out of order.

The Japanese air raiders struck before an alarm could be sounded, but disappeared when British fighter planes took to the air.

(Dutch planes from the Netherlands East Indies participated in the air action over Singapore, the BBC today quoted dispatches from Batavia as saying. The broadcast, heard by NBC, said British planes had been invited to use East Indies bases.

During the aerial attack gunfire was heard off Mersing, ninety miles east of Singapore on the east coast of Malaya, but the significance of the action was not immediately clear.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander in chief in the Far East, and Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton meanwhile issued an order of the day expressing confidence in the outcome of the struggle with Japan.

"We are ready," their statement said. "We had plenty of warning and our preparations are made and tested . . .

Japan's Mistake

"We do not forget the years of patience and forebearance with which we have borne with dignity and discipline petty insults inflicted upon us by the Japanese in the Far East. We know those things were only done because the Japanese thought they could take advantage of our supposed weakness.

"Now, when Japan herself has decided to put matters to a sterner test, she will find she has made a grievous mistake."

Islands Attacked, Australia Brought Into Spreading War

Formal Declaration Slated Tomorrow; Japs Rounded Up

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 8.—Australia was brought into Japan's spreading war in the Pacific today when Japanese forces attacked tiny Nauru Island and the Australian cabinet decided to declare war.

The Japanese also attacked Ocean Island, administrative headquarters for Britain's Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, and a rich source of phosphates.

These attacks, presumably by air, were announced to Australia by Prime Minister John Curtin in a broadcast.

He said no formal declaration of war had been received from Japan and informed the dominion that its war declaration would be issued formally tomorrow.

Former Nazi Possession.

Nauru, only 12 miles around and 26 miles south of the Equator, is a former German possession whose mandate is shared by Australia, New Zealand and Britain.

The commonwealth swiftly went on a war footing. Air raid and defense measures already are under way.

Detectives have begun rounding up Japanese nationals, of whom there are believed to be about 200 left. They will be interned.

Regulations to restrict gasoline consumption and control transport will be issued tomorrow.

Mr. Curtin, who called this the gravest hour in Australia's history and held an emergency meeting of his cabinet, said more men would be transferred to war factories from civilian work and announced that air and military officers had gone to war stations in accordance with long-arranged plans with Britain, the United States and the Netherlands Indies.

Christmas Leaves Canceled.

All Christmas leaves of the fighting forces have been canceled.

Mr. Curtin called on the people of Australia "to give the best they can in service to their country."

Announcing that Japan had begun the war of the Pacific, Mr. Curtin said in a statement:

"The fighting forces (of Australia) are at their battle stations and every other man and woman should be at some place of usefulness. The Australian government has taken immediate steps according to a plan to defend Australian, British and United States interests."

Pacific Conflict Sweeps Into Australia's Sphere

Japanese Bomb Ocean And Nauru Islands—Commonwealth Expected To Declare War Today

[By the Associated Press.]

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 8—The war in the Pacific swept into Australia's sphere today with Japanese attacks reported on the mandated island of Nauru and Ocean Island, administrative headquarters for Britain's Gilbert and Ellice Island's colony, a rich source of phosphates.

The assaults, presumably delivered by air from Japanese-held territory in the welter of South Pacific islands, were announced over the air by Prime Minister-Defense Minister John Curtin who said Australia's declaration of war would be issued formally tomorrow.

Dominion On War Footing

The Australian Commonwealth had gone swiftly on a war footing and Curtin said all necessary steps had been taken to defend Australian, British and American interests.

Detectives were rounding up Japanese subjects for internment. It was believed that only about 200 Japanese were still in Australia.

"The fighting forces are at their battle stations and every other man and woman should be at some place of usefulness," Curtin said.

Australia's plans, before the outbreak, included any assistance necessary or possible for the Netherlands East Indies, whose Government had been the first to declare war against Japan.

Batavia Asks Planes

In Batavia the Dutch Colonial Government asked Australia to send planes to assist in defense.

The Dutch also were rounding up Japanees, having trucked 2,000 of them to internment camps.

Colonial Minister Hubertus J. Van Mook said the Japanese offensive "found us ready to join in the general defense" and Queen Wilhelmina, in London, declared that "the (Dutch) kingdom considers itself at war with Japan because aggression which aims at destroying peace-loving nations one after the other can, must and will be resisted in firm alliance."

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NETHERLAND ARMY AT PEAK IN INDIES

Mobilization Is Completed, Blackout and Food Control Are Put Into Effect

NAVY REQUISITIONS SHIPS

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 8 (AP)—The government completed mobilization tonight of the army of these islands, took measures to avoid any food shortage and requisitioned a large part of the merchant marine for the navy.

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, head of the Economics Department, announced severe penalties for food hoarding.

A blackout was in effect throughout the Indies.

The Netherlands Indies called on the armed forces today to fight "until death if need be" and disclosed that Australia had been asked to send planes to assist in defense.

In the early morning, police and army forces quietly rounded up about 2,000 Japanese subjects and took them in army trucks to an internment camp.

Batavia, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Netherlands East Indies, first Government to declare war on Japan, called on the armed forces today to fight "until death, if need be" and disclosed that Australia had been asked to send planes to assist in defense. General mobilization was proclaimed in the outer provinces but was not ordered immediately in Java, it was announced by Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency.

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich ordered a large part of the merchant marine fleet requisitioned temporarily by the navy. In the early morning, police and army forces quietly rounded up about 2,000 Japanese and took them in army trucks to an internment camp.

The Colonial Minister Hubertus J. van Mook, said that the Japanese war declaration had "found us ready to join in the general defense." Aneta reported that the public had reacted calmly to the spread of the war. Shares held an even level on the stock exchange. Air-raid precautions services were mobilized.

Warned of Parachutists

BATAVIA, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP)—A warning against possible fifth-column action and attempts by the Japanese to land air-borne troops in the Netherlands Indies was issued to the populace today by General H. ter Poorten, Commander in Chief of the Army.

The commander's order warned inhabitants not to leave their homes without identification cards.

At the same time the naval commander asked inhabitants to report any persons attempting to conceal Japanese nationals.

[The Free French radio at Brazzaville, West Africa, heard last night by the Columbia Broadcasting System here, said General Charles de Gaulle's Free French National Committee had offered the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tahiti and the Society Islands in the Pacific to the United States for use as bases.]

DUTCH INDIES ASK AUSTRALIAN HELP

Batavia Calls on Army for Last-ditch Fight.

Hongkong Sees Land Assaults Due After Raids

Japan Seizes International Settlement at Shanghai; Closes U. S. Consulate

HONGKONG, Dec. 8 (AP).—This little British crown colony on the south China coast, facing Japanese forces just across the border in Kwangtung Province, was attacked from the air twice today, but ineffectively, according to official announcements.

Troop formations of 300 to 400 Japanese were observed on the other side of the frontier, but the only attacks were delivered by comparatively small numbers of planes. At least one was shot down. Assaults by land were believed to be imminent.

A communique issued after the second raid declared: "The defense plan continues to develop satisfactorily. . . . In a raid this afternoon, a few bombs were dropped, but the raiders scattered as soon as they were fired on, and damage and casualties were not extensive." In the morning attack nine planes bombed Kowloon, mainland sector of the colony.

[The German radio was heard at London giving a Shanghai dispatch which said the Japanese had taken over the small British concession on Kowloon Island, near Canton, south China. At Berlin, the official news agency, D. N. B., said Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported the Japanese had seized the British concession of Tientsin, in the north of China.]

Shanghai Consulate Closed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Department of State announced tonight that the American Consulate General in the International Settlement at Shanghai had been closed at the demand of Japanese authorities. The American consular officers, the judge of the United States Court for China and the American District Attorney for China are, at the request of the Japanese, living in the Metropole Hotel, but other members of the consular staff have been permitted to remain in their homes. There are twenty-four American consular officers in Shanghai.

Japanese Attack Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Japanese planes struck twice at this closely-guarded British colony today, running into heavy fire which the British said brought one of the raiders down and scattered the others.

A communique after the second raid declared "the defense plan continues to develop satisfactorily. . . . In a raid this afternoon a few bombs were dropped but the raiders scattered as soon as they were fired on and damage and casualties were not extensive."

In the morning attack nine planes bombed Kowloon, mainland sector of the colony.

Formation of 300 to 400 Japanese were observed on the Japanese held side of the frontier and they were expected imminently to try to cross it. British battle posts were said to have been manned since dawn this morning.

Wave After Wave Of Japanese Planes Attack Hawaii

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Quick Air Blows Deal Death and Destruction To Vacation Paradise

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—Japanese bombers, striking lightning-like aerial blows from off the Pacific, brought death and destruction yesterday morning to this mid-Pacific island fortress and vacation paradise.

Scores of men in United States uniform, as well as civilians, died under the savage blows which shattered the Sabbath morning peace and spread the European war to the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

At sea the United States Fleet apparently had engaged the enemy. Destroyers steamed full speed from Pearl Harbor, and spectators reported seeing shell splashes in the ocean. Unconfirmed reports said the attacking planes came from two enemy aircraft carriers and probably these and other enemy ships were being fought by the American ships.

(Unconfirmed reports from Panama and London said a Japanese aircraft carrier operating off Hawaii had been sunk by United States Navy ships.)

At Least 50 Planes Counted.

Wave after wave of enemy planes steamed over Oahu Island for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Witnesses said they counted at least 50 planes in the initial attack, which the Army said started at 8:10 a.m. Honolulu time (1:40 p.m. Eastern standard time). The attack ended at 9:25 a.m.

A censorship was clamped down on outgoing reports soon after the first telephoned reports.

(The White House, in the first official American resume of losses, said this morning that "one old battleship" had capsized in Pearl Harbor, that a destroyer had been sunk, several small boats damaged and that Oahu Island casualties numbered 3,000. Half of the 3,000 were killed and the others wounded, Secretary Stephen Early at the White House said.)

An N. B. C. observer radioed direct from the scene to New York that the United States battleship Oklahoma had been set afire.)

Enemy Planes Felled.

Bursts of anti-aircraft shells filled the sky. Two enemy planes fell in the Honolulu area.

The attack seemed to center at Hickam Field and at Pearl Harbor, heavily fortified naval base.

The planes came in from the southwest, most of them flying high, a few flying low. Five dropped to within 100 feet of Pearl Harbor to launch their attack. An oil tank was set ablaze and unconfirmed reports said one ship in the harbor was on its side and four others were set afire.

While some planes were attacking Pearl Harbor others headed for Hickam Field to drop bombs.

The attack was not confined to fortified areas. Wahiawa, town of 3,000 population 20 miles northwest of Honolulu, reported that 10 or more persons were injured when enemy bullets sprayed the streets.

Several fires started in the Honolulu area were immediately controlled. Fire Chief Wallace Blaisdell said the fires "were not as bad as I expected."

Big Holes in Some Streets.

Some streets were pocked with big holes, and citizens were wounded by the bomb fragments.

One of the bombs that started Honolulu fires fell near Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter's residence. He escaped injury and soon afterward proclaimed M-day emergency defense measures.

Perhaps the first to die was Bob Tyce, owner of a civilian airport near Honolulu. One plane swooped low and machine-gunned him as he was attempting to spin the propeller of a plane.

Spectators on the hills back of Honolulu could see dogfights all over the area as United States Navy and Army planes took to the sky after the first surprise. Anti-aircraft guns mingled their noise with the roar of motors and the explosion of bombs.

Japanese Take Over International Zone At Shanghai

Minimum of Curbs Put on Americans and Britons in Area

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By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8.—Japanese army and navy forces swarmed throughout the main section of the century-old International Settlement today, but their officers proclaimed a minimum of restrictions on Americans and Britons in the area as long as they preserved law and order.

The Japanese Consulate asked the Settlement administration to carry on.

The newly-occupied section was the one from which United States marines and British soldiers have kept the Japanese for years. It was only a week ago that the marines withdrew.

As the world war came to this city, the British gunboat Peterel, a 310-ton craft which normally carried 25 men, was sunk. She appeared to blow up at her anchorage. The Japanese bombarded her with artillery and machine-gun fire and she blazed furiously and sank. The crew was believed lost.

(In Tokio, the Japanese broadcast an announcement that they had sunk the boat.)

The Japanese served notice on the commander of the United States gunboat Wake that the war had begun.

The Wake, left here for communications among Americans after the Marines withdrew, was forced to surrender to the Japanese, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, announced in Manila. At the time of capture the Wake was anchored not far from the Peterel.

The Japanese seized the American-owned Shanghai Power & Light Co., in the down-river area which the Japanese have held since 1931.

Banks were asked to close for the time being.

Singapore, Dec. 8 (AP)—An official report from the Northern Malaya front said today that all Japanese surface craft led at high speed under British fire after leaving a few troops on the beaches. The troops were heavily machine-gunned, the report said.

30.24 — 13395

30.24 — 13395

Reports Pennsylvania Lost.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—An Italian radio broadcast quoting Domei, Japanese news agency, today listed the U. S. S. Pennsylvania among United States battleships said to have been lost in the Pacific.

[The Pennsylvania, completed in 1916, displaces 33,000 tons and has twelve 14-inch guns.]

BRITISH REPORT JAPS USE GAS

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London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Reuters said in a dispatch from Singapore today that a British communique declared "It is unofficially reported, but not confirmed, that mustard gas has been dropped" in Japanese attacks on Malaya.

Berlin Hears American Transport Sunk, 350 Lost

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP) — A DNB dispatch tonight from Tokyo, quoting a report in the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri from Saigon, French Indo-China, said a United States transport had been sunk with a loss of 350 men in waters around Manila.

Tientsin Taken Over.

Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—DNB quoted a Domei dispatch today that the Japanese Army had taken over the British concession at Tientsin and was holding all strategic points there. (A small force of United States Marines had been stationed at Tientsin, chief port of North China. They were not mentioned in the dispatch.)

Two British Cruisers Reported Sunk by Japs

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP) — A DNB dispatch from Tokyo said today that two British cruisers had been sunk in the course of Japanese air raids on Singapore. It quoted a Hanoi dispatch to the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri as authority.

London Admits Truce.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Reuters said that it was announced officially today in Bangkok that Thailand had ceased resisting a Japanese invasion temporarily and that negotiations were under way.

Japanese troops were reported to have landed at two points on the Gulf of Siam, Singora and Pattani, far down the Thai coast near British Malaya. They were said also to have crossed Thailand's frontier from their base at Siemreap in southern French Indo-China.

Berlin Hears of Fight.

Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—DNB, the official news agency, quoted Domei, authoritative Japanese news agency, as saying today that Japanese and British armed forces were engaged in fighting in Thailand.

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Imperial headquarters announced that airmen attached to Japanese expeditionary forces in South China had raided northern Hongkong. Twelve grounded British planes were destroyed and heavy damage inflicted, the news agency said.

The Japanese Navy declared a complete blockade of the British crown colony. It was understood that all neutral ships had been asked to withdraw from Hongkong waters within thirty-six hours.

1,000 Japs Interned In Singapore Roundup

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8.—The round-up of Japanese residents of Singapore was completed in midmorning today when police moved about 1,000 Japanese to an internment area. All Japanese buildings were sealed.

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 9—A DNB dispatch from Tokyo today said Japanese imperial navy headquarters announced an American airplane mother ship had been sunk off Honolulu.

Wake Capture Reported

New York, Dec. 8—The German radio, quoting the British radio, today reported that the Japanese forces had captured Wake Island. This report was heard by NBC in New York.

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British Island Reported Seized.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio was heard tonight broadcasting a Shanghai dispatch asserting that the Japanese Army had taken over the small British concession on Shameen Island, at Canton, South China.

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Tokyo radio tonight reported under a Shanghai dateline that both Guam and Wake Islands were under the Japanese flag. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

Hongkong Bombed Twice.

Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch from Tokio said today Japanese bombers carried out a second air raid on the British Crown colony of Hongkong.

Attack on Borneo Reported.

Singapore, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A report from Manila late today said that Japanese forces had made an unsuccessful attempt to land in British North Borneo. The report could not be confirmed in military quarters here.

Disperse Japs in Borneo

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Dec. 9 (Tuesday) (AP).—British forces have broken up a Japanese landing party in north Borneo, the Netherlands News Agency reported today.

[The news agency dispatch, which lacked official confirmation, did not make clear whether this was the same action reported by the British Monday.]

A warning against possible fifth column action and attempts by the Japanese to land air-borne troops in the Netherlands East Indies was issued to the populace today by Gen. H. Ter Poorten, commander-in-chief of the N. E. I. Army.

R. A. F. Batters Invaders of Malaya.

Singapore, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A communique issued about 8 P. M. said that the Royal Air Force was delivering extensive counter-blows against Japanese transports attempting to land troops in northern Malaya.

Japanese Seize Siamese Coal Mines.

The Berlin radio today said that "in order to prevent sabotage, the Thai (Siamese) coal mines were being placed under Japanese control." CBS heard the German broadcast here.

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Long War Is Ahead, Premier Reported Warning Japan

Tojo Said to Have Told People Fate of Empire Hangs in Balance

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—D. N. B. reported today that Japanese Prime Minister Gen. Tideki Tojo had broadcast a message to his people warning them that they must be prepared for a long war with the United States and that the fate of the Japanese Empire hung in the balance.

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Gen. Tojo placed responsibility for the conflict on the United States, according to Domei, accusing Washington of making wholly unacceptable demands on Japan.

"In order to destroy her opponents and establish a new order in East Asia, the Japanese people must count on a long war," Gen. Tojo was quoted as saying. "The rise or decline of the Japanese Empire and all of East Asia is dependent upon the outcome."

He asserted he was convinced Japan eventually would prove victorious because "history shows that she never has suffered defeat."

Gen. Tojo was said to have expressed satisfaction with Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy and said her bonds with those nations were growing ever stronger.

The Premier was quoted as saying the United States demands on Tokio included unconditional and total withdrawal of Japanese forces from China, withdrawal of recognition from the Japanese-sponsored Nanking government of Wang Ching-wei and renunciation of the three-power pact.

He declared Japan had showed "unbelievable patience in trying to avert war, "solely because of her desire to spare mankind tremendous suffering."

D.N.B. also reported that Emperor Hirohito had summoned the Japanese Diet (Parliament) to a special session December 15 to approve emergency war measures.

NAZIS PUT BLAME UPON ROOSEVELT

Spokesman Calls President "Father Of War," Says World Will Curse Him

Official German Reaction "Won't Be Long," One Newspaper Predicts

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Dec. 8—Adolf Hitler and a small group of his official advisers alone knew tonight how Germany would identify herself with Japan's war on the United States, but official spokesmen and the press were intent on trying to fix the blame on President Roosevelt for the outbreak of hostilities.

"We are not in a hurry to make our decisions," one authorized spokesman said. "Suffice it to say that Japan and we are allies."

The authoritative commentary, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, said, however, that "it won't be long before the official German reaction to the new events in the Far East is made public," and that German political circles were impressed by the speed and proportions of the Japanese attack on "the United States' land bridge to the Far East."

"The Father Of War"

The Wilhelmstrasse official spokesman was the first to break into a diatribe against the United States President, calling him "the father of war" and declaring the curse of the world would fall upon him.

"Now Roosevelt has the war he wanted," the sopkesman said at the regular daily press conference, without waiting for foreign correspondents to ask him questions.

"Now American boys will be plowed under. The Shylock in the White House first tried to bluff Japan, then encircled her every way to prevent her from realizing her national principles and territorial needs."

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The spokesman admitted that the tripartite pact and its implications (which bind Germany and Italy to go to the aid of Japan if Japan is "attacked") were under discussion, and he said that Tokyo and Berlin were in the closest contact.

The organ of the Foreign Office, *Deutsche Diplomatisch und Politische Korrespondenz*, appeared with the declaration that "Roosevelt and Churchill . . . have wanted war against Japan at any price." This inspired commentary went on to say that the Japanese diplomats in Washington "wrestled in behalf of peace" and the Japanese press "showed almost superhuman patience."

Roosevelt Assailed

"Roosevelt thought he could play the same tactical game against Japan as Stalin tried vainly to play against Germany."

Dienst aus Deutschland said the German press was registering military reports objectively, but expressing admiration at the lightning-like character of Japan's first attacks and paying tribute to the Japanese army and navy "for their traditional bravery and military strength."

Germany's Axis partner, Italy, refrained from saying what aid, if any, would be given to Japan under the tripartite pact. Observers assumed Rome would do whatever Berlin did. The Rome radio, as heard in New York, said Japan's declaration of war involves "the existence of a state of war between the Axis powers and the United States."

Quick Nazi Decision on War In Pacific Forecast in Berlin

Reaction to Japanese Attack on U.S. Is Hitler's Secret as Rome Denies Saying Axis Is Now Fighting America.

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By Louis Lochner

Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The well-posted German commentary Dienst aus Deutschland predicted tonight that "it will not be long before official German reaction to the new events in the Far East are made public." Meanwhile, however, Adolf Hitler and a small group of his official advisers alone knew how Germany would identify herself in regard to Japan's war on the United States.

Earlier today Dienst, which has close connections with the Foreign Office, said in a special issue that the American people and President Roosevelt may be assumed to be the only persons surprised at the expansion of the war to the Far East.

The news service said it could be assumed undoubtedly that Tokio kept Berlin and Rome informed of all phases and therefore informed quarters were less surprised than the German public.

A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said today the curse of the entire world would rest upon President Roosevelt, whom he called "the father of war," as he commented on the Far Eastern war.

The spokesman gave his comment in the daily press conference without waiting for questions from foreign correspondents.

He said he was not authorized to expound on the international angle as to who was the aggressor. However, he stated: "But from my commentary there should be little doubt about that."

As seen from a historical point of view, he asserted, it was unimportant whether war would be declared between Germany and the United States as a result of Far Eastern events.

"Now Roosevelt has the war he has wanted," the spokesman said.

"Now American boys will be plowed under.

"The shylock in the White House first tried to bluff Japan, then encircled her every way to prevent her from realizing her national principles and territorial needs."

The spokesman continued:

"Who of us hasn't held his breath as news came that the cannons have begun to speak in the Pacific?

"Who wouldn't shudder at the knowledge that the entire earth is now dominated by one thought—war; that mothers and children carry in their hearts only one conception—war; that tears and blood have become the coat of arms of the world?"

The spokesman then tried to trace the recent history of Japanese-American relations, putting the entire blame for their worsening on the United States Government.

Opposing Forces Now Clear

"The opposing fronts are now clear," he said. "Decisions have started. Whole peoples are entering the arena. We know the good will triumph. With veneration we listened to the words of the Japanese Prime Minister."

All attempts by foreign correspondents to elicit an indication of Germany's next official step failed.

The spokesman admitted that the tripartite pact and its implications were under discussion, but would not say what conclusion had been drawn from this relationship.

[The pact binds the signatories to come to the aid of an allied Power if it is attacked by a nation which was not in the war when it was signed in September, 1940.]

He said that Tokio and Berlin were in the closest contact. They are allies, he said, but he would not state whether that meant military co-operation. He declared Germany never was in a hurry about its decisions.

"As a result of constantly increasing warmongering of the American President Roosevelt in recent weeks, the first clashes between Japanese and United States armed forces occurred today," said the first of a special communique, which was divided into two sections.

"The war-incendiarist Roosevelt finally has reached his aim by also setting afire the Far East," said the second part. "Alongside Churchill he is one of those chiefly responsible for inciting this war."

DNB, the official news agency, reported today that the Japanese Foreign Office had handed the United States and British embassies and the legations of Canada and Australia the formal declaration of war and requested that their diplomatic functions cease immediately.

They were assured that, in accord with international law, all measures for the well-being of their nationals would be taken, DNB said.

Rome Denies War Statement.

Rome, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Rome radio denied broadcasting today any statement that the Japanese declaration of war on the United States put into operation Italy's and Germany alliance with Japan in the three-power pact.

The Rome radio did say: "Although Japan was bound by the three-power pact to make war should the United States wage war against Germany and Italy, she did not wait for this."

Reliable persons described the Italian attitude as one of solidarity and sympathy with Japan.

The Italian people were following events with great attention, although most of them were unable to read of Japan's declaration of war until noon. There are no Monday morning newspapers in Italy.

When the newspapers appeared, they refrained from comment except to say in headlines that Japan's attack was the "inevitable consequence of Roosevelt's provocative policy."

The impression here today was that neither Italy nor Germany would move against the United States immediately under the three-power pact as a result of hostilities in the Pacific.

Authoritative political persons were silent, but in Italian and German circles it was said unofficially that the attitude of Rome and Berlin for the present would be one of watchful waiting.

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The CBS listening station at New York quoted the Rome station as saying "the declaration of war was made some time before actual operations had taken place, and it involves, in accordance with the three-power pact, the existence of a state of war between the two Axis powers and the United States."

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR AHEAD OF U. S.

NationMovingFasterThan Engagements, Churchill Declares

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 8—Britain sprang proudly today to the aid of her kinsman and ancient friends, declaring war upon Japan even before the United States itself had taken formal action.

Winston Churchill rose before an impressively united and cheering Parliament to make good without reserve the pledge that he had solemnly delivered a month ago—the pledge that the outbreak of Japanese-American hostilities would put the British instantly at the side of the United States.

Arranges Timing With U. S.

He had spoken during the night with President Roosevelt over transatlantic telephone, he said, to arrange "the time of our respective declarations," and, he went on:

"The President told me he would this morning send a message to Congress which, as is well known, can alone make a declaration of war on behalf of the United States.

I then answered him that we would follow immediately. However, it soon appeared that British territory in Malaya had also been the object of Japanese attack and later on it was announced from Tokio that the Japanese high command—a curious form, not the imperial Japanese government, but the Japanese high command—had declared that a state of war existed between them and Great Britain and the United States.

No Time Lost in U. S.

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"That being so, there was no need to wait for the declaration of Congress. In any case, American time is nearly six hours behind ours. The cabinet, which met at 12.30 today, therefore authorized an immediate declaration of war upon Japan. Instructions to this effect were sent to His Majesty's ambassador in Tokyo."

Thus he told the great story of the joining again of two great nations who together have never lost a war. And in flat and almost deprecatory terms he informed the world that Britain was ready and moving without loss of time.

"The house will see," he remarked, "that no time has been lost and that we actually are ahead of our engagements."

Recalls Roosevelt Appeal

He recalled Mr. Roosevelt's personal appeal to Emperor Hirohito—and how that appeal had been answered.

"Now that the issue is joined, and in the most direct manner," he went on, "it only remains for two great democracies to face their task with whatever strength God may give them.

"We may hold ourselves very fortunate, and I think we may rate our affairs not wholly ill-guided, that we were not attacked alone by Japan in our period of weakness after Dunkirk."

Recalling that China and the Dutch East Indies had instantly entered the mighty alliance, he nevertheless proclaimed that a great struggle was ahead.

Stresses Gravity

"It is of the highest importance," he told Parliament, "that there should be no underrating of the gravity of the new dangers we have to meet, either here or in the United States. . . .

"We have at least four fifths of the population of the world on our side We are responsible for their safety and for their future.

"In the past we have had a ligh which flickered. In the present w have a light which flames. In the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and seas."

"More United Than Ever"

Hardly had the Prime Minister taken his seat than the Laborite Lee Smith leaped up to declare: "The country is more united than ever and must redouble its efforts." Said the Liberal, Sir Percy Harris: "The Government has behind it a united nation."

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, often a critic in the past, congratulated the Government for its foresight in having a fleet in the Pacific.

Labor's executive committee resolved that it was proud to "stand alongside the United States and determined to give everything in its power toward attainment of complete victory."

Later Churchill, in a world broadcast, declared that "we are fighting for the maintenance of the parliamentary system," and stressed again what he had said in the House of Commons—that the Japanese attacks on Britain and the United States preceded a notification of a state of war, announced not by the Japanese Government, but by the Japanese high command.

Blames Secret Societies

Churchill blamed the attacks on Japan's militant "secret societies."

"There has been for a long time in Japan," he said, "a number of military societies, secret societies which have asserted their views on what policy Japan should take by murdering the ministers who might not suit the ginger to their taste, and it is to those bodies that most of the violent action of Japan, so fateful for her future must be ascribed."

The Prime Minister appealed to aircraft workers to redouble their efforts, pointing out that Britain had diverted supplies to Russia and that United States aid could not be counted upon at present because of the America's own needs.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Britain, like the United States, under Japanese attack, today declared war on the Tokio government, without waiting for Washington first to formulate an American declaration.

Prime Minister Churchill said:

"It only remains now for the two great democracies to face their tasks with whatever strength God may give them."

At the same time Britain made allies of Thailand and Free China.

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(Thailand has ceased fighting, however, and is negotiating with the Japanese.)

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that instructions had been forwarded to the British Embassy at Tokio and that at 1 p.m. (7 a.m., E. S. T.) a note was handed to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires here "stating that in view of Japan's wanton acts of unprovoked aggression the British government informed them that a state of war existed between the two countries."

Tonight, in a radio address to the world, Mr. Churchill said that "we are fighting for maintenance of the parliamentary system" and that, therefore, his first thought after hearing of Japan's attacks in the Pacific had been to call the House of Commons together.

The Prime Minister's radio address followed the same general lines as his afternoon speech to the House.

He specially emphasized, however, that the outbreak of war with Japan meant that some American aid to Britain would cease coming for the moment, and called on aircraft workers to redouble their production. Pointing out that supplies which Britain had counted upon for herself had been diverted to Russia, while others from America could not just now be counted upon, he said that the British would have to fill the gap themselves.

Britain Declares War On Japs, Allying Herself With U. S.

Pronouncement Issued By Churchill Before Session of Commons

By the Associated Press.

Mr. Churchill recalled that "with the full approval of the nation and of the empire I pledged the word of Great Britain about a month ago that should the United States be involved in war with Japan a British declaration would follow within the hour."

Mr. Churchill declared that Britain had assured Thailand "that an attack on her will be regarded as an attack on us" and that he had messaged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of Free China, "assuring him that henceforward we would face a common foe together."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that he

30.24—13397

30.24—13397

consulted President Roosevelt in a trans-Atlantic telephone call last night "with a view to arranging the timing of our respective declarations." He explained that the President informed him only the Congress could declare the United States at war.

"I then answered him we would follow immediately. However, it soon appeared that British territory in Malaya had also been the object of Japanese attack and later on it was announced from Tokio that the Japanese high command—a curious form—not the Imperial Japanese government but the Japanese high command—had declared that a state of war existed between them and Great Britain and the United States."

House Stands and Cheers.

That situation, Mr. Churchill went on, left no need to wait for a congressional declaration at Washington.

The House stood and cheered.

He spoke of recent reinforcement of Britain's Far Eastern naval power with "some of the finest ships of the Royal Navy," which he has said was made possible by United States naval help in the battle of the Atlantic.

Summing up, he said:

"We can only feel that Hitler's madness has infected the Japanese mind. The root of evil and its branch must be extirpated together. * * *

"We have no need to doubt the justice of our cause or that our strength and will power will be sufficient to sustain it. We have four-fifths of the population of the world on our side.

"In the past our light has flickered. Today it flames.

"In the future there will be a light that shines over all lands and seas."

Parallel Statement to Lords.

Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne made a parallel statement in the House of Lords.

Mr. Churchill told Commons that the war declaration against Japan was authorized at a noon session of his cabinet.

Mr. Churchill said the Japanese began landing in British territory in Northern Malaya at 8 a.m. yesterday (6 p.m., Saturday, E. S. T.) and were engaged immediately by British forces "which were ready."

He said home office measures against Japanese nationals were begun at 10:45 p.m. (4:45 p.m., E. S. T.) Sunday and told the House it could see, therefore, "that no time has been lost and we are actually ahead of our engagements."

Immense Patience.

Mr. Churchill charged that Japanese envoys were ordered to prolong their mission in the United States "in order to keep conversations going while a surprise attack was being prepared and before a declaration of war could be delivered.

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"No one can doubt that every effort to bring about a peaceful solution has been made by the Government of the United States and that immense patience has been shown in the face of a growing Japanese menace," he told Commons.

The government of the Netherlands, Mr. Churchill announced, "marked their solidarity with Great Britain and the United States at 3 a.m. (9 p.m., E. S. T., Sunday) by stating that as a consequence of Japan's action a state of war now exists between the kingdom of The Netherlands and Japan."

Then he added:

"It only remains now for the two great democracies to face their tasks with whatever strength God may give them."

Mr. Churchill declared Britain must hold herself "very fortunate, and I think we may rate our affairs not wholly ill-guided, that we were not attacked alone by Japan in our period of weakness after Dunkerque or at any time in 1940 before the United States fully realized the dangers which threatened the whole world and made large advances in military preparations."

The House cheered enthusiastically as the Prime Minister informed it:

"Every preparation in our power has been made and we shall give a good account of ourselves. * * *

"There is the closest accord with the powerful American naval and air forces and with the strong, efficient forces of the Netherlands East Indies.

"We shall do our best."

Japs Plan to Leave.

Long before the meeting of Parliament, Japanese Ambassador Kamimura and his aides completed preparations to depart for Tokio. Secret documents were burned in a great bonfire at the Japanese Embassy last night.

Police simultaneously began a roundup of certain Japanese, and among the first taken into custody were representatives of Domei, Japanese news agency.

The home office announcement said:

"In view of the existence of a state of war between Japan and this country, Japanese nationals in the United Kingdom now are subject to special regulations applicable to aliens of enemy nationality.

"Accordingly, all Japanese nationals over the age of 16 should report as soon as possible to the nearest police station and produce their registration certificates for necessary endorsement to be made upon them."

The text of Mr. Churchill's speech follows:

As soon as I heard last night that Japan had attacked the United States I felt it necessary that Parliament should be immediately summoned.

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It is indispensable to our system of government that Parliament should play a full part in all the important acts of state, and at all crucial moments in conduct of the war, and I am glad to see so many members have been able to be in their places in spite of the shortness of notice.

With the full approval of the nation and of the empire, I pledged the word of Great Britain about a month ago that should the United States be involved in war with Japan, a British declaration of war would follow within the hour.

Talks With Roosevelt.

Therefore I spoke to President Roosevelt on the Atlantic telephone last night with a view to arranging the timing of our respective declarations.

The President told me he would this morning send a message to Congress, which, as is well known, can alone make a declaration of war on behalf of the United States.

I then answered him we would follow immediately. However, it soon appeared that British territory in Malaya had also been the object of Japanese attack and later on it was announced from Tokio that the Japanese high command—a curious form—not the imperial Japanese government, but the Japanese high command—had declared that a state of war existed between them and Great Britain and the United States.

That being so there was no need to wait for the declaration of Congress. In any case, American time is nearly six hours behind ours. The cabinet, which met at 12:30 today, therefore authorized an immediate declaration of war upon Japan. Instructions to this effect were sent to His Majesty's ambassador in Tokio and a communication was dispatched to the Japanese charge d'affaires at 1 o'clock today to this effect:

"Sir:

"On the evening of December 7 His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom learned that the Japanese forces, without a previous warning either in the form of a declaration of war or of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war, had attempted a landing on the coast of Malaya and had bombed Singapore and Hong Kong.

"In view of these wanton acts of unprovoked aggression, committed in flagrant violation of international law and particularly of article 1 of the Third Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities, to which both Japan and the United Kingdom are parties, His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokio has been instructed to inform the Imperial Government in the name of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom, that a state of war exists between the two countries.

"I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant."

Landed 1[illegible] A.M.

Meanwhile, hostilities had already begun. The Japanese began a landing on British territory in Northern Malaya at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and they were immediately engaged by our forces, which were in readiness.

Home office measures against Japanese nationals were set in motion at 10:45 last night. The House will see that no time has been lost and that we actually are ahead of our engagements. The Royal Netherlands government at once marked their solidarity with Great Britain and the United States.

At 3 a.m. the Netherlands Minister informed the Foreign Office his government was telling the Japanese government that in view of hostile acts perpetrated by Japanese forces against two powers with whom the Netherlands maintained particularly close relations, they considered as a consequence that a state of war now exists between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Japan.

I do not know yet what part Thailand will be called upon to play in this fresh war, but a report has reached us that Japan has landed troops at Singora in Siamese territory not far from the landing they have made on the British side of the frontier.

Meanwhile, just before Japan had gone to war with Siam, I had sent the Prime Minister of Siam the following message. It was sent off on Sunday:

"There is a possibility of imminent Japanese invasion of your country. If you are attacked defend yourself. The preservation of the full independence and sovereignty of Thailand is the British interest and we shall regard an attack on you as an attack on ourselves."

It is worth while looking for a moment at the manner in which the Japanese have begun their assault upon the English-speaking world. Every circumstance of calculated and characteristic Japanese treachery was employed against the United States.

Japanese Envoys Nomura and Kurusu were ordered to prolong their missions in the United States in order to keep conversations going while the surprise attack was being prepared to be made before the declaration of war could be delivered.

Immense Patience Shown.

The President's appeal to the Emperor, which I have no doubt many members have read, reminded him of ancient friendship and of the importance of preserving the peace of the Pacific. This message has received only this base and brutal reply. No one can doubt that every effort to bring about a peaceful solution had been made by the Government of the United States and that an immense patience and composure had been shown in the face of the growing Japanese menace.

Now that the issue is joined in the most direct manner, it only remains for two great democracies to face their task with whatever strength God may give them.

We may hold ourselves very fortunate, and I think we may rate our affairs not wholly ill-guided, that we were not attacked alone by Japan in our period of weakness after Dunkirk—or at any time in 1940 before the United States had fully realized the dangers which threatened the whole world and had made large advances in its military preparations.

So precarious and narrow was the margin upon which we then lived that we did not dare to express the sympathy we have all along felt for the heroic people of China. We were even forced for a short time in the summer of 1940 to agree to closing the Burma Road, but later on at beginning of this year, as soon as we could regather our strength, we reversed that policy, and the House will remember that both I and the foreign secretary have felt able to make increasingly outspoken declaratoins of friendship for the Chinese people and their great leader, Chiang Kai-shek.

We have always been friends. Last night I cabled to the Generalissimo assuring him that henceforward we would face the common foe together, although imperative demands of the war in Europe and Africa have strained our resources, vast and growing though they are.

The house and the Empire will notice that some of the finest ships in the Royal Navy have reached their stations in the Far East at a very convenient moment.

Every preparation on our part has been made, and I do not doubt we shall give a good account of ourselves.

Close Accord Established.

The closest accord has been established with powerful American forces, both naval and air, and also with strong and efficient forces belonging to the Royal Netherlands government in the Netherlands East Indies. We shall all do our best.

When we think of the insane ambition and insatiable appetite which have caused this vast and melancholy extension of the war, we can only feel that Hitler's madness has infected Japanese minds, and that the root of the evil and its branch must be extirpated together.

It is of the highest importance that there should be no underrating of the gravity of the new dangers we have to meet, either here or in the United States.

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The enemy has attacked with an audacity which may spring from resklessness, but which also spring from a conviction of strength. The ordeal to which the English-speaking world and our heroic Russian allies are being exposed will certainly be hard, especially at the outset, and will probably be long; yet when we look round us upon the somber panorama of the world we have no reason to doubt the justice of our course or that our strength and willpower will be sufficient to sustain it.

We have at least four-fifths of the population of the world on our side. We are responsible for their safety and for their future.

In the past we have had a light which flickered. In the present we have a light which flames. In the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea.

BRITAIN ROUNDS UP JAPANESE VISITORS

Domei Men Are Arrested—Others Ordered to Report.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Home Office, declaring "the existence of a state of war" between Japan and Britain, today ordered all Japanese nationals in the United Kingdom to report at police stations. The police simultaneously began a roundup of certain Japanese, and among the first taken into custody were representatives of Domei, the Japanese News Agency.

The Home Office announcement said:

"In view of the existence of a state of war between Japan and this country, Japanese nationals in the United Kingdom are now subject to special regulations applicable to aliens of enemy nationality. Accordingly, all Japanese nationals over the age of 16 should report as soon as possible to the nearest police station and produce their registration certificates for necessary endorsement to be made upon them."

DUTCH QUEEN DECLARES WAR

Free French and Poles Also Retort to Japan.

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London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands issued a 500-word proclamation to her people tonight saying that "the kingdom of the Netherlands considers itself at war with Japan."

Observing that Japanese sea and air forces, "without a preceding declaration of war, have made surprise attacks on American and British territory," the proclamation went on to say:

"Thus war has been forced upon the Republic of the United States and on the British Empire. . . . Neither the safety of the territory of our empire in the East nor the bond which ties us to our British allies nor the specific associations between the Netherlands and the United States allow the Government of the Kingdom to remain quiescent. The Kingdom considers itself at war with Japan, because aggression which aims at destroying peace-loving nations one after the other can, must and will be resisted only in firm alliance."

Meanwhile today the Free French National Committee, meeting under the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, declared that a state of war exists between all Free French territories and Japan.

The Belgian Government-in-

exile instructed its Ambassador in Tokio today to leave Japan with British and American diplomats.

[NBC in New York heard a British radio announcement that the Belgian Government had definitely decided to break with Japan.]

Stanislaw Stronski, the Polish Minister of Information, esserted that "Poland stands united with all the other Allies against Japan, just as she has always been united with all the Allies against all countries co-operating with Germany in this war." He said that the Japanese attack which brought the United States into the war gave the defenders of freedom a "mighty ally . . . a guaranty of victory."

The exile Greek government severed relations with Japan, instructed its minister in Tokyo to ask for his passport and cabled to Washington an expression of "complete solidarity" with the United States.

Canada's Declaration Follows Cabinet Meeting

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (AP).—Canada declared war on Japan late last night after a four-hour cabinet meeting and thus added within a 24-hour period four Axis-aligned nations to her list of enemies.

The declaration of war, effective as of Sunday, was drawn up at the cabinet meeting for submission to King George VI. The British monarch already had approved a declaration again Finland, Hungary and Rumania, which took effect one minute past Saturday midnight.

The arrest of persons of Japanese origin was begun almost immediately in British Columbia, but it was said at Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters that the arrests were being confined to persons whose loyalty to Canada had been in doubt for some time.

British Columbia has about 10,000 Japanese nationals, more than the rest of Canada combined.

Egypt Breaks With Japan

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8 (AP)—The government of Egypt, Britain's ally, today severed diplomatic relations with Japan. Almost all Japanese residents left Egypt some weeks ago and the legation staff was reduced to the Minister and one secretary.

Manchukuo in War

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—The German radio announced today that Manchukuo had declared war on the United States and Great Britain, N. B. C. heard the broadcast.

New Zealand Declares War on Japan

Wellington, New Zealand, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP).—New Zealand declared war on Japan today.

Melbourne, Tuesday, Dec. 9—Australia declared war on Japan today.

The Government beat the Japanese to the draw since Tokyo's declaration had not been received here at the time the Australian action was taken.

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China To Declare War On Axis

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—China has decided to declare war on Japan, Germany and Italy, Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi announced at a special press conference tonight. He said China was prepared to make every sacrifice to collaborate with the United States and Great Britain in defeating Japan.

Dominican Republic in Fight

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 8 (AP)—Congress tonight unanimously authorized a declaration of war against Japan, which was issued at once.

Haiti Declares State of War

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 8 (AP)—Haiti joined today the Latin American nations that have declared war on Japan and pledged the United States her full assistance.

Nicaragua Will Join.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—President Gen. Anastasio Somoza announced last night that Nicaragua would declare war on Japan concurrently with the United States.

Jails All (Both) Japs

[By the Associated Press]

Managua, Dec. 8—Nicaragua followed up her declaration of war on Japan today by immediately jailing the country's entire Japanese population:

Gusudi Yakata and Juan Hissi.

Vichy Reported Neutral In U. S.-Japanese War

Position Of French Government Declared To Be "Very Reserved"

Vichy, Dec. 8 (AP)—Informed Vichy sources today said the French Government was remaining neutral in the war of the United States and Britain against Japan.

Authoritative sources declared they could neither confirm nor deny reports that Japanese troops which passed through Thailand came from French Indo-China bases ceded by France to Japan.

The French position, they added, was "very reserved." The French possession of Indo-China is one of the salient areas of the new conflict.

The Japanese Ambassador to France, Sotomatsu Kato, called on Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan to explain the Japanese point of view.

Russia Silent on U. S. War

Temporary Capital Gets News at Dawn; Embassies Light Up

KUYBYSHEV, Dec. 8 (AP).—Official Russia kept silence today on receipt of the news of the Japanese-American conflict. Some official comment was expected later.

The news reached this temporary capital before dawn, and its course could be traced by the flashing on of lights in embassies and legations.

Vichy, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The French press printed under heavy headlines today the news that Japan had declared war on the United States and Britain and already had moved to the attack, but comment was lacking in official quarters.

Manila Called a Part 'Of the Heart of Spain'

MADRID, Dec. 8 (AP).—"Informaciones," the only Spanish newspaper to comment on the Pacific war, said today it hoped Manila would be "preserved for Christianity."

It called the city "a fragment of the heart of Spain."

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Honduras Declares War On Japan

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Dec. 8 (AP)—Honduras declared war on Japan today and the Government established martial law throughout the republic.

Guatemala Backs United States

Guatemala City, Guatemala, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Jorge Ubico sent a message today to President Roosevelt to express Guatemala's solidarity with the United States against Japan. A declaration of war was expected during the afternoon.

Mexico Breaks Diplomatic Relations With Japanese

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Chile Suggests Anti-Nipponese Rally By Whole Hemisphere—Latin America Rallies To Side Of U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Dec. 8—Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with Japan tonight.

Japanese Minister Yoshiaki Miura made the announcement upon leaving a conference with Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister.

Tonight the Japanese legation staff was reported burning its secret documents.

Mexican newspapers said Mexico would adopt conscription, appoint a general staff and renforce its Pacific coastline defenses immediately.

Naval Patrol Started

Miura said he asked if the move implied a declaration of war and that the foreign minister said "no."

The break came as this second largest Latin American country established a twenty-four-hour patrol over her Pacific coast as a guard against possible invasion.

Miura said that he, like the Mexican minister in Tokyo, was without means of getting home now and that Padilla assured him he could continue residence in Mexico, but without diplomatic privileges.

Latin-American Nations To Band Against Japan

Buenos Aires, Dec. 8 (AP)—Chile announced tonight that the United States had accepted her suggestion for a conference of all twenty-one American Foreign Ministers to adopt a common policy against Japan, and Latin American nations rallied quickly to the side of the United States.

Seven Latin American republics already have declared war on Japan Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia and apparently Brazil were ready to allow United States warships the use of their ports for the war. Uruguay announced that privilege also would be extended to the British, "any other nation, American or European," that accompanies the United States in "the defense against aggression."

Brazil Seizes Ships

Brazil took over eight of twelve Italian ships in her ports; Mexico and Colombia broke off diplomatic relations with Japan; Venezuela and Bolivia announced their firm support of the United States and bitter anti-Japanese demonstrations broke out in many parts of Latin-America.

Brazil seconded Chile's suggestion for the Pan-American conference, but Oswaldo Aranha, foreign minister, said his country did not at present plan a declaration of war against Japan.

Many messages from South American political leaders were sent to President Roosevelt, including one from Argentina's ailing President Roberto Ortiz, who said Japan's "aggression disgusts the sensibility of all America."

Argentina To Act

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina said the Cabinet would consider a non-belligerency resolution tomorrow, and abstain from the "customary declaration of neutrality" in this war.

"Argentina," he said, "is ready to support the United States in reciprocal defensive cooperation."

Chile ordered naval measures to protect her coast and the Magellan Straits, and notified the United States that her action was in line with hemisphere defense. Julio Allard, chief of Chile's naval staff, was given extraordinary powers.

Peru promptly froze Japanese funds, and President Jorge Prado Ugarteche met his cabinet and declared Peru's solidarity with the United States, "an absolute, frank and unflinching solidarity," the President said. The Peruvians cheered his words.

Colombia Takes Tankers

Colombia also seized two Italian tankers at Cartagena, the Rapallo, 5,812 tons, and the Anteo, 6,972 tons. They had been in the post since Italy entered the war.

The Bogota afternoon newspaper, El Spectator, headlined Colombia's preparations: "Technically Colombia is at war."

In Ecuador military authorities assigned troops to guard American and British properties, including oil fields, mines, airports, and electrical power plants.

President Batista of Cuba and his Capinet both asked the National Congress to declare war on Japan and both houses will act on the proposals at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

President Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica, the first nation to act against Japan, sent a message to President Roosevelt in which he hermed the Japanese attack on Hawaii "criminal," and said that Costa Rica "will go with you until the end—which will be the triumph of justice and right."

LATIN AMERICA MOVES TO BACK UNITED STATES

Costa Rica First to Act With War Declaration Against Japan.

HAITI AND HONDURAS ACT

Mexico Takes Steps to Guard Pacific Coast From Invasion Threat

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Havana, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Latin America gravely met Japan's explosive challenge to the United States and Great Britain today with three of its republics already formally at war against the Japanese and with others manifesting their urgent will to follow suit.

Costa Rica, the northerly neighbor of Panama, was the first of the twenty-one American

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republics to declare war on the Nipponese, jumping in ahead of both the Anglo-American Powers most vitally concerned.

Costa Rica's entry by declaration came almost simultaneously with the formal declaration by the Netherlands East Indies, first of the ABCD Powers—American, British, Chinese, Dutch.

Later Honduras declared war on Japan and the Government established martial law throughout the republic. Haiti also joined the Latin American nations which have declared war on Japan and pledged the United States its full assistance.

President Jorge Ubico of Guatemala sent a message to President Roosevelt to express Guatemala's solidarity with the United States against Japan, and a declaration of war by Guatemala was expected later this afternoon.

Meanwhile the Cuban Cabinet asked the Congress in Havana to declare war on Japan.

The Havana agreement of July 29, 1940, was the rallying cry for the Americas to unite against the aggressor.

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To Invoke Agreement.

In Argentina, Brazil and elsewhere high quarters said the Japanese attacks would justify invocation of the agreement reached here under which the American republics would consult and devise means to aid each other whenever any was attacked by a non-American Power.

President Getulio Vargas and his Brazilian Cabinet agreed at a meeting today to give absolute solidarity to the United States.

Among the United States's closest neighbors, Canada formally declared war Sunday, ahead of Great Britain herself.

President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, already seeking emergency powers before Japan attacked in the Pacific, indicated he would ask for a declaration of war.

President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico made known that his country was solidly in line with the United States.

Mexico took precaution to guard her Pacific coast line with a naval patrol and land batteries and Panama rounded up Japanese nationals lest they sabotage the Canal link.

Havana, Dec. 8 (AP)—The liberal leader in the Cuban House of Representatives, Gustavo Gutierrez, told a rally of 50,000 persons tonight that Congress will declare war on Japan tomorrow and against Italy and Germany as well within forty-eight hours.

Mexico City, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Japanese merchant ship has arrived at Manzanillo on Mexico's west coast to embark Japanese nationals who wish to return home, it was announced tonight.

Brazil Backing U. S.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Getulio Vargas and his Cabinet agreed at a meeting today to "give absolute solidarity to the United States," the Government announced.

U. S. Accepts Chile's Plea for Parley

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 8 (AP).—Chile announced tonight the United States had accepted her suggestion for a conference of the foreign ministers of the 21 American republics to confront the grave new challenge of Japan in the Pacific.

CANAL ZONE ROUNDS UP AXIS NATIONALS

Police Act As U. S. Clamps Tight Wartime Guard Over Vital Area

Declaration Of War By Panama Assembly Is Expected Today

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Panama, Dec. 8 (AP)—The National Assembly began a five-day extraordinary session tonight, the chief order of which will be a declaration of war against Japan.

[By the Associated Press]

Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 8—Canal Zone police, with close cooperation from Panamanian authorities, began rounding up Axis nationals today as the United States clamped a tight wartime guard over the vital area.

Neighboring Panama already had affirmed her intention to side with the United States and her National Assembly was gathering for an extraordinary session in which the government was expected to ask for a declaration of war against Japan.

Diplomatic sources said the declaration was assured and that the Assembly was waiting only for the arrival of some members from districts in the interior. If enough gather in time, they said, Panama may declare war before tomorrow.

Japanese Funds Frozen

All Japanese credits and funds in Panama were frozen by decree of that government late today.

The roundup of Germans and Italians in the Canal Zone paralleled a search of Colon which still was being made by Panamanian police there.

With eleven prominent Germans already held, authorities were making a city-wide cleanup and a move was expected also against Italians.

Some of those detained already were enroute across the isthmus from Colon to Balboa for internment in the quarantine station here.

57 Japanese Detained

Fifty-seven Japanese, taken into custody in Colon yesterday, already had been delivered to United States authorities and placed in the quarantine station. Another 114 Japanese, rounded up in Panama City, also were expected and construction of a tent city to house the sudden influx was proceeding rapidly.

Hundreds of Panamanians offered themselves to Gov. Carlos J. Quintero, of Colon, for any service, military or civil, in the event that Panama declares war or merely to collaborate with Canal Zone authorities for defense of the Panama Canal.

To Get Blackout Orders

Outlying villages beyond usual communications were to get blackout instructions from nearest United States battery positions in the interior and civilian auxiliary services were being organized at Cristobal.

United States officers said they were "ready for anything" that might threaten the key link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, commanding the United States Army's Caribbean defense area, was piloting Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, chief of the Signal Corps, on an aerial inspection flight Sunday over Panama's defenses when news of the Japanese attack was radioed to the plane.

They returned immediately to supervise United States defenses which already had been put on the alert by the army and navy.

Canal Zone Guarded, Panama to Intern All Japanese Residents

Government Affirms Plan to Co-Operate Fully With U. S.

By the Associated Press.

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Dec. 8.—With the United States maintaining a war-time guard over the vital Panama Canal Zone, the Panama Government decided today to intern all Japanese residents on the Isthmus and affirmed its intention to co-operate fully with the United States.

The roundup by Panama of Japanese aliens, begun soon after word was received yesterday of the Japanese attack on American outposts in the Pacific, proceeded smoothly during the night while the United States Army rushed construction of an interment tent city.

Panama police reported that 130 of the 300 Japanese residents in the city of Panama had been taken in custody by early morning. Others were picked up at other cities and villages of the republic.

The Panamanians, who will turn the Japanese over to the United States authorities, flatly rejected two demands by the Japanese Minister that they be released.

After a night-long meeting, President Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de La Guardia and the cabinet issued a proclamation "to co-operate with the Government of the United States energetically in this grave emergency" which "imminently threatens" the security of the Panama Canal and the republic.

The government also forbade exportation of gold or other funds belonging to the Japanese government or subjects in Panama.

United States officers said they were "ready for anything" which might threaten the security of the key waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Pacific Lineup

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[By the Associated Press]

These are the nations which have made formal declarations of war in the Pacific:

Japan against the United States and Britain.

Manchoukuo against the United States and Britain.

Britain against Japan.

Canada against Japan.

The Netherlands East Indies and the Netherlands Government in England against Japan.

Costa Rica against Japan.

The United States against Japan.

Honduras against Japan.

Haiti against Japan.

Mexico Reinforces Guard On Coasts and Frontiers

Republic Reported Planning to Seize Japanese Ships

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8 (AP).—Strong infantry and cavalry forces were ordered tonight to strategic points on the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico coasts. No explanation was given of the latter movement. All naval leaves were canceled.

Other troop concentrations were taking positions in northern states along the United States border for the purpose, the government said, of establishing a guard against passage of enemy agents across the frontier.

War Brought Close To India

AP WIRE HONOLULU

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Dec. 8—Japan's entry into the war brought her forces within striking distance of India and Burma for the first time in history.

Calcutta and other eastern cities within range of Japanese bombers based in French Indo-China rushed air-raid precautions and the Indian navy watched for submarines in Indian waters.

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That India will declare war on Japan was regarded as certain.

Observers here said the Pacific conflict undoubtedly would bring closer to Indian nationalists the potential menace to their safety and their hopes and that this might bring them into the war effort.

Winant Begins Daily Press Talks

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant opened today a series of daily press conferences with American reporters which will continue during the shake-down period of co-ordinating the American, British, Dutch and Chinese war effort.

Canada-U. S. Board to Meet Soon

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (AP)—An early meeting of the Canada-United States Joint Defense Board is planned in light of developments in the Pacific, Colonel O. M. Biggar, Canadian chairman, said today. He said that a meeting planned for New York tomorrow had been held over, possibly because of the inability of some United States representatives to attend.

NEEDED A WAR TO HOLD GRIP

Japanese Officer Told His Views to Correspondent.

(Editor's Note: This account is by a recently-returned Associated Press correspondent who covered the arrival of Japanese troops in Indo-China last summer and was in daily contact with the Japanese military.)

By FRANK L. MARTIN.

NEW YORK—Dec. 8 (AP)—

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Japanese officers who came to southern French Indo-China with the occupation army in August told me they believed their land and sea forces were not strong enough to defeat the United States but that "does not mean Japan would not enter into a war with the United States."

In Saigon, headquarters for the Japanese Army in Indo-China, Col. Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese mission in southern Indo-China, described the Japanese Army's position as having advanced too far toward the new order to East Asia to turn back and succumb to the demands of the United States and Britain.

British and American business men residing in Indo-China and who had talked with Saito, believed he felt that the army would lose its grip on the Tokio Government and people if it reversed its often-announced program.

These observers declared that the Japanese Army felt that the Japanese business men, who have suffered the most during the past ten years of military adventure, would rise to a position stronger than the army and gain control of the Government.

Other Officers Agree.

I have talked with several other Japanese officers who accompanied the occupation armies to the French colony and they, too, in general, agreed with Col. Saito, who was born in Japan and reared in Honolulu.

"You Americans would want us to demobilize our army—yet what would Japan do now with nearly 2,000,000 unemployed men

suddenly turned loose in our country?" they asked. "There would be a revolution or they would starve."

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From Hanoi I saw Japanese pursuit planes and bombers take off to attack Chinese positions. From Chungking, capital of China, I saw the effect of their raids on that mountain city.

The Japanese have had more than ten years of bombing practice and during the past four years bombing operations against Chinese objectives have become almost a daily maneuver.

Their usual procedure is to send four flights of twenty-seven planes each to bomb an objective, the groups attacking at intervals of fifteen minutes. I have seen the Japanese attack Chungking, and know they can bomb accurately.

Many Bombs Duds.

During the attacks on Chungking the Japanese were being harassed by the Chinese, both on the ground and in the air. Huge German-made guns in the city kept the Japanese raiders above 12,000 feet and at least twelve Chinese planes would dive on the Japanese bombers as they approached the city. The Chinese only got one crack at the Japanese bombers, however, because their pursuit planes were slower than the Japanese bombers.

The most astonishing fact about the Japanese raids was the number of bombs they dropped that failed to explode. In three weeks we had sixteen unexploded bombs in the compound of the press hotel at Chungking.

At the commercial airport in Saigon, before the Japanese closed it to foreigners as well as French, I saw a sample of their latest military planes. This was a light bomber converted into a transport plane for the Japanese Army officers. It seemed to take off and handle smoothly, but a French pilot, who had flown one, told me it was not a safe plane to fly.

Formosa is the most fortified Japanese stronghold south of their main islands. Travelers reaching Indo-China say the Japanese have built huge naval bases at both ends of the island and large air bases inland from the naval bases. They said the island had been fortified heavily during the last two years. The naval bases are to be used mainly for supplying submarines, it is believed. The island is described as Japan's naval and military supply center for Japanese in southern China and the southern Pacific.

Tokio Followed Usual Course

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE

Attacked Russia in 1904 Without Warning—Ruled by a Desperate Military Clique.

BY GLENN BABB

By Associated Press.

DEC 9 1941

Japan launched this war just as she has begun nearly all her wars of the twentieth century, swiftly and without warning, delivering the first smash ahead of a declaration or omitting that formality altogether.

In 1904 her navy slashed at the Russian fleet at Port Arthur before war was declared. In 1931 she struck in Manchuria, in 1932 at Shanghai and in 1937 at Peiping without warning. In the last three cases she never bothered to declare war.

In these three instances there was much evidence to support the view that the army or navy acted without the prior knowledge or consent of the Cabinet—as distinguished from the military command—in Tokio.

Historians may come to the conclusion that the desperate gamble of war against the world's two mightiest naval Powers also was a purely military decision.

Tokio Cabinets, even those headed by generals or admirals, have had little influence on the decisions of the military clique, directing the course of the empire through the Army and Navy General Staffs, now combined in the all-powerful Imperial Headquarters, in which they have drafted for their own purposes the awe-inspiring influence of the Emperor himself, the divine ruler, father of the race, descended in the "line unbroken for ages eternal" from the sun goddess, Amaterasu.

For ten years neither the Japanese people, their formally-constituted governments nor the Emperor as an individual has had much to say about the major decisions of the Japanese Empire.

Ruled by Military.

The real rulers of Japan have been a clique of army and navy officers whose thought processes, fanatical, mystical, belong to another age. They are a direct throwback to the Shoguns, Daimyos and Samurai who ruled in ancient and medieval times.

They have imposed on the Japanese people an intellectual, spiritual, moral seclusion as complete as the physical seclusion Japan maintained for the 250 years before an American commodore opened her to foreign intercourse in 1853.

Nearly all authorities who have known Japan well in the past ten years agree that the Japanese people have had no chance to know the truth about their nation's role in the events which have rushed them into this terrific gamble. By control of information, by intensive propaganda, by the suppression—through assassination, intimidation or other means—of every Japanese voice that might have been raised against them, members of the military clique have conditioned their people for yesterday's terrible climax.

Many authorities will agree that the Japanese people as a whole believe sincerely what the militarists have dinned at them for ten years: That their wars in China have been holy wars, to carry civilization and peace to a benighted neighbor, that Japan is the victim of the inability or sinful unwillingness of the great Western Powers to understand her true purposes and finally the victim of a cruel conspiracy to keep her from her rightful destiny—mistress of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," giver of the "new order"—in cooperation with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

These slogans sound fantastic silly to Westerners. The ominous, tragic fact is that the Japanese people believe in them, that even most of the militarists who coined them believe they form a holy cause, in which every Japanese should be glad to die for the Emperor.

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In Saddle Ten Years.

The Japanese Army's assault on Mukden the night of September 18, 1931, was the first blow of a program of conquest, but it was also the opening gun of a revolution within Japan which has had tragic meaning for the entire world.

It was then that the Japanese Army ended all vestiges of civilian, liberal, internationally-minded government in Japan.

The revolution in Japan has been less spectacular than those in Germany and Italy, but no less thorough, perhaps, because through many centuries the Japanese had been made a docile, disciplined race. They were Fascist before Mussolini, National Socialist long before Hitler.

The Japanese Cabinet in September, 1931, was one of the most liberal in the empire's history. The Premier was Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Foreign Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, whose name was a synonym for conciliation toward China and the Western Powers.

The army committed the nation to a great military enterprise, flouted the Cabinet's authority, made the assurances and pledges of the Foreign Minister worthless, seemed even to take delight in making liars of the diplomats who tried to explain things in Washington, London and Geneva.

This story was repeated at Shanghai early in 1932, at Marco Polo Bridge, near Peiping, the night of July 7, 1937. There is good reason to believe that the Inukai and Konoye civilian cabinets of those days had no desire to embark on the adventures into which the navy and army pushed them.

What part the current Tokio Government had in yesterday's war decision probably will not be known until the archives are open to historians, but many who know Japan will be ready to believe that it was a purely military decision, in which the officials in nominal charge of foreign relations were not consulted, perhaps not even told in advance.

Imperial headquarters makes the decisions, such men as Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff; a dozen generals and admirals on the supreme war council or in active commands; scores of other officers of lesser ranks down to younger men more aggressive, more fanatical than their seniors.

In the militarists' eyes, for Japan to turn back to 1931 or to make even any considerable compromise in that direction was unthinkable. Their own hold on the nation, their prestige, their power, their careers, their whole code of standards and living, their reason for existence were at stake.

For them it was all or nothing; a new world, ruled by the Samurai sword, a world of plenty, vast power, prestige and honor—or destruction for their whole order, and destruction of the Japanese nation with them.

The inexorable pressure of time which ran against them, the steadily accelerating progress of the great American industrial machine, the summons of cataclysmic events in Europe demanded a decision. Never again it must have seemed to Tokio would world conditions be so favorable. If they struck swiftly enough, desperately enough, the generals and admirals must have thought, they might win.

SEC. HULL BERATES JAPS' TREACHERY

DEC 9 1941

Pours Out Wrath on 'Peace' Envoys; Calls Reply 'Damned Lies'

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP) — Cordell Hull, a patient man, came to the end of his patience yesterday at 2:35 p. m., Eastern Standard time.

And when he said so in a spontaneous burst of cold and biting words, Japan's envoys knew precisely what the United States government thought of the Japanese government.

The secretary of state, a benign man, reached the limit of his endurance when he saw the few all-revealing words of that incredible dispatch rushed to him from the White House.

Japanese planes had bombed Hawaii . . . American blood had been spilled on the good earth of those islands . . . In a swift panorama he could see the thousands more that would die . . . see the pain and terror and destruction that must sweep the wide expanse of the blue Pacific before the world came back to its senses.

This—and he had an official engagement to keep.

In apparent ignorance of the explosion about to rock the Pacific and the world, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, the special envoy, had requested an appointment at 1:45 o'clock on that quiet, sunshiny Sunday afternoon.

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Secretary Hull knew they were bringing Japan's reply to an American note setting forth his peace formula for the Pacific, and he waited with Joseph W. Ballantine, assistant chief of the Far Eastern division, who has spent more than 20 years in Japan.

The Japanese envoys were tardy, arriving at 2:05 p. m.

In those intervening minutes the message rushed from the White House had given Hull the first news of the Japanese attack.

Hull read and reread the message. It was almost too much to believe. He kept the Japanese envoys waiting for 15 minutes.

They entered the secretary's office at 2:20 p. m., smiling and bowing, and after the formalities handed Hull the Japanese government's note.

Bombs were plastering Pearl Harbor—but the Japanese diplomats said not a word of war.

Hull read the Japanese note slowly line by line, without a betraying twitch of his muscles . . . "The immutable policy of Japan is to promote world peace" . . . The United States and Great Britain are doing "everything possible to obstruct peace between Japan and China . . . Japan has "consistently exerted its best efforts to prevent the extension of warlike disturbances" . . . The United States disregarded realities . . . The United States was insincere . . . "The American government, obsessed with its own views and opinions, may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war" . . . The United States was conspiring with other nations to prevent Japan establishing a "new order" in Asia and thereby bless the Pacific with peace.

Secretary Hull well remembered how Japan's bayonets took China's Manchurian provinces . . . How Japan invaded China and loosed four years of an unended bloody war . . . how Japan, with Hitler's blessing, moved in on helpless French Indo-China . . . How Japan had poured thousands of troops into Southern Asia, threatening new conquests, even as Tokyo's envoys talked to him in polite diplomatic phrases of "peace."

And now this bloody Sunday. Bombers raining death without warning on the people of Hawaii who wanted peace as fervently as Cordell Hull wanted peace.

The secretary of state is a man slow to wrath.

But, in the blunt, unmistakable language of Tennessee, he told Admiral Nomura and Kurusu their government's note was the damndest bunch of lies he'd ever heard.

They he stood up, shook hands coldly and formally, and dismissed them.

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A tragic page in history walked with them.

On an April day in the spring Secretary Hull, seeking every honorable means to avert the war he feared, met Admiral Nomura at the Hull apartment in the Wardman Park Hotel overlooking the budding trees of Rock Creek Park.

Night after night Nomura returned while they explored every possible means of discovering a basic formula by which the spectre of war might be banished from the Pacific.

In the midst of their talks Japanese troops suddenly landed in Indo-China and systematically began seizing military, political and economic control of that war-orphaned French colony.

Hull abruptly ended the talks, frankly asserting that Japan was two-faced, talking "peace" here and preparing a new path of conquest in East Asia.

Prince Konoye, then premier, then sent a personal message to President Roosevelt, explaining, promising, seeking America's understanding. The talks were resumed. Again Hull worked hours overtime at the State Department, and afterward on into the nights talking, talking, talking with Nomura.

Then Kurusu, who as ambassador in Berlin, had signed the pact that put Japan in Hitler's axis,

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30.24 — 13401

flew across the Pacific to add his voice to Japan's unctuous pleas.

As the fruit of those long months of talk Hull finally drafted the formula which he offered to Japan as the basis for enduring peace in the Pacific.

Japan's answer was the damnedest bunch of lies Cordell Hull had ever heard . . . and bombs were falling on Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines . . .

And when he went home at midnight, Secretary Hull's dream of peace was dust in his hand.

Japan's Attack on Hawaii Held an Attempt To Drive U. S. Fleet Out of Central Pacific

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A staggeringly audacious attempt to drive the United States fleet entirely out of the central Pacific by wrecking its principal base west of San Diego with a single lightning blow may well be the grand strategy behind Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

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This was the opinion expressed by many naval experts today as they unbelievingly pieced together the fragments of information coming in from the world's newest battle area. Admittedly based on inconclusive evidence, this view, nevertheless, was advanced as the one which most nearly fitted the known facts to date.

In official quarters there was no evident disposition to minimize the difficulties in the months ahead. American strategy, as disclosed in recent weeks, has been developed on the theory that the best way to defeat the Japanese was by blockade of their commerce and aerial bombardment of their military-industrial centers, in other words, a probably long war of attrition.

Japanese May Risk Fleet.

This strategy envisioned the likelihood that only as a last desperate resort would the Japanese risk their fleet in an engagement with the American fleet. To the extent that fleet units such as airplane carriers participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor this theory, naval men say, was badly shaken.

The picture, blurred as it was, seemed to hold one bright spot, however; if the Japanese dared try such an action as they did against Pearl Harbor to cripple the fleet and force it to retire to San Diego they probably were prompted by desperation—by the feeling that unless the United States Navy could be quickly eliminated as a force in the Far East, Japan in the long run was doomed.

One question which had naval experts franly baffled was this: How could the Japanese expect to knock out so powerful a fortress as Pearl Harbor with aerial bombardment alone? This led to speculation that either they misjudged the strength of the defenses, staged a much more extensive attack than has yet been reported, or assualted Pearl Harbor merely as a diversion.

Diversion Theory Discounted.

The diversion theory was widely discounted, however, in the absence of immediate reports of a major Japanese attack in some other potential theater of action—Burma with its vital supply route to China, the Dutch East Indies with their rich oil resources badly needed by the Japanese, or Malaya where Singapore stands grim guard over Japan's most direct route for southern expansion.

Reports of both Japanese and American warship losses were slow to come in. That there were some was a foregone conclusion among the experts. Pearl Harbor is about 3,400 miles from Japan and the nearest Japanese outlying bases, the Marshall Islands, are more than 2,000 miles from the American fleet base.

The Japanese, therefore, had to use some of their eight airplane carriers (one more than the United States has in service in both oceans combined) to get their medium bombers within striking distance of Hawaii. In this maneuver they were protected by the vastness of the Pacific and that great military advantage—complete surprise in attack.

But once the attack was made, it was surmised here, American warships immediately went after the carriers. Losses of long-range four-motored Japanese bombers were also believed to be considerable. Those ground-based planes must have operated from the Marshall Islands. Assuming they have a maximum range of three to four thousand miles, few of their pilots could have hopen to bomb Pearl Harbor and return.

May Have Lost Big Bomber.

Perhaps they went out as suicide squadrons, or possibly by prearrangement with Japanese warships they pancaked their big planes into the ocean somewhere beyond the Hawaiian islands and were picked up.

In the long view, the Japanese attack raised up around the bellicose island nation a circle of enemies whose strength in man power, equipment and resources far outnumbers her own.

The ring of anti-Japanese bases runs from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in the northern Pacific around the Asiatic coast, through Russia, China and the Malay Peninsula, to the South Seas, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies(and Australia, and thence northeastward to Guam and the other island outposts connecting with Hawaii.

The Japanese Air Force has been estimated at 2,500 to 3,600 planes, most of which are rated obsolete according to European and American standards. The American and Allied Powers, on the other hand, are reported to have untold hundreds of modern long-range bombers and some of the world's fastest, most powerful pursuit planes.

Fleet Rated Excellent.

The Japanese fleet has been rated by many American experts as an excellent fighting force, but probably inferior in total numbers to combined British and American strength in the Far East—despite the fact that the latter two must operate in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

The Japanese fleet is believed in informed quarters here to number twelve battleships, including two modern 40,000-ton vessels with nine 16-inch guns each. The American Navy, with little use for capital vessels in the Atlantic, numbers seventeen battleships, including two new 35,000-ton vessels, the Washington and North Carolina, which are armed with nine 16-inch guns.

The British recently added to their naval force at Singapore two battleships—one of them the Prince of Wales—plus supporting smaller units.

Strategists say the United States' weakest points in the Far East are her small outposts, such as Guam, which are relatively near Japan. Should initial Japanese air attacs on Guam be followed up by an amphibious attack in sufficient force they conceded that Guam might have great difficulty in resisting capture.

Biddle Says Only Known Aliens Are Taken in Drive Extending to Hawaii—Warns Local Officials Against Action.

DEC 9 1941

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Federal agents arrested 736 Japanese aliens during the night in the United States and Hawaii, Attorney-General Biddle announced today. The Japanese are being placed in the custody of immigration officials by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Attorney-General said that hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the FBI and determine the "future status" of the aliens.

"While it is contemplated that some additional Japanese will be taken into custody," Mr Biddle said, "the arrests made up to the present time cover the majority anticipated. The FBI has for some time conducted a careful and detailed investigation into the activities of Japanese in the United States, and the detention of the persons now in custody represents the results of these investigations."

The Attorney-General said: "There are in the United States many persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty to this country, even in the present emergency, is unquestioned. It would therefore be a serious mistake to take any action against these people.

"State and local authorities are urged to take no direct action against Japanese in their communities but should consult with representatives of the Department of Justice."

News Writer Arested.

Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, a well-known Japanese newspaper writer and a resident of Washington for nearly forty years, was one of the first Japanese subjects arrested by the FBI in a round-up of Japanese nationals in the capital.

Kawakami was taken from his home last night and, by telephone from the railway station, told his family that he was being taken "to the country" for questioning.

After serving for many years as correspondent here for Nichi Nichi, a leading Japanses newspaper, Kawakami resigned in August because of his opposition to that paper's policies. He also has written articles on Japanese affairs for the North American Newspaper Alliance and is the author of a number of books.

Justice Department officials said today that the arrest of Japanese aliens under a presidential proclamation was "proceeding in line with the program laid down months ago.

Alien registration records list around 50,000 Japanese nationals in the continental United States and 41,000 in Hawaii, with a few scattered in other outlying possessions.

TOKYO BUSINESSES IN U. S. ARE SEIZED

DEC 9 1941

All Banks And Concerns Here And In Hawaii Taken Over By Government

Between 700 And 1,000 Nipponese Nationals Are Also Placed In Custody

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8—All Japanese banks and businesses in the United States were seized today, from 700 to 1,000 Japanese nationals taken into custody, and the country's borders were sealed against the departure of any person of Japanese extraction.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau disclosed that agents under his orders had taken custody of the banks and business enterprises. The agents, he said, caught Japanese trying to remove $40,000 worth of securities from one San Francisco concern affected by the order.

$130,000,000 Assets Here

He gave no estimate of the total property seized, but it was known that Japanese assets in this country, including business, governmental and private, amounted to about $130,000,000.

Morgenthau warned that anyone hiding or destroying, or helping anybody else to hide or destroy, any of the Japanese property ordered seized would be risking ten years in prison.

Disclosure that 736 Japanese aliens—391 in Hawaii and 345 in the United States—were seized within a few hours after the first bombing attacks in the Pacific was made by Attorney General Francis Biddle, who said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was continuing its program. It was estimated that fewer than 1,000 Japanese, approximately one in a hundred within United States jurisdiction, were marked for detention.

Detention Stations Set Up

Those taken into custody were being turned over to the Immigration Service, which immediately established temporary detention stations, principally on the West Coast. Some officials felt that later those held as "enemy aliens" would be turned over to the army for safe keeping, as was done in the last war with German nationals.

As the department disclosed its drastic barriers at the border, approximately 2,000 immigration border patrolmen and special inspectors were ordered to constant duty. At the same time, all offices of United States attorneys were put on a twenty-four-hour basis to provide instant availability for legal action.

United States attorneys were instructed to advise State and local authorities that all complaints against Japanese nationals were to be handled only through the F. B. I.

Message To U. S. Attorneys

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, said in a telegram to the Federal attorneys:

"If necessary to secure compliance with this procedure, you are authorized to appeal to the Governor of your State for his cooperation."

Berge expressed Biddle's "deep concern" over reports that "State and local authorities in many parts of the country have apprehended Japanese aliens last night and this morning."

Arresting Aliens

The F. B. I. is acting under a Presidential proclamation calling for the arrest of Japanese aliens "who are dangerous to the peace and security

dents in the city of Panama had been taken in custody by early morning. Others were picked up at other cities and villages of the republic.

The Panamanians, who will turn the Japanese over to the United States authorities, flatly rejected two demands by the Japanese Minister that they be released.

After a night-long meeting, President Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia and the Cabinet issued a proclamation that Panama would continue "to co-operate with the Government of the United States energetically in this grave emergency." The Government also forbade the exportation of gold or other funds belonging to the Japanese Government or subjects in Panama.

of the country." The army is handling the arrests in the Canal Zone, Hawaii and the Philippines, with cooperation from the F. B. I.

Meanwhile, over the country, and particularly in Washington, wartime safeguards against sabotage and espionage were put into effect. Some buildings which had been open to any and all persons during normal working hours were closed except to those carrying credentials. Armed guards were thrown about a few buildings, power plants, bridges and airports.

In the Panama Canal Zone and in Panama police began rounding up German and Italian nationals.

50,853 Japanese In Continental U. S.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Department of Justice alien registration showed 50,853 Japanese non-citizens living in continental United States, 40,000 in Hawaii, and "a few" in Alaska.

Italy topped the list with 694,971 followed by Canada with 449,022, Poland 442,551, Mexico 416,892, Austria-Hungary 402,827, Russia, 366,834, Germany 315,004, Great Britain 291,451, Irish Free State 158,202, Sweden 102,178.

U. S. DIPLOMATS STILL IN JAPAN

State Department Lists 45 in Tokio's Empire.

DEC 9 1941

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—State Department officials said today that there was no accurate census of Americans in Japan, but that developments in Japanese-American relations in recent weeks had caused all but a few American citizens to leave that country.

The largest contingent of Americans still in Japan are forty-five American diplomatic and consular officers.

In addition to Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador, the latest American foreign service list gives the following diplomatic and consular officers assigned to Japan:

Embassy at Tokio: Eugene H. Dooman, counselor, New York city; Frank S. Williams, commercial attache, Fannin, Miss.; George A. Makinson, first secretary, San Francisco; Edward S. Crocker, first secretary, Fitchburg, Mass.; Charles E. Bohlen, second secretary, Clayton, N. Y.; H. Merrell Benninghoff, second secretary, Chicago and Rochester; William T. Turner, second secretary, Atlanta; Carl Boehringer, third secretary, Bay City, Mich.; Frank A. Schuler, third secretary, Muskegon, Mich.; John K. Emmerson, third secretary, Canon City, Col.; Charles A. Cooper, third secretary, Humboldt, Neb.; James Espy, third secretary, Cincinnati; David T. Ray, language officer, New York city and Berkeley, Cal.

The army and navy attaches at the embassy are listed as Lieut.-Col. Harry I. T. Creswell, military attache; Lieut.-Col. Henri H. Smith-Hutton, naval attache; Major C. Stanton Babcock, Capt. Karl T. Gould, Capt. Dana W. Johnston and Capt. Archibald Stuart, assistant military attaches; Lieut. Everett L. Phares and Lieut. Martin R. Stone, assistant naval attaches. No home addresses of the military and naval officers were immediately available.

The Consul-General at Tokio is Ralph J. Blake of Portland, Ore., and with him are two vice-consuls, David A. Thomasson of Henderson, Ky., and Donald W. Lamm of Washington.

Other consular officers on duty in Japan or Japanese territory are listed as:

Dairen, Manchuria: Augustus S. Chase, consul, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Garland Richardson, vice-consul, Fries, Va.

Kijo, Chosen (Korea): Harold B. Quarton, Consul-General, Algona, Iowa; Arthur B. Emmons, vice-consul, Boston.

Kobe: Samuel Sokobin, consul, Newark; Arthur Tower, consul, Glidden, Iowa; Gerald Warner, consul, Boothwyn, Pa.; William C. Affeld Jr., vice-consul, Clarinda, Iowa, and Minneapolis; Roy M. Melbourne, vice-consul, Philadelphia; Frederick J. Mann, vice-consul, New York; Otis W. Rhoades, vice-consul, Frederick, Md; Charles H. Stephan, vice-consul, Brooklyn.

Osaka: John M. Allison, consul, Holton, Kan.; Stanley G. Slavens, consul, Austin, Tex.; Meredith Weatherby, vice-consul, Waco, Tex.; Thomas E. Burke, vice-consul, Torrington, Conn.

Taihoku, Taiwan: Glen W. Bruner, vice-consul, Red Cloud, Neb.

Yokohama: Irving N. Linnell, Consul-General, Boston; Jule L. Goetzmann, vice-consul, St. Paul, and Niles W. Bond, vice-consul, Newton, Mass.

Americans, Britons Rounded Up

TOKYO, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (Official Broadcast, Distributed by The Associated Press)—Approximately 100 American and British nationals and other foreigners were rounded up in Tokyo yesterday morning.

Americans in Japan

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William T. Turner, Second Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.; Carl Boehringer, Third Secretary, Bay City, Mich.; Frank A. Schuler, Third Secretary, Muskegon, Mich.; John K. Emmerson, Third Secretary, Canyon City, Col.; Charles A. Cooper, Third Secretary, Humboldt, Neb.; James Espy, Third Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio; David T. Ray, language officer, New York and Berkeley, Calif.

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Kobe—Samuel Sokobin, Consul, Newark, N. J.; Arthur Tower, Consul, Glidden, Iowa; Gerald Warner, Consul, Boothwyn, Pa.; William C. Affeld Jr., Vice Consul, Clarinda, Iowa, and Minneapolis; Roy M. Melbourne, Vice Consul, Philadelphia; Frederick J. Mann, Vice Consul, New York; Otis W. Rhoades, Vice Consul, Frederick, Md.; Charles H. Stephan, Vice Consul, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Osaka—John M. Allison, Consul, Holton, Kan.; Stanley G. Slavens, Consul, Austin, Texas; Meredith Weatherby, Vice Consul, Waco, Texas; Thomas E. Burke, Vice Consul, Torrington, Conn.

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Yokohama—Irving N. Linnell, Consul General, Boston, Mass.; Jule L. Goetzmann, Vice Consul, St. Paul, Minn.; and Niles W. Bond, Vice Consul, Newton, Mass.

Return Of U. S. Citizens From Japan Is Studied

Problem Of Removing American Diplomats And Nationals Is Now Before State Department

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The problem of removing American diplomats and nationals from Japan is being studied by the State Department but a solution has not yet been reached.

Secretary Hull said at a press conference today that he hoped it would be possible to work out some arrangement whereby the personnel of the United State embassy in Tokyo and other Americans could be evacuated simultaneously with the departure of Japanese embassy officials and other Japanese nationals from the United States. However, he added, it was not yet possible to say anything definite on the matter.

There are forty-five United States diplomatic and consular officers in Japan and Japanese occupied territory. The Japanese embassy staff here consists of twenty-five persons and there are Japanese consulates general in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Honolulu and Manila, and consulates in Seattle, Mobile, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore.; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Galveston, Texas, and Davao, in the Philippines.

Report Hitler Pledges French Ships to Japs

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP).—Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) said today he had learned from a usually reliable source that Hitler had promised Japan he could obtain control of the French fleet next month and would be able to give the Japanese active military aid by February.

Gillette said the information came from persons who had reported on Oct. 28 that Japan planned to attack the United States in December, 1941, or in February, 1942.

Gillette said this information was transmitted to the State Department, along with a report from the same source on Nov. 16 that Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, had been sent at Hitler's instance to gain time for attack preparations.

Most legislators thought that the extent of any Hitler military aid to Japan would depend largely on whether the Russian armies were able to continue resistance.

But any move to make French warships available to the Japanese was regarded with extreme concern in Congressional circles, already shocked by disquieting reports of losses in the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Nazi Pilots In Jap Blitz?

DEC 9 1941

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Speculation spread in Congressional circles today that German pilots carried out the damaging *Blitzkreig* on the navy's great Pearl Harbor base.

Some well-informed legislators said they had heard "reports" that some of the planes involved in the attacks bore the Nazi swastika as well as the Japanese rising sun insignia.

Biggest Loss To Navy

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8 (U.P.).—The loss of a U. S. battleship at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, officially announced as "capsized", marked the first time in history that the American Navy has suffered such a blow.

No dreadnaught class ship had been lost previously as the U. S. S. Maine, blown up in Havana harbor on Feb. 15, 1898, was an "ironclad" of only 6,682 tons.

The largest warship lost during the World War was the cruiser San Diego, 15,400 tons.

PREPAREDNESS OF DEFENSES IS QUESTIONED

Capital Hears Queries About Functions Of Hawaii Off-Shore Patrol

Attack On Pearl Harbor's Defenses Described As 'Fearfully Punishing'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8—Representative Dingell (Dem., Mich.) declared today he would demand the court-martial of the commandant of the Pacific fleet and of the Hawaiian department of the army.

"No one can tell me that we weren't sound asleep," he said. "The army and navy in Hawaii obviously were caught off guard if they were not sound asleep in the same bed."

When Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee left the White House after watching President Roosevelt sign the declaration of war, a reporter told him there were reports he had given Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, "hell" at last night's meeting of Cabinet and Congressional leaders.

At first, Connally said he could neither deny nor confirm that he had criticized the navy for apparently being taken by surprise. But later he said he just sat still and "didn't give anybody hell."

LANDON BACKS THE PRESIDENT

DEC 9 1941

Loyalty Pledges Pour In—Partisan Lines Vanish.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Americans accepted Japan's war on their country today with an outpouring of pledges of unity and loyalty.

The sudden attack virtually wiped out the lines between Congressional supporters and opponents of the administration's foreign policy. And to the White House came message after message, from persons high and low, offering to do what they could.

ALF M. LANDON, former Governor of Kansas and Republican presidential nominee in 1936, wired the President:

"The Japanese attack leaves no choice. Nothing must be per-

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mitted to interrupt our victory over a foreign foe."

Messages pledging loyalty and support, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said, were sent by Governors, Mayors, civic leaders, ordinary men and women, labor leaders, women's clubs, editors, clergymen of all denominations, radio stations and broadcasters. Many offered their services personally.

DEC 9 1941

Vandenberg Excoriates Japan.

SENATOR VANDENBERG, Republican, of Michigan, issued this statement:

"I have fought every trend which leads America to needless war, but when war comes to us, I stand for the swiftest and most invincible answer. The unprovoked Japanese attack on American territory is the brutal disclosure of a purpose which violates every element of civilized society. I would answer it with every power at our disposal."

SENATOR BROWN, Democrat, of Michigan, said: "The first day of the war was Japan's. The last day will be ours. I favor the immediate prosecution of war with all the vigor and power we can command."

Lawmakers such as Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, who had been outspoken critics of the administration foreign policy, asserted that the situation called for unified action by the nation. Senator Wheeler said at Billings, Mont.:

"The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them."

Mr. Fish declared that the American people should "present a united front in support of the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the armed forces."

Other congressional comment:

REPRESENTATIVE MAY of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee—"The most treacherous act of any Government I know, since we were in the midst of negotiations for peace."

SENATOR GEORGE, Democrat, of Georgia, member of the Foreign Relations Committee—"It may take two or three years of war in the Pacific to fight this war to the end."

REPRESENTATIVE McCORMACK, Democrat, of Massachusetts, House majority leader—"Remain calm but determined and follow the leadership of President Roosevelt."

SENATOR REYNOLDS, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee—"I am 100 per cent against war. I want to know all about what has happened before I say anything about declaring war."

SENATOR McNARY, Republican, of Oregon, Senate minority leader—"The Republicans will all go along with what is done, in my opinion," (referring to the question of whether the President would ask for a war declaration.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN, Republican, of Massachusetts, House minority leader—"This is a serious moment. We were not talking about politics. Of course there will be none." (After a meeting of cabinet members, congressional leaders and President Roosevelt.)

SENATOR THOMAS, Democrat, of Utah, member of the Foreign Relations Committee—"It is an act of desperate men and will result as such acts generally do—in those men's own destruction. The Japanese Government has plainly gone mad."

SENATOR GUFFEY, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, member of the Foreign Relations Committee—"I am disappointed, but not surprised, and I favor an immediate declaration of war."

REPRESENTATIVE EBERHARTER, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—"There is only one thing for us to do and that is to go all out and try to destroy Japan's navy completely as quickly as possible."

Lays Blame on Hitler.

REPRESENTATIVE BLOOM, Democrat, of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—"The army and navy will take over the situation with a united people behind them under their Commander-in-Chief."

SENATOR PEPPER, Democrat, of Florida, member of the Foreign Relations Committee—"We must declare war, not only upon Japan, but upon the whole Axis federation; for Hitler has unmistakably urged Japan to this attack."

SENATOR SHIPSTEAD, Republican, of Minnesota—"Twenty-seven years of American foreign policy has ended in failure. The American people must now accept the consequences and no argument now can alter the tragic facts."

SENATOR BALL, Republican, of Minnesota—"The United States is at war with Japan and let's realize that we also are at war with Germany and Italy."

REPRESENTATIVE DIES, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Unamerican Activities—"It's just a question of fighting from now on."

SENATOR McKELLAR, Democrat, of Tennessee—"While Japan's representatives were pretending to talk peace her Government was planning this war. She was double crossing the United States."

SENATOR CONNALLY, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee—"Let the Japanese Ambassador go back to his masters and tell them that the United States answers Japan's challenge with steel throated cannon and a sharp sword of retribution. We shall repay her dastardly treachery with multiplied bombs in the air and the heaviest shells from the sea."

SENATOR CLARK, Democrat, of Missouri, frequent critic of administration foreign policy, at St. Louis—"The result of Japan's action will be the practical destruction of the Japanese nation."

REPRESENTATIVE BENDER, Republican, of Ohio—"We have no alternative except to defend oudselves. If a declaration of war is asked, I will vote for it."

REPRESENTATIVE FRANCES P. BOLTON, Republican, of Ohio—"The Japanese action makes our course clear. A united and determined country will be our answer."

SENATOR TRUMAN, Democrat, of Missouri, as he boarded a plane at St. Louis for Washington: "It's for the welfare of the country that we must declare war and put Japan in its place."

Calls U. S. Invincible.

SENATOR MURDOCK, Democrat, of Utah, at Salt Lake City, said: "I am now willing and ready to vote for a declaration of war on the whole Axis—Japan, Germany and Italy. The Japanese attack will unify the greatest wealth of resources in the world and a determined manhood and womanhood into a power that is absolutely invincible."

SENATOR THOMAS, Republican, of Idaho, said, at Twin Falls: "The administration will have my steadfast support in any effort to avenge the dastardly and unprovoked attack on Hawaii."

Senator Brooks, Republican of Illinois, before boarding a plane at Chicago for Washington—"Our country has now been attacked by another country and war has been declared upon us. Now it becomes the duty of all Americans to unite to aid in every possible manner with all our resources, with our lives, in the defense of our country and our American liberty."

Senator Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, at Winchester, Ky.—"I will vote for war," if Congress is asked for a declaration of war against Japan.

Roll Call of Congress

DEC 9 1941

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Here are the names of the eighty-two Senators who voted today for war against Japan:

Democrats—Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Brown, Bunker, Bulow, Byrd, Chandler, Chavez, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Connally, Downey, Doxey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson of Colorado, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, Maybank, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Murdock, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Rosier, Russell, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tunnell, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh—56.

Republicans—Aiken, Austin, Ball, Barbour, Bridges, Brooks, Burton, Butler, Danaher, Davis, Gurney, Johnson of California, Langer, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Reed, Shipstead, Taft, Tobey, Vandenberg, White, Wiley, Willis—24.

Independent—Norris.

Progressive—La Follette.

The thirteen Senators who did not vote were announced as being absent. There is one vacancy in the Senate.

The absentees were Senators Bilboa, Bone, Caraway, McCarran, Schwartz, Thomas of Idaho, Wallgren, Wheeler, Spencer and Hayden, Democrats, and Brewater, Holman and Capper, Republicans.

The Roll Call in the House.

The vote by which the House passed the war resolution was as follows:

Democrats for—Allen, La.; Anderson, N. M.; Arnold, Ill.; Barden, N. C.; Barnes, Ill.; Barry, N. Y.; Bates, Ky.; Beam, Ill.; Beckworth, Tex.; Beiter, N. Y.; Bland, Va.; Bloom, N. Y.; Boehne, Ind.; Boggs, La.; Boland, Pa.; Bonner, N. C.; Boren, Okla.; Boykin, Ala.; Bradley, Pa.; Brooks, La.; Brown, Ga.; Bryson, Md.; Buck, Cal.; Buckley, N. Y.; Bulwinkle, N. C.; Burch, Va.; Burgh, N. C.; Byrne, N. Y.; Byron, Md.; Camp, Ga.; Cannon, Fla.; Cannon, Mo.; Capozzoli, N. Y.; Casey, Mass.; Celler, N. Y.; Chapman, Ky.; Clark, N. C.; Claypool, Ohio; Cochran, Mo.; Coffee, Neb.; Coffee, Wash.; Cole, Md.; Collins, Miss.; Colmer, Miss.; Cocley, N. C.; Cooper, Tenn.; Courtney, Tenn.; Cox, Ga.; Cravens, Ark.; Creal, Ky.; Crosser, Ohio.; Alesandro, Md.; Davis, Ohio; Davis, Tenn.; Delaney, N. Y.; Dies, Tex.; Dingell, Mich.; Disney, Okla.; Domengeaux, La.; Doughton, N. C.; Downs, Conn.; Drewry, Va.; Duncan, Mo. and Durham, N. C.

Also, Eberharter, Pa.; Edmiston, W. Va.; Elliot, Mass.; Elliott, Cal.; Faddis, Pa.; Fitzgerald, Conn.; Fitzpatrick, N.Y.; Flaherty, Mass.; Flannagan, Va.; Flannery, Pa.; Fogarty, R. I.; Folger, N. C.; Forand, R. I.; Thomas F. Ford, Cal.; Ford, Miss.; Fulmer, S. C.; Gathings, Ark.; Cavagan, N. Y.; Gibson, Ga.; Gore, Tenn.; Gossett, Tex.; Granger, Utah; Grant, Ala.; Green, Fla.; Haines, Pa.; Hare, S. C.; Harrington, Iowa.; Harris, Ark.; Harris, Va.; Hart, N. J.; Harter, Ohio; Healey, Mass.; Hebert, La.; Heffernan, N. Y.; Hendricks, Fla.; Hill, Wash.; Hobbs, Ala.; Holbrook, Ohio; Hook, Mich.; Houston, Kan.; Hunter, Ohio; Imhoff, Ohio; Izac, Cal.; Jacobsen, Iowa.; Jarman, Ala.; Johnson, Okla.; Luther A. Johnson, Tex.; Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex.; Johnson, W. Va.; Kee, W. Va.; Kefauver, Tenn.; Kelley, Pa.; Kelley, Ill.; Martin J. Kennedy, N. Y.; Michael J. ennedy, N. Y.; Keough, N. Y.; Kerr, N. C.; Kilday, Tex.; Kirwan, Ohio; Kleberg, Tex.; Klein, N. Y.; Kocialkowski, Ill.; Kopplemann, Conn.; Kramer Cal.; Lanham, Tex.; Lea, Cal.; Leavy, Wash.; Lesinski, Mich.; Lewis, Col.; Ludlow, Ind.; Lynch, N. Y.; McCormack, Mass.; McGehee, Miss.; McGrangery, Pa.; McKeough, Ill.; McLaughlin,Neb.; McMillan, S. C.; Maciejewski, Ill.; Maciora, Conn.; Mahon, Tex.; Manasco, Ala.; May, Ky.; Merritt, N. Y. and Meyer, Md.

Also, Mills, Ark.; Mitchell, Ill.; Monroney, Okla.; Moser, Pa.; Myers, Pa.; Nichols, Okla.; Norrell, Ark.; Norton, N. J.; O'Brien, Mich.; O'Connor, Mont.; O'Leary, N. Y.; O'Neal, Ky.; O'Toole, N. Y.; Pace, Ga.; Patman, Tex.; Patrick, Ala.; Patton, Tex.; Pearson, Tenn.; Peterson, Fla.; Peterson, Ga.; Joseph L. Pfeifer, N. Y.; Pierce, Ore.; Plauche, La.; Poage, Tex.; Priest, Tenn.; Rabaut, Mich.; Ramsay, W. Va.; Ramspeck, Ga.; Randolph, W. Va.; Rankin, Miss.; Richards, S. C.; Rivers, S. C.; Robertson, Va.; Russell, Tex.; Sabath, Ill.; Sacks, Pa.; Sanders, La.; Sasscer, Md.; Satterfield, Va.; Scanlon, Pa.; Schuetz, Ill.; Schulte, Ind.; Secrest, Ohio, Shanley, Conn.; Shannon, Mo.; Sheppard, Cal.; Sheridan, Pa.; Sikes, Fla.; Smith, Pa.; Smith, Va.; Smith, Wash.; Smith, W. Va.; Snyder, Pa.; Somers, N.Y.; South, Tex.; Sparkman, Ala.; Spence,Ky.; Starnes, Ala.; Sullivan, Mo.; Sumners, Tex.; Sutphin, N.J.; Sweeney,Ohio; Tarver, Ga.; Tenerowicz, Mich.; Terry, Ark.; Thom, Ohio; Thomas, Tex.; Thomason, Tex.; Traynor, Del.; Vinson, Ga.; Voorhis, Cal.; Ward, Md.; Wasielswski, Wis.; Weaver, N. C.; Weiss, Pa.; Wene, N. J.; West, Tex.; Whelchel, Ga.; Whitten, Miss.; Whittington, Miss.; Wickersham, Okla.; Williams, Mo.; Woodrum, Va.; Worley, Tex.; Wright, Pa.; Young, Ohio and Zimmerman, Mo.

Republicans for—Allen, Ill.; Andersen, Minn.; Anderson, Cal.; Andresen, Minn.; Andrews, N. Y.; Angell, Ore.; Arends, Ill.; Bates, Mass.; Baumhart, Ohio.; Bender, Ohio; Bishop, Ill.; Blackney, Mich.; Bolton, Ohio.; Bradley, Mich.; Brown, Ohio.; Burdick, N. D.; Butler, N. Y.; Canfield, N. .; Carlson, Kan.; Case, S. D.; Chiperfield, Ill.; Clason, Mass.; Clevenger, Ohio.; Cluett, N. Y.; Copeland, Neb.; Crawford, Mich.; Crowther, N. Y.; Culkin, N. Y.; Cunningham, Iowa.; Curtis, Neb.; Day, Ill.; Dewey, Ill.; Dirksen, Ill.; Ditter, Pa.; Dondero, Mich.; Dougles, N. Y.; Dworshak, Idaho and Eaton, N. J.

Also, Elston, Ohio; Engel, Mich.; Englebright, Cal.; Fellows,

Maine,; Fenton, Pa.; Fish, N. Y.; Gamble, N. Y.; Gearhart, Cal.; Gerlach, Pa.; Gifford, Mass.; Gilchrist, Iowa; Gillette, Pa.; Gillie, Ind.; Graham, Pa.; Grant, Ind.; Guyer, Kan.; Gwynne, Iowa.; Edwin A. Hall, N. Y.; Leonard W. Hall, N. Y.; Halleck, Ind.; Hancock, N. Y.; Harness, Ind.; Hartley, N. J.; Heidinger, Ill.; Hess, Ohio; Hinshaw, Cal.; Hoffman, Mich.; Holmes, Mass.; Hope, Kan.; Howell, Ill.; Jarrett, Pa.; Jenkins, Ohio; Jenks, N. H.; Jennings, Tenn.; Jensen, Iowa; Johns, Wis. Johnson, Ill.; Johnson, Ind.; Jones, Ohio; Jonkman, Mich.; Kean, N. J.; Keefe, Wis.; Kilburn, N. Y.; Kinzer, Pa.; Knutson, Minn.; Kunkel, Pa.; ambertson, Kan.; Landis, Ind.; Lecompte, Iowa; McGregor, Ohio; McLean, N. J.; Martin, Iowa; Martin, Mass.; Mason, Ill.; Michener, Mich.; Mott, Ore.; Mundt, S. D.; Murray, Wis.; O'Brien, N. Y.; O'Hara, Minn.; Oliver, Me.; Osmers, N. J.; Paddock, Ill.; Pheiffer, N.Y.; Pittenger, Minn.; Ploeser, Mo. and Plumley, Vt.

Also Powers, N. J.; Reece, Tenn.; Reed, Ill.; Reed, N. Y.; Rees, Kan.; Rich, Pa.; Rizley, Okla; Robertson, N. D.; Robsion, Ky.; Rockefeller, N. Y.; Rodgers, Pa.; Rogers, Mass.; Scott, Pa.; Shafer, Mich.; Short, Mo.; Simpson, Pa.; Smith, Me.; Smith, Ohio; Smith, Wis.; Springer, Ind.; Sterns, N. H.; Stefan, Neb. Stevenson, Wis.; Stratton, Ill.; Sumner, Ill.; Taber, N. Y.; Talle, Iowa; Thomas, N. J.; Tibbott, Pa.; Tinkham, Mass.; Treadway, Mass.; Van Zandt, Pa.; Corys, Ohio; Vreeland, N. J.; Wadsworth, N. Y.; Wheat, Ill.; Wigglesworth, Mass.; Wilson, Ind.; Winter, Kan.; Wolcott, Mich.; Wolfenden, Pa.; Wolverton, N. J.; Woodruff, Mich. and Youngdahl, Minn.

American-Labor for—Marcantonio.

Progressives for—Gehrmann, Wis.; Hull, Wis.; Sauthoff, Wis.

Republican against—Rankin, Mont.

The summary: Democrats for, 235; Republicans for, 149; Progressives for 3; American Labor for, 1. Total 388.

Republicans against, 1. Total against, 1.

Total voting, 389.

Vacancies, 4; Not voting, 42.

Total House membership, 435.

DEC 9 to 1941

PRESIDENT'S POWER GREATLY ENLARGED

State of War 'All but Lifts the Limit,' Legal Advisers in the Capital Say

HAMILTON'S VIEWS QUOTED

'Direction of Common Strength' Rests With the Executive—Summary of New Powers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A state of war all but lifts the limit from Presidential powers.

Statutes which operate in such periods authorize the President to take over transportation systems, industrial plants, radio stations, power facilities and ships, and place some controls on communication systems.

Many of these powers have been available to the President under his emergency proclamations and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

One highly placed Administration legal adviser says that in wartime the government has the power "to take what it needs to meet the emergency."

The same thought was expressed by Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago when he wrote:

"The direction of war implies the direction of common strength; and the power of directing and employing the common strength forms a usual and essential part in the definition of the executive authority."

Here, in brief, are some of the other powers given to the President in times of war or great emergency:

Temporary conections of power lines may be required.

Parts of the 1930 Tariff Act may be suspended to permit free entry of needed commodities.

Additional Army officers may be commissioned and their rank may be raised. Retired officers and nurses may be recalled to active service.

The Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy (already ordered).

The Army may take over lands for certain purposes.

The Secretary of War may rent any building in the District of Columbia.

Use may be made of strategic materials purchased for stock piles.

Securities Exchanges (there are nineteen in eighteen cities) may be closed, or trading in any selected securities may be suspended.

Restrictions may be placed against imports from countries found to be discriminating against United States products.

Labor laws providing for an eight-hour working day may be suspended in connection with work on government contracts.

Some of the formalities in making purchases, such as advertising for bids, may be omitted.

The monthly apportionments of funds for governmental departments and agencies may be disregarded.

CAPITAL CLARIFIES CENSORSHIP LINES

Wartime Bans On Disclosure Of Information Invoked By Army And Navy

Troop And Ship Movements Made Matter For Secrecy By Two Departments

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8—Wartime bans on disclosure of information deemed of possible value to the enemy were invoked today by the navy and army.

The navy disclosed it would enforce the Espionage Act of 1918 providing heavy penalties for wilful disclosure of such information.

The War Department extended its ban on military information to include information relating to the routes, schedules and destinations of troop movements within or without the continental United States.

Department's Position

In a memorandum, the department said:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops, designation of units and disposition of forces overseas is restricted.

"Information as to movements of transports within or without territorial waters is restricted.

"Casualty lists will, if possible, include home addresses, but will not include designation of units."

Defense Plant Secrecy

Jesse Jones, administrator, said today the Federal Loan Agency would discontinue releasing information on all defense subjects, including contracts for new defense plants in this country.

Such information, he said, might be useful to enemies.

The United States Maritime Commission asked that nothing be published or disseminated "concerning the movement, position, cargo or destination of any merchant vessel in any waters."

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Navy Program

In describing how the navy expected to restrict war news, Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of the Bureau of Public Relations, said news coverage would proceed on the voluntary censorship basis adopted after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, but would be backed up with enforcement under the espionage law.

All outgoing cables, he said, were under censorship and cables from Hawaii and the Philippines were being censored at the source.

He attributed delay in delivery of cable news dispatches from Honolulu and Manila to the heavy movement of messages and to new personnel handling such messages. Hepburn said, however, this situation would be straightened out in a short time by increasing the personnel in the Office of Navy Intelligence.

Outgoing Censorship

Outgoing short-wave broadcasts, he said, were under the supervision of William Donovan, coordinator of the Office of Intelligence.

As for casualties in Hawaii, estimated by President Roosevelt to total 3,000, Hepburn said it probably would be several days before the navy could announce the names.

He said the navy would not release any list until relatives had been notified and names had been carefully checked and certified by the Bureau of Navigation.

Crews' Stores

The press relations chief also requested American newspapers to refrain from publishing, without clearance by the navy, stories from members of crews or their families. He said the navy would ask that the use of the names of ships for naval units be withheld because they would identify naval movements.

Furthermore, he said stories from relatives of crew members naming ships should not be used until the Navy Department had announced the name of the ship involved.

Navy Halts News Stories To Four Axis Countries

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Naval censors today formally prohibited sending of news to Germany, Italy, Finland and Japan. This confirmed an emergency order to all communication companies yesterday afternoon which halted all wireless and telephone traffic with Berlin and Rome except press association messages to their correspondents.

Both Domei and DNB ceased sending news to their countries yesterday afternoon as soon as censors could act after the Government announced Japan had attacked Hawaii.

Police Take Over Domei

The Domei office was closed last night and police took possession of it this morning.

The DNB office remained open, expecting that the interruption of its news service to Germany would be temporary.

Announcement of the ban on news to Germany, Italy, Japan and Finland was made by R. C. A. which handles most of the traffic to those countries. R. C. A. officials said their instructions were formal and ordered cancellations of news dispatches previously accepted and awaiting the censors' approval for transmission.

News Arrives Normally

News continued to come normally today from Berlin, Rome and Helsinki to the Associated Press and there was no indication that there would be any restrictions on that news. The Associated Press could send messages freely to its correspondents in those capitals.

From Tokyo there have come only official Japanese broadcasts picked up here by the Associated Press radio listening post. The Associated Press correspondents in Tokyo apparently have not been allowed to file dispatches since some time before Japan began the war.

World-Wide Control

Imposition of the United States naval censorship on all news and messages coming into the United States or going out completed a network of official control that covers the world.

Germany remains the principal country where there is no physical censorship, where a correspondent may send what he wishes, but is held strictly responsible for it.

In nearly every other country a censor watches dispatches to see that no military information is sent out. In Switzerland and at Vichy the censor looks chiefly for news which might cause trouble with Germany.

Hawaii Calm Since Blitzkrieg, Governor Says; Food Control Planned to Conserve Supplies

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Hawaii has been calm since Sunday's Japanese aerial Blitzkrieg, Governor Joseph B. Poindexter told Delegate Samuel King by transpacific telephone tonight.

Mr. King said the Governor told him there had been no recurrence of the Japanese onslaught and that Hawaii was counting its dead and injured.

The White House earlier today said at least 1,500 persons—civilians and members of the armed forces—were killed and an equal number injured in the Sunday attack.

Mr. King said Governor Poindexter told him that thirty-seven civilians were known to have been killed and between eighty and 100 seriously injured.

Most of these casualties were from bombs that fell in the city of Honolulu. The victims were said to be residents of Japanese and Chinese areas.

Mr. King said he was warned by telephone censors to refrain from any discussion of military information because of the possibility of Japanese eavesdropping.

Governor Poindexter told him that Hawaii's chief worry was its food supply. He asked the delegate to seek immediate Federal aid to build up a reserve.

He said Hawaiian retail outlets would all be closed by government edict tomorrow to permit a careful inventory of food on hand.

Governor Poindexter said he was fearful that the diversion of ships for military purposes might cut the island off from food.

Mr. King quoted Governor Poindexter as saying that the civilian population "is quiet and in complete order." There had been apprehensions over the conduct of Hawaii's 37,000 Japanese aliens and 100,000 American-born Japanese.

300-YEAR DEFEAT SEEN FOR JAPAN

LaGuardia Says Everyone Must Do His Part To Inflict It, However

DEC 9 1941

Civilian Defense Director Calls All Citizens To Volunteer For Home Guarding

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8 — Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, National Director of Civilian Defense, said tonight "We are going to beat the Japs so badly that they will never attempt such a dastardly attack as yesterday's for the next 300 years."

The Mayor appealed to all citizens in a broadcast over the NBC blue network to volunteer to do their part in home defense, adding:

"We can lick the Japs if everybody does his part."

Distance No Protection

LaGuardia cautioned that "distance is no protection" against possible air raids, commenting that "we who live on the Atlantic Coast are just as much in danger as our countrymen who were bombed in Honolulu."

He called upon residents to obey air-raid wardens and follow minutely instructions given by civilian defense leaders.

"I do not want to unduly alarm my fellow-citizens, but I want to be realistic," La Guardia said. "The situation is serious. We must not underestimate what happened twenty-four hours ago. It is going to be a difficult task, it may take time, but we are not afraid and we are confident."

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Air-Raid Do's And Don't's

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 8—F. H. LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, is issuing a set of six instructions for the guidance of civilians in areas subject to possible aerial bombing. The first set of rules follows and the second will be published tomorrow:

Keep cool.

Above all, keep cool. Don't lose your head.

Do not crowd the streets; avoid chaos, prevent disorder and havoc.

Don't Scream

You can fool the enemy. It is easy. If planes come over, stay where you are. Don't phone unnecessarily. Do not run—do not scream. The chance you will be hit is small. It is part of the risk we must take to win this war.

Until an alarm, go about your usual business and recreation in the ordinary way.

Think twice before you do anything. Don't believe rumors—spreading false rumors is part of the enemy's technique. Don't let him take you in.

Know Your Warning

Know your air-raid warning. In general, it is short blasts or rising and falling pitch, or whistles or horns. The all clear is a steady tone for two minutes. Watch this paper for description of the local signal. (This is subject to change.)

Await official information before taking any action. Wh the air-raid warden comes to your home, do what he tells you. He is for protection. He is your friend.

He will help you do your part to whip the enemy.

We can do it. We will do it, if we stay calm and cool and strong and alert.

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U. S. Pacific Outposts, Equator to Arctic, Run 10,000 Miles

Congress Refused Forts For Guam to Avoid Offending Japan

WASH.

By the Associated Press.

Japan's sudden attack on Hawaii immediately thrust into the Pacific war's front line a chain of American outposts strung along a 10,000-mile irregular arc from the Arctic Circle almost to the Equator.

As war clouds lowered in recent months, defense of Alaska and the Philippines, which anchor the north and south flanks of the line, have been urgently reinforced. Hawaii, vital naval and air base in the center, for years has been in process of conversion into a mid-ocean Gibraltar.

A dozen or more small islands in the South Pacific likewise have been transformed into naval air patrol stations with an eye to the peril of the explosion that came without warning.

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The Japanese attack on the bastion of the entire defense line dramatized the peril faced by all as frontier outposts of continental defense, their safety and military value hinging on co-operation with the fleet.

Guam and Wake Exposed.

As the war storm broke, most exposed of all were Guam and Wake Islands, stepping stones on the trans-Pacific air route in use since 1935. They were, as anticipated, initial objectives of an attack aimed at severing the route of commercial air clipper planes linking the United States with the Far East, and of the Army bombers which sped in recent months to bolster Hawaii, the Philippines, British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

It is no military secret that both Guam and Wake lacked defenses capable of coping with a determined attack in force. To avoid giving offense to Tokio, Congress several times has rejected naval requests for funds to fortify Guam, closest to Tokio of all American possessions. Wake is a mere island stopping place for planes.

Surrounded by Japanese islands, Guam is but 1,500 miles from Manila by air, and 5,000 miles from San Francisco. Wake is 1,300 miles nearer California.

It is no secret likewise that their loss would fail to sever the trans-Pacific air route. Other islands make it possible to reach the Philippines and other parts of the Far East by way of Australia.

Alaskan Bases Worked On.

The Navy has sped work for more than two years on air and warship bases in Alaska.

Hawaii's aerial defense were reinforced quickly last spring when a Japanese attack was feared. Hickam Field, between Honolulu and the Pearl Harbor naval base on the principal Island of Oahu, which was bombed yesterday, has been developed into one of the greatest of all Army air posts.

As a part of an air patrol undertaken in the last three years, a number of islets within 1,000 or so air miles of Honolulu, have been provided with air facilities.

Some 1,200 miles to the northwest, Midway Island has been converted into an important aerial outpost.

Far to the south of Honolulu, on the route to the Philippines, another frontier post is American Samoa, where additional naval and air facilities have been created.

Only a little more than 2,000 bomber miles from Tokio, the Philippines have been converted in a few months from a defensive liability into a base for possible hard air blows on Japan.

From one of their admirals, the Japanese heard only last week that America had massed a score of long-range four-motor bombers in the Philippines, but he voiced assurance that they were early models incapable of flying with bombs to Tokio.

Morgenthau's Order Bans Communication With Japan or 'Allies'

Portion of Trading With Enemy Act Is Invoked By Treasury Secretary

WASH.

By the Associated Press.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau invoked last night a portion of the trading with the Enemy Act, which bars transportation or communications with Japan or her allies, no matter how indirectly.

The section invoked by the Treasury chief does not require action by the President, except that actions prohibited by the law can be made exceptions with the license of the President.

Secretary Morgenthau earlier had closed the Nation's borders to Japanese nationals and imposed a strict ban on any financial transactions by Japanese aliens.

Section 3 of the Trading With the Enemy Act provides that it shall be unlawful:

(A.) For any person in the United States, except with the license of the President, to trade or attempt to trade, directly or indirectly, with or on behalf of any person who he has reason to believe is an enemy or an ally of an enemy.

Japanese Subjects Held Here.

(B.) For any person to transport or attempt to transport into or out of the United States any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy.

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(C.) For any person [illegible] than one in the service of the United States or a friendly government) to send or take out or attempt to send or take out any tangible form of communication, except in the regular mail, or any wireless message or other form of communication intended directly or indirectly for an enemy or ally of an enemy, except that such communications may be transmitted after approval by the President or an officer designated by the President.

Words Are Defined.

Mr. Morgenthau's order defines the words "enemy" and "ally of enemy" as:

(A) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of Japan or of any nation which is an ally of Japan or resident outside the United States, and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory; (b) the government of Japan or any nation which is an ally of Japan, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof."

Patterson Requests Munition Production On 24-Hour Basis

Undersecretary of War Calls for Overtime Work For All Employes

WASH.

By the Associated Press.

Undersecretary of War Patterson called today for production of all war munitions on a 24-hour basis.

Mr. Patterson issued instructions to chiefs of the War Department procurement agency that "all steps must be taken to increase the speed with which contracts are let and to speed up maximum production."

The undersecretary is in charge of Army procurement.

Mr. Patterson also directed that all officers and civilian employes of the War Department agencies under his control "be required to work as many additional hours each day as is necessary to get the day's work done." His memorandum follows:

"It is essential that our procurement be put into highest gear at once. All steps must be taken to increase the speed with which contracts are let, and to speed up maximum production of munitions.

"All officers and civilian employes to be required to work as many additional hours each day as is necessary to get the day's work done.

"It is suggested that you address a communication to all officers and employes in your branch or service exhorting them to make their maximum effort regardless of the long hours or hardship which may be involved.

"You are directed to take all necessary steps to boost munitions manufacture to the highest possible level. Additional overtime work and second and third shifts must be arranged. Our production must be put on a 24-hour-a-day basis. You are directed to take such steps as will achieve this as quickly as possible."

Litvinoff Discusses War With Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Maxim Litvinoff presented his credentials as the Soviet Union's Ambassador to President Roosevelt today and discussed the whole war situation with the President. He said afterward that he could not make any statement about the chances of Russia going to war with Japan.

First Lady And LaGuardia Flying To Los Angeles

Waashington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with Civilian Defense Director F. H. LaGuardia, and two assistants left by plane tonight for Los Angeles to begin the coordination and stimulation of civilian defense along the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Roosevelt, as Assistant Civilian Defense Director, expects to remain several days in Los Angeles while LaGuardia goes on to San Francisco and other cities for a quick survey. He said he would confer tomorrow with Governor Olson.

LaGuardia said immediate attention would be given to protective defense, which means that an urgent call will be made for volunteer air-raid wardens and for the fire services.

Aroused and United America Girds for All-Out War Effort

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Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—An aroused United States, attacked without warning by Japan, grimly prepared today for total war.

Swift moves were afoot to take the wraps off American armed forces, to wage full economic warfare, to prevent activities by enemy agents and to guard the nation's industries against sabotage.

TROOPS SOON AVAILABLE OUTSIDE HEMISPHERE

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House military committee predicted it would take "only an hour or two" for his group to recommend deletion of a clause in the selective service act which forbids use of draftees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere.

No congressional action was needed to make available for selective service men in the 28 to 35 year old age bracket. The act as originally drawn fixed the ceiling as 35, but Congress subsequently deferred those 28 or older. The amended act, however, specified that deferment would be wiped out automatically if the United States went to war.

The Navy said that commandants of naval districts, under conditions such as these, automatically would cancel leaves after the president moved to put all units of the armed forces on the alert.

Christmas Leaves Stand

Brigadier General Alexander D. Surles, chief of the Army's public relations branch, said that only in the case of certain units, which he did not name, would soldiers' Christmas leaves be cancelled. He added, though, that post commanders had the power to withhold leave without reference to the War Department and dispatches indicated many had done so.

Quick to warn against the danger of enemy-inspired damage to defense plants, the War Department requested all radio stations last evening to broadcast an order that "all firms and manufacturing plants who have defense contracts or are working on defense orders will at once institute proper measures against sabotage."

General Allen Gullion, provost marshal, directed the Army to round up all "previously known suspicious aliens" in the Fourth Army Area, which embraces the West Coast, Alaska, the Hawaiian Department and the Canal Zone. In many cities local authorities proceeded on their own responsibility to order the arrest of all Japanese nationals.

Treasury Erects Barriers

On the economic front Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made effective a law which bars trading with the enemy, thus cutting off transportation and communication with the Nipponese. Earlier, he had closed the nation's borders to Japanese nationals and forbidden financial transactions with aliens of the island empire. Unofficial estimates place Japanese assets in the United States at $130,000,000. By executive order, these have been frozen—that is, immobilized except for transactions licensed by the Treasury—since July 25.

Attorney-General Biddle announced early today that President Roosevelt had authorized arrest of Japanese nationals "dangerous to the peace and security of the United States." Biddle estimated that fewer than 1,000

would be affected. He added that all those picked up would receive "a fair hearing."

91,000 Japs Registered

Approximately 91,000 Japanese nationals registered under the alien registration act of last year, including 40,000 in Hawaii. Some left after Japanese-United States relations became tense, but most of them stayed.

Without waiting for federal action, Colonel Charles B. Borland, director of public safety at Norfolk, Va., ordered the arrest of all Japanese nationals. Norfolk is a huge Navy base.

To protect official Japanese against any mob hysteria guards were established at the Washington embassy and at consulates throughout the nation. Said the State Department:

"Immediately upon receiving news of the Japanese attack upon Hawaii the American government took steps to see that absolute protection was accorded the Japanese official establishments and official personnel within the jurisdiction of the United States." Police officials in various cities followed suit.

Censorship Effective

The Navy and War Departments put sharp censorship into effect. The Navy announcement said simply that "censorship on all outgoing cablegrams and radio messages from the United States and its outlying possessions" had been ordered.

Earlier the War Department had stated that certain information was secret and "will be so considered under the law," including data relating to "strength, location, designation, composition and movement of U. S. troops or Army transports outside the continental limits of the United States."

"The law" was presumed to mean the espionage act.

The America First Committee, from its Chicago headquarters, issued a statement saying in part:

"The America First Commitee urges all those who have subscribed to its principles to give their support to the war effort of this country until the conflict with Japan is brought to a successful conclusion. In this war the America First Committee pledges its aid to the president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States."

HOW U. S. MOVED IN WORLD CRISIS

Dealings With Other Powers Since 1935 Recorded.

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Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Highlights of the United States's relation with other nations of the world since 1935, as compiled by the library of Congress and other sources, follow:

1935.

Jan. 16—President Roosevelt urged Senate ratification of world court protocols.

Jan. 29—World court resolution defeated, 36 to 52.

Aug. 31—President Roosevelt signed arms embargo and prohibition of travel in ships of belligerent nations.

1936.

Feb. 18—Senate passed the House-approved temporray neutrality law extending existing law to May 1, 1937.

Aug. 14—President Roosevelt, speaking at Chautauqua, N. Y., denounced war and those nations which raise the threat of it.

1937.

May 1—President Roosevelt signed neutrality act replacing the act of 1935.

Oct. 5—In Chicago, President Roosevelt pledged his administration to a concerted effort with other peace-loving nations to quarantine aggressor nations.

Dec. 13—United States gunboat Panay sunk in Yangtze River by Japanese bombs.

1938.

Sept. 26—Roosevelt appealed to Hitler and President Benes of Czecho-Slovakia to settle their controversy peacefully.

Dec. 24—Lima conference adopted declaration of American solidarity.

Dec. 31—United States State Department rejected Japanese program for New Order in China.

1939.

April 15—In identical notes to Hitler and Mussolini, President Roosevelt asked for assurance that neither would invade the thirty-one independent nations of Europe and Asia for at least ten years.

May 1—Cash-and-carry section of United States neutrality act of 1937 expired.

July 14—President Roosevelt asked arms embargo repeal.

July 26—United States denounces treaty of friendship and commerce with Japan.

Sept. 1—German invasion of Poland starts European war.

Sept. 5—Secretary Hull proclaimed American neutrality.

Sept. 8—Limited national emergency declared by President Roosevelt.

Sept. 14—United States warned all belligerents not to violate its rights as a neutral.

Sept. 21—Repeal of United States arms embargo asked by President Roosevelt in a message to special session of Congress.

Oct. 27—Repeal of arms embargo voted by Senate, 63 to 30.

Nov. 2—House of Representatives voted repeal of arms embargo, 243 to 181.

Nov. 4—Bill repealing United States arms embargo and substituting cash-and-carry trade with belligerents was signed by President Roosevelt. Proclamation forbade United States ships to enter waters around Great Britain and Ireland, English Channel, North Sea, south and west of Bergen, Baltis Sea, and Bay of Biscay except northern coast of Spain.

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1940.

June 10—President Roosevelt, in an address at the University of Virginia, pledged the United States to give all possible material assistance to the Allies.

Sept. 3—The President informed Congress that he had made an agreement with Great Britain under which the United States obtained the right to lease sites and build air and naval basis in the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, &c., in return for fifty over-age destroyers.

Sept. 14—United States Congress passed the selective service bill providing for the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 35.

Sept. 27—Japan adhered to Rome-Berlin Axis.

Dec. 17—Plan to lend arms to Great Britain without immediate payment was announced by the President.

1941.

Jan. 6—President Roosevelt, in annual message to Congress, declared that the American people would not acquiesce in Axis-dictated peace; outlined peace based on four freedoms.

Jan. 10—Lease-lend bill introduced in Congress.

March 11—President Roosevelt signed lease-lend bill, providing aid for nations fighting Axis.

April 10—United States announced it had taken over protection of Greenland.

May 21—American freighter Robin Moor sunk.

May 27—President Roosevelt proclaimed an unliimted state of national emergency.

June 16—United States ordered the closing of German consulates in this country.

July 7—The President announced American occupation of Iceland.

July 24—Announcement made of granting of bases to Japanese by Indo-China.

July 25—United States, followed by British and Dutch, froze Japanese assets in anti-Axis countries.

July 26—Japan retaliated by freezing United States and British funds.

Aug. 4—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued a declaration of peace aims evolved during a series of meetings aboard war vessels in the Atlantic.

Sept. 4—United States destroyer Greer attacked by submarine off Iceland.

Oct. 7—United States destroyer Kearny damaged by a torpedo off Iceland; eleven men missing, ten injured.

Oct. 30-31—United States destroyer Reuben James torpedoed and sunk west of Iceland with 100 killed and eight injured.

Nov. 17—Months of negotiations between United States and Japan intensified with start of talks between Saburo Kurusu, special envoy, and President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

Dec. 2—President asks explanation of Japanese troop movements in Indo-China.

Dec. 6—President sends message direct to Japanese emperor.

Dec. 7—Japan attacks Hawaii.

Dec. 8—Japan declares war on United States and Great Britain.

Delivers Declaration Of War To President; Typed The One Of '17

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Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The man who delivered the declaration of war against Japan to the White House today for President Roosevelt's signature was the same man who typed the declaration of war against Germany in 1917.

Garrett Whiteside, now clerk of the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the Senate, was employed in the office of the House bill clerk in 1917. He said the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the British Ambassador stepped across the hall from the committee room and asked him if he could use a typewriter.

They then dictated, he said, the original draft of the 1917 war declaration.

SUPREME COURT FREES BRIDGES OF CONTEMPT

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court reversed today contempt of court convictions against the Los Angeles Times and Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. labor leader.

Justice Black, who delivered the majority decision, asserted that the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibits "any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press" and "must be taken as a command of the broadest scope that explicit language, read in the context of a liberty-loving society, will allow."

The new spaper was convicted on charges growing out of the publication of editorials about court cases prior to a final settlement.

Bridges was convicted of sending to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins a telegram, subsequently published, criticizing a decision by the Los Angeles Superior Court.

Senator Chandler Offers To Fight

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Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky.) said today that he had called the War Department to volunteer for active service in the hostilities with Japan. Chandler is a captain in the Reserve Corps, but as a member of Congress would not be called unless he desired to go.

2 Jap Troopships Reported Hit

Washington, Dec. 8—NBC interrupted its report of the President's message to Congress to announce that Singapore authorities had reported that two Hudson bombers had scored direct hits on two Japanese troopships near Malaya and that another had sunk a barge loaded with troops.

Green Calls For End To Strikes

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called today for an end to strikes in defense industries.

He added in a statement that Japanese "treachery and aggression had aroused in American workers an unconquerable determination to see this fight through to a victorious finish at any cost."

Air Fleet of 60 Reported Repelled at Golden Gate

San Francisco Blacks Out, Relights, Is Darkened Again as Army Officer Reports 'This Is Actual Attack'

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Navy Sends Ships Out to Find Where Invaders Came From

Anti-Aircraft Guns Rushed Into Place; Other West Coast Areas Darkened; Broadcasting Stations Silenced

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Brigadier General William Ord Ryan, of the 4th Interceptor Command, said that a large number of unidentified planes had approached the Golden Gate tonight, but were sighted and driven back to sea.

"They came from the sea, were turned back, and the Navy has sent out three vessels to find where they came from," General Ryan said. "I don't know how many planes

30.24— 13401

30.24—13407

there were, but there were a large number. They got up to the Golden Gate and then turned about and headed southwest."

General Ryan was asked whether he thought they were Japanese bombers. "Well, they weren't Army planes, they weren't Navy planes, and you can be sure they weren't civilian planes," he answered. The general was asked if he was willing to be quoted directly. "Certainly," he said.

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The general's statement came at the end of three-and-a-half hours in which this city of 630,000 population —4,700 miles from Yokohama—alternately believed that it was in peril of immediate air assault and that the blackout ordered by air-raid wardens was merely practice.

Alarm Lasts Seventy Minutes

Police, who ordered the blackout at 6:20 p. m., announced at 7:30 p. m. that lights could be turned on again, but before many were relighted a second blackout was decreed. The interceptor command said it had not lifted the blackout.

Residents along Marina Boulevard, fronting the bay near the Golden Gate, said sixty Army trucks rushed anti-aircraft guns to the water's edge during the blackout.

[The United Press said that the air alarm, which started out as the "real thing," was later explained as simply a test for San Francisco, which had never held an air-raid practice, and finally was described by General Ryan as having been the result of the actual approach of "hostile planes." The planes, he said, approached the California coast between Fort Bragg and Fort Ord but were turned "off to the southwest," resulting in the blackout orders in the threatened area, which includes many other centers that had held no test before. "This was an actual attack," General Ryan said.

["Two strong squadrons were picked up by detectors approaching the Golden Gate. They moved north to Eureka, then south toward Monterey There were about sixty planes. At one time, they were within twenty miles of San Francisco, all the time flying at very great height. The alarm lasted almost two and one-half hours before the planes turned off to sea, flying toward the southwest, General Ryan said.

["The emergency is over now, and the all-clear signal has been given. The Navy is attempting to locate and give battle to the hostile planes."]

Blackout At Many Points

The scream of air-raid sirens in San Francisco and blackout of lights and radio at many points along the Pacific Coast gave startled Californians a taste of the grim realities of war with Japan.

Official sources on the Coast and in Washington were not in entire agreement, however, on whether the whole performance was a series of surprise tests or terrible truth. Washington authorities stated the two alarms were only tests, but General Ryan insisted that planes which were not United States craft had actually approached the Golden Gate and been driven back to sea.

Sirens wailed continuously, air wardens rushed from door to door darkening lights in their areas, and in the downtown area there were numerous crashes as automobiles piled against each other.

Police said a woman was shot and wounded by a California State Guardsman near the bay bridge.

The reported repulse of the planes was not explained in detail by General Ryan, who said no night fighting planes were sent aloft.

Meanwhile, in Victoria, British Columbia, a complete nightly blackout of coastal British Columbia and the lower Canadian mainland was ordered tonight because "the war situation is such that an attack by Japanese forces on the Pacific northwest coast is imminent."

All motor traffic on Victoria Streets was halted at 6 p. m. by naval policemen. Drivers were told to go home.

British Columbia Blackout

The blackout order was announced by Canadian Western air command headquarters at Victoria and followed shortly a similar order for the states of Oregon and Washington. The order read: "Attention all citizens of British Columbia. The war situation is such that an attack by Japanese forces on the Pacific northwest coast is imminent and therefore, on advice of military authorities, the Premier of British Columbia has issued instructions for a complete blackout of lights and communications on Vancouver Island and the whole coast of British Columbia and the lower mainland from dusk to dawn until further notice."

All Alberta and Saskatchewan radio stations shut down tonight at 10 p. m. on orders from the Canadian Western Air Command.

San Diego Ready to Black Out

In San Diego the commandant of the 11th Naval District announced tonight that it might be advisable as a precautionary measure to black out San Diego "at any minute."

The Navy announcement urged citizens to stay at home and remain calm and to tune in to police broadcasts during the blackout for additional information.

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In Los Angeles an air-raid warning service bulletin ordered a blackout all night with a fifteen-mile radius of the harbor until daylight, and all radio stations were ordered off the air at 7:10 p. m. Programs originating in Los Angeles were sent to eastern stations by wire as usual.

At Sacramento, McClellan field officers broadcast an order for complete blackout in the city of Sacramento.

In Spokane, Wash., all radio stations went off the air tonight at 7 p. m., and the signal corps headquarters of the 2d Air Force announced they would not return until 8 a. m. tomorrow. The stations first went off at 5 p. m. but in a few minutes returned for an additional two hours.

At Fort Wright, in Washington, it was said the radio blackout was at the order of the commanding general, Major General Millard Harmon, on instruction from Washington.

A heavy fog which settled over the eastern Washington-Idaho area made actual blackout of the Spokane area unnecessary, the signal headquarters explained.

All stations in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, west of Boise, were ordered closed except Boise and Medford, Ore. No reason was given why the Medford station was excepted.

Air raid warnings began to sound throughout San Francisco at 6:50 p. m. as fire trucks were backed from their stalls, under a prearranged system, and sounded their sirens.

Along Marina Boulevard, a fashionable thoroughfare near the Presidio on the north side of San Francisco, soldiers caused householders to turn out their house lights.

Wilbur Sanders, Associated Press editor living in the Sunset district in the southwestern part of the city, said at 6:55 p. m. he heard the sound of many airplane engines.

The planes appeared to be heading seaward, Mr. Sanders said, indicating they might be interceptors from nearby military airports.

Coast Marshals Forces

The entire west coast marshaled its forces of war today—proudly, grimly and with the utmost speed—in the face of day-long reports of new dangers off its shores.

Thousands flocked to volunteer for civilian deefnse; Army and Navy enlistments boomed to new records; bridges, tunnels, utilities, vital defense centers and eevn schools went under heavy guard.

News of the fast-developing hostilities in the Pacific was followed almost immediately by declarations of emergency, the closing of schools in Oakland across San Francisco Bay, and emergency sessions of city and civilian defense councils in many sectors.

Orders were prepared for instant blackouts; firemen and policemen went on long-hour duty, and the general roundups of suspected Japanese aliens went on apace.

Military bases, particularly those in Alaska, where a far-northward swing of invading craft might bring new dangers, were settled into a war-time alert status.

Army and Navy headquarters all up and down the coast were beehives of activity, the nature of which for good reason was not for public eyes, and most official comment came in the cryptic form of "we're ready."

The day brought many wild reports—one that Los Angeles was under air attack, another that Japanese planes weer seven minutes off the Golden Gate.

Five Japanese banks in California were taken over by the state.

The great Boulder Dam, on the Colorado River between Nevada and Arizona, was under heavy guard, and nightly blackouts were ordered. United States Highway 93, which crosses it, was closed to automobile traffic.

In Long Beach complete blackout of the harbor area, including San Pedro, Wilmington and a major part of Long Beach, was ordered early today by Captain Richard B. Coffman, 11th Naval District assistant commandant.

Air Attacks Imminent, Los Angeles Is Warned

Los Angeles, Dec. 8 (AP)—The police department reported tonight receipt of a communication from the air-raid warning service declaring "air-raid attacks from enemy planes, surface vessels and submarines are imminent tonight."

The air-raid warning service bulletin as made public by the police continued:

"All precautions will be taken to avoid surprise. Naval authorities have ordered a blackout within a fifteen-mile radius of the harbor until daylight."

All radio stations were ordered off the air at 7.10 P. M. The air-raid warning service is an instrumentality of the United States Army.

Blackout Is Ordered In British Columbia

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Victoria, B. C., Dec. 8 (AP)—A complete blackout of coastal British Columbia and the lower mainland was ordered tonight because "the war situation is such that an attack by Japanese forces on the Pacific Northwest coast is imminent."

All motor traffic on Victoria streets was halted at 6 P. M. by naval policemen. Drivers were told to go home.

The blackout order was announced by Western Air Command Headquarters here and followed shortly a similar order for the States of Oregon and Washington.

JAPANESE ON COAST CALL WAR 'HARA-KIRI'

Residents of Los Angeles Assert Nippon Is Sure to Lose

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP)—Almost every one in Little Tokyo, largest Japanese settlement in the United States, expected war between America and Japan.

None express the view that Japan can win. Most believe that the military government of Nippon is committing national hara-kiri.

Little Tokyo, near Los Angeles' towering City Hall, is the home of 40,000 members of the Japanese race. Twenty thousand more, out of the Pacific Coast's total of 150,000, reside elsewhere in Los Angeles County.

Two-thirds of all these are Japanese only in an ethnological sense. They are the Nisei, or second-generation, American-born. Their parents, the first generation Issei, are denied citizenship but have lived here twenty, thirty or more years.

"This is an unprecedented crisis for us," says Katsumas Mukaeda, president of the Japanese Cultural Society, "but we shall acquit ourselves proudly. America is our home, our permanent residence."

Togo Tanaka, editor of Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles Japanese newspaper, pointed out that the Japanese-American Citizens League, 15,000 strong on the Pacific Coast, has been working closely with the F. B. I. and naval intelligence for several years.

"We think the Japanese Government is stupid and has embarked on a campaign it has absolutely no chance of winning," said Tanaka. "We have not been in sympathy with Japan's expansion program. This may well be the end of Japan as a power."

Los Angeles, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Radio Tokio, as heard by the NBC listening post, reported that Japanese bombers had attacked the island of Palawan in the Philippines.

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TOJO PREDICTS TOKIO VICTORY

Los Angeles, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Premier Hideki Tojo told the Japanese people in a broadcast from Tokio last night: "I hereby promise you that Japan will win final victory."

He said Japan was declaring war on the United States for "self-protection and self-existence."

The broadcast was picked up by the NBC listening post. Tojo appealed to all Japanese to co-operate in the struggle, and declared that in 2,600 years of history Japan never had lost a war.

The rise or fall of east Asia depends on the outcome of this fight, said Tojo, adding:

"We have nothing to fear in this war."

West Virginia Youth Reported On Wake Island

Former Charleston Athlete Working On Airport Project For Last Two Weeks, Parents Say

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 8 (AP)—At least one West Virginian was believed today to be on Wake Island, reported smashed by Japanese naval forces.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hastie, of Charleston, said their son Frank, former Charleston high school football player and amateur boxer, had been working for the Government on airport construction at the Pacific base for several weeks.

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Hastie left Charleston more than a year ago to work in California defense industries and several months ago was employed to work on the island, lying in the Far Pacific between Honolulu and Manila.

Eighteen Sentenced For Plot Against U. S.

All Defendants Remain At Liberty Under Bond Pending Appeal

Minneapolis, Dec. 8 (AP)—Federal Judge M. M. Joyce today sentenced twelve of eighteen members af the Socialist Workers' party convicted of advocating overthrow of the Government by force ond violence to serve sixteen months in prison. The other six received terms of a year and a day. The defendants remain at liberty on bond pending appeal.

Sentenced to sixteen months, to be served in an institution selected by the United States Attorney General, were: Vincent R. Dunne, Adbert Goldman, James P. Cannon, Grace Carlson, Farrell Dobbs, Felix Morrow, Oscar Coover, Max Geldman, Carlos Hudson, Carl Skoglund, Jake Cooper and Emil Hansen.

Given a year and a day were Edward Palmquist, Clarence Hamel, Harry Deboer, Oscar Schonfeld, Karl Kuehn and Alfred Russell.

Alaska Prepares Against Possible Attack By Japanese Fleet in Swing Northward

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 8 (AP)—Alaska prepared today for the possibility that Japanese warships might swing northward from Hawaii.

All over the far-flung territory the Alaska Defense Command made ready its new bases for possible attack. The Navy put its entire territorial establishment on a ready-for-action basis.

Army officers, declining to permit quotation, conceded that Japanese warships might come this way in a northward circle on their route back toward Japan from Hawaii.

Street lights and commercial signs were darkened in Anchorage to make attack more difficult and to conserve power for military uses. Mayor William Stolt ordered the partial blackout on the suggestion of Major Gen. Simon Buckner, heading the Alaska Defense Command, who asked that it be continued at least a week.

General Buckner summoned all service men back from leaves and furloughs and declared all defense positions were fully manned. Army guards were stationed at offices of the Alaska Communications System, Army-operated radio link between territorial points and the United States proper. Red Cross units and home guards were assigned stations.

At Ketchikan all soldiers were recalled to Annette Island Field, multimillion-dollar airport under construction there, and civilian home guard units took places at all strategic points.

At Sitka a few aliens were rounded up by officers yesterday and civilian defense forces took over guarding of the city last night. Civilian squads were also on duty at Fairbanks, while Army units concentrated their preparations on the nation's farthest-north military airfield.

News of the outbreak of the Pacific war was sent by Army officials and through privately operated radio stations to the most remote points in the Territory.

Lindbergh Backs War on Japan

America First Committee Also Pledges Its Loyal Support to Government.

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Chicago, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Charles A. Lindbergh issued the following statement through the America First Committee today:

"We have been stepping closer to war for many months. Now it has come nad we must meet it as united Americans regardless of our attitude in the past toward the policy our Government has followed. Whether or not that policy has been wise, our country has been attacked by force of arms, and by force of arms we must retaliate.

"Our own defenses and our own military position have already been neglected too long. We must now turn every effort to building the greatest and most efficient army, navy and air force in the world. When American soldiers go to war it must be with the best equipment that modern skill can design and that

Committee Supports War.

The New York chapter of the America First Committee, through its chairman, John T. Flynn, pledged loyal support to the Government today and declared the time was past for discussing its opposition to involvement in European or Asiatic wars Major-Gen. Robert E. Wood, national chairman of the organization, speaking for himself, said when he arrived here last night by plane from Chicago:

"If Congress declares war, we'll support the war," and the committee, from its Chicago headquarters, issued a statement later urging all who subscribed to its principles to give their support to the war effort "until the conflict with Japan is brought to a successful conclusion."

Meanwhile, the much-advertised "mammoth anti-war rally," scheduled for tonight in the Westchester County Center, White Plains, was called off.

Text of Statement.

Mr. Flynn's statement was given out at committee offices, 515 Madison avenue, shortly after 1 P. M. today. It began:

"The New York chapter of the America First Committee accepts completely the statement of our national chairman, Gen. R. F. Wood, pledging loyal support to the Government by the members of American First.

"This committee was organized to oppose America's involvement in European or Asiatic wars. Its counsels and advice were rejected at each step by the Government, but the time for discussing that is past. We are now at war. It is the duty of the Govrenment to prosecute that war with all the energy of the nation. It is equally the duty of every citizen to stand behind the Government to the uttermost in that task."

The statement said that the committee's chief reason for opposing war was fear that it might end in the destruction of American liberties, forms of government and industry. It expressed the hope that the war would be carried through as an American war, in the interest of American aims and ideals; that the rights of citizens would be respected and that the long-range policies of the nation would be determined by the people, through the Congress.

Cobb Quits Committee.

"Finally," it concluded, "we hope that secret treaties committing America to imperialistic aims or vast burdens in other parts of the world shall be scrupulously avoided to the end that this nation shall become the champion of a just and lasting peace."

In Los Angeles, Irvin S. Cobb, the writer, was reported to have resigned from the executive board of the America First Committee with a plea for an unbroken front to America's enemies.

"Until this war is won, and completely won, I think it is the sacred duty of every American to uphold the hands of our Government and support it in every wory," he wired the committee headquarters in Chicago.

10 Years' Bombing Practice Helps Japanese Accuracy

(Editor's note: This account is by a recently returned Associated Press correspondent who covered the arrival of Japanese troops in Indo-China last summer and was in daily contact with the Japanese military.)

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By Frank L. Martin
By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 8.—Japanese officers who came to southern French Indo-China with the occupation army in August told me they believed their land and sea forces were not strong enough to defeat the United States but that "does not mean Japan would not enter into a war with the United States."

In Saigon, hearquarters for the Japanese army in Indo-China, Col. Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese mission in southern Indo-China, described the Japanese army's position as having advanced too far toward the "New order to East Asia" to turn back and succumb to the demands of the United States and Britain.

British and American businessmen residing in Indo-China and who had talked with Saito believed he felt that the army would lose its grip on the Tokyo government and people if it reversed its often-announced program.

Feared Loss of Power

These observers declared that the Japanese army felt that the Japanese businessmen, who have suffered the most during the past ten years of military adventure, would rise to a position stronger than the army and gain control of the government.

I have talked with several other Japanese officers who accompanied the occupation armies to the French colony and they too, in general, agreed with Col. Saito, who was born in Japan and reared in Honolulu.

"You Americans would want us to demobilize our army — yet what would Japan do now with nearly two million unemployed men suddenly turned loose in our country?" they asked. "There would be a revolution or they would starve."

From Hanoi I saw Japanese pursuit planes and bombers take off to attack Chinese positions. From Chugking, Capital of China, I saw the effect of their raids on that mountain city.

The Japanese have had more than ten years of bombing practice, and during the past four years bombing operations against Chinese objectives have become almost a daily maneuver.

"Their usual procedure is to send four flights of 27 planes each to bomb an objective, the groups attacking at intervals of 15 minutes. I have seen the Japanese attack Chungking, and know they can bomb accurately.

The most astonishing fact about the Japanese raids was the number of bombs they dropped that failed to explode. In three weeks we had 16 unexploded bombs in the compound of the Press Hotel at Chungking.

Formosa Fortified

At the commercial airport in Saigon, before the Japanese closed it to foreigners as well as French, I saw a sample of their latest military planes. This plane was a light bomber converted into a transport plane for the Japanese army officers. It seemed to take off and handle smoothly, but a French pilot, who had flown one, told me it was not a safe plane to fly.

Japanese raids on the Philippines probably were made from Formosa—the most fortified Japanese stronghold south of their main islands. Travelers reaching Indo-China say the Japanese have built huge naval bases at both ends of the island and large air bases inland from the naval bases. They said the island had been fortified heavily during the past two years.

The naval bases are to be used mainly for supplying submarines, it is believed. The island is described as Japan's naval and military supply center for Japanese in southern China and the southern Pacific.

COURT REJECTS GERMANS

Italians Also Fail to Gain Citizenship at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8 (AP)—Judge William C. Coleman today denied citizenship "until further notice" to Germans and Italians because he said the United States is "in effect, at war with those countries."

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"Japan is not merely an avowed ally of Germany and Italy," he said. "It is apparent, even to a little child, that Japan is only a puppet of those countries."

He postponed naturalization proceedings including seventeen Germans, twelve Italians, one Finn and four women who lost American citizenship by marrying foreign-born men. Persons of other nationalities were permitted to take the oath of allegiance.

U. S. Threat To Nazis Seen As War Cause

Louisville Editor Declares That Center Of Far East Conflict Really Is In Berlin

Boston, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japan declared war because the United States had become "a sufficient nuisance to Berlin," Herbert S. Agar, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, said today.

"The center of this war is in Berlin and not in Japan," Agar told a group of 1,300 women at a luncheon of the Boston chapter of the Hadassah.

20 U. S. Pictures Seized From Jap Consular Aide

Negatives Were Of Scenes In Washington And New York, Where They Were Gotten

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—Police today seized twenty film negatives of New York city and Washington scenes from an aide to Mamoru Morishima, Japanese consul general here.

Detectives said the batch included views of the Washington Monument and a bridge in the Capitol and New York bridges and skyscrapers. None was of a vital defense area, preliminary examination showed.

The negatives were turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Morishima refused to comment on the seizure.

Knox Article Asserts Navy Now Has 4,000 Airplanes In Service

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New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, writing in the January issue of *"Flying and Popular Aviation,"* out tomorrow, says the navy now has 4,000 airplanes in service and will have an additional 4,000 by next July in an expansion program designed to give the navy a total of 15,000 aircraft.

Knox emphasized that the estimates under which the navy sought and received in July, 1940, authorization for a 15,000-plane fleet were not "haphazard guesses as to what our air strength at any given date should be, but were carefully weighed estimates of the requirements of our expanding navy, for naval aviation is primarily sea-going and bears an almost constant ratio to naval surface tonnage."

"The projected two-ocean navy," he added, "will be a balanced force of ships and aircraft and our advanced bases in the Atlantic and Pacific, on completion, will each have its complement of vitally necessary aircraft for scouting, attack and defense."

U. S. Again To Allow Clearance For Ships

Emergency Cancellation Of Sailings Rescinded By Treasury Department

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—American shiping, paralyzed by a Treasury Department order cancelling customs permits to ships bound for foreign ports, crept toward normal today when officials announced that clearance would be granted.

Officials said the order stopping sailings was precautionary and that it was induced by the shock of Japan's sudden attack on United States possessions.

They said ships would be cleared upon reapplication.

Shipments of supplies to England and Russia were curtailed by yesterday's order.

30.24—13409

30.R4—13409

Hoover Calls For Fight With All Resources To Assure Japan's Defeat

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New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover issued the following statement tonight regarding the war situation:

"American soil has been treacherously attacked by Japan. Our decision is clear. It is forced upon us. We must fight with everything we have. I have opposed the foreign policies of our Government. I have believed alternative policies would have been better. But whatever our differences of view may be as to the causes which lead to this situation, those are matters to be threshed out by history.

"Today there is just one job before the American people. We must defeat this invasion by Japan and we must fight it in any place that will defeat it. Upon this job we must have and will have unity in America. We must have and will have support for the President of the United States in this war to defend America. We will have victory."

Atlantic Clipper Off To Lisbon On Schedule

All 48 Passengers Leave As Booked—Military And Naval Men Aboard

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper left for Lisbon today with all of its scheduled forty-eight passengers on board, including eight representatives of United States armed forces.

Expected cancellations as a result of the war in the Pacific failed to materialize.

Among the military and naval men were Col. John Reynolds, going to Dublin to serve as military attache; Lieut. Col. Aaron Bradshaw, Lieut. Harold Broudy, Sergt. William Finney and Private Harold Mc Intire, on an observation mission; Naval Lieuts. Jonus D. Hardy and Charles Frazer, couriers for the State Department, and John Wehle, an attache of the Marine Corps.

Missionaries Safe In Malayan Raids

New York, Dec. 8 (AP).—Bishop Edwin F. Lee, of Singapore, today notified the board of missions and church extension of the Methodist Church that all missionaries in the Malay Peninsula were safe after going through a Japanese air raid.

The board said it had 50 active missionaries in the peninsula.

First American Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

Following is the list of members of United States armed forces killed in the war in the East, as disclosed by official advices to the next of kin:

First Lieutenant Hans Christensen, 21, Woodland, Cal. marine aviator, at Pearl Harbor.

First Lieutenant James Derthick, 22, Ravenna, Ohio, Army Air Corps, at Honolulu.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Richer, Infantry, in Hawaii.

Second Lieutenant Forge A. Whiteman, Sedalia, Mo., Air Corps, at Pearl Harbor.

Sergt. James Guthrie, Republican Grove, Va., Air Corps engineer, in Hawaii.

Sergt. George R. Schmersahl, 22, Bloomfield, N. J., Air Corps, at Hawaii.

Sergt. Vincent M. Horan, Stamford, Conn., at Honolulu.

Corporal Malachi J. Cashen, Lamont, Iowa, at Pearl Harbor.

Theo F. Byrd, 20, Tampa, Fla., private, first class, Air Corps, at Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

Private Robert Shattuck, 21, Blue River, Wis., at Hickman Field, Hawaii.

Private Dean W. Cebert, Galesburg, Ill., at Honolulu.

Private Donald Plant, 22, of Wausau, Wis., Air Corps, at Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

Private George G. Leslie, 20, Arnold, Pa., Army Air Corps, at Hawaii.

Robert Niedziwecki, 22, Grand Rapids, Mich., at Hawaii.

Gordon Mitchell, Hoisington, Kan., Air Corps, at Hawaii.

John Fletcher, 32, of Janesville, Wis., Air Corps, at Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

William H. Manley, 23, Hapeville, Ga., aviation mechanic, at Wheeler Field, Pearl Harbor.

How Navies Compare

In the war of the Pacific naval strength probably will decide victory. The table below, based on data in Jane's Fighting Ships, compares the strength of the American and Japanese navies.

The United States is re-enforced by the detailing to the Pacific of some vessels in the British, Australian and Dutch navies. British ships now undergoing repair in Pacific Coast harbors will be fit soon for Pacific fighting, although they were damaged in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The American Navy, on the other hand, is divided between Pacific and Atlantic.

There is speculation here whether the Japanese fleet is re-enforced by some ships from the German navy, chiefly the huge battleship Von Tirpitz and the 26,000-ton Gneisenau.

The American-Japanese comparison in capital ships follows:

BATTLESHIPS.
(Showing Year Built and Tonnage.)

United States—17.	Japan—12.
North Carolina, 1941, 35,000.	Nagato, 1919, 32,720.
Washington, 1941, 35,000.	Mutu, 1920, 32,720.
Colorado, 1921, 32,500.	Ise, 1916, 29,990.
Maryland, 1920, 31,500.	Hyuga, 1917, 29,990.
West Virginia, 1921, 31,800.	Husu, 1914, 29,330.
California, 1919, 32,600.	Yamasiro, 1915, 29,330.
Tennessee, 1919, 32,300.	Nissin, 1939, 40,000.
Idaho, 1917, 33,400.	Takamatu, 1940, 40,000.
Mississippi, 1917, 33,000.	Haruna, 1913, 29,330.
New Mexico, 1917, 33,400.	Kirisma, 1913, 29,330.
Pennsylvania, 1916, 33,100.	Kongo, 1912, 29,330.
Arizona, 1915, 32,600.	Hiei, 1912, 29,330.
Oklahoma, 1914, 29,000.	Three large battleships building or recently built.
Nevada, 1914, 29,000.	
New York, 1912, 27,000.	
Texas, 1912, 27,000.	
Arkansas, 1911, 26,100.	
15 large battleships building.	

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.
(Showing Year Built and Plane Capacity.)

United States—7.	Japan—7.
Enterprise, 1936, 81.	Soryu, 1935, 40.
Yorktown, 1936, 81.	Hiryu, 1937, 40.
Ranger, 1933, 81.	Koryu, 1939, 40.
Lexington, 1925, 90.	Ryuzyo, 1931, 24.
Saratoga, 1925, 90.	Akagi, 1925, 50.
Wasp, 1939, 80.	Kaga, 1921, 30.
Langley.	Hosyo, 1921, 26.
Five carriers building.	Two carriers building or ready.

HEAVY CRUISERS.
(Showing Year Built and Tonnage.)

United States—18.	Japan—12.
Wichita, 1937, 9,324.	Atago, 1930, 9,850.
Astoria, 1933, 9,950.	Takao, 1930, 9,850.
Minneapolis, 1933, 9,950.	Tyokai, 1931, 9,850.
New Orleans, 1933, 9,950.	Maya, 1930, 9,850.
Tuscaloosa, 1933, 9,975.	Nati, 1927, 10,000.
San Francisco, 1933, 9,950.	Myoko, 1927, 10,000.
Quincy, 1935, 9,375.	Asigara, 1928, 10,000.
Vincennes, 1936, 9,400.	Haguro, 1928, 10,000.
Portland, 1932, 9,800.	Kako, 1925, 7,100.
Indianapolis, 1931, 9,950.	Hurutaka, 1925, 7,100.
Augusta, 1930, 9,050.	Kinugasa, 1926, 7,100.
Houston, 1929, 9,050.	Aoba, 1926, 7,100.
Chester, 1929, 9,200.	Five heavy cruisers building, 9,000 tons each.
Louisville, 1930, 9,050.	
Chicago, 1930, 9,300.	
Northampton, 1929, 9,050.	
Pensacola, 1929, 9,100.	
Salt Lake City, 1929, 9,100.	
Four heavy cruisers, 13,000 tons each, building.	

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Too Cold To Fight At Moscow, Nazis Tell Folks At Home

Military Spokesman Refers To Difficulty With Temperatures Encountered Outside Soviet Capital

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 8—Winter has stopped the Germans short of Moscow and the capture of the Soviet capital is not expected this year, a military spokesman declared tonight.

It seemed likely from the spokesman's statement that until spring there could be no further major German offensive except along the extreme southern front.

This word reduced the Russian campaign to secondary interest for the Germans for the first time, and attention focused instead on Japan's war with the United States in the Pacific.

Red Losses Put At 10,000,000

DNB asserted that nearly 10,000,000 Russian troops had "been put out of action" since Germany invaded Russia last June.

Explaining a statement by the high command that the conduct of the war in Russia "now is dictated by the setting in of winter," the spokesman

...e cold is so terrific that even the oil freezes in motorized vehicles Soldiers and officers trying to take cover simply freeze to the ground.

Fighting "Impossible"

"Fighting under these conditions is practically impossible. This does not mean, however, that the front will become stagnant or fixed. There will be local operations, local air attacks and local straightening out of our front in such a manner as either to shorten it advantageously or, as in the space between Taganrog and Rostov, to fix the front line so as to be most advantageous to us."

[The Russians have reported that their offensive past Rostov has driven the Germans west of Taganrog.]

Military sources said a Soviet attempt to land forces on the west coast of the Crimea failed utterly, but gave no exact information where the attempt was made.

The situation in North Africa still was hazy to the German public. The high command said only that heavy fighting continued.

The fighting took place in temperatures ranging down to 17 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and Russians commented wryly:

"Wait, this is nothing."

A correspondent of the newspaper Pravda said the Soviet gains were registered in the Kalinin sector, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, and along the highway leading to Tula, 100 miles south of the capital.

An official communique declared

Nazis Say They Don't Expect To Capture Moscow This Year

Russians Are Reported Wiping Out Two German Divisions West of Capital—Berlin Claims Gain in Donets

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Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The German Army does not expect to capture Moscow this year, a military spokesman said tonight in explanation of a reference to the coming of winter in today's communique of the German High Command.

He declared the cold, which set in early this year, "is so terrific that even the oil freezes in motorized vehicles," and "soldiers and officers trying to take cover simply freeze to the ground."

The High Command reported that an attack by German and Italian troops in the Donets basin was making progress.

The High Command's communique said that winter from now on would dictate the continuation of operations and the manner of the war's conduct on the eastern front. It said that only local operations were taking place.

The Germans declared that a Russian attempt to land on the western coast of the Crimea was frustrated.

counterattacking Red troops inflicted enormous losses upon the Nazis. It reported destruction of 44 German planes yesterday against 41 Soviet losses.

Reds Continue Advance.

Moscow, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio quoted a Pravda dispatch today as saying that Russian troops had recaptured several more villages on the Moscow front and were continuing to advance with the support of tanks. Remnants of one German armored division were driven back for a considerable distance, abandoning large quantities of equipment, Pravda said.

In the Kalinin sector, ninety-five miles northwest of Moscow, Russian forces were said to have ousted the Germans from several villages and repulsed counter-attacks launched in a desperate effort to recover lost ground.

South of Moscow, Pravda declared, the Germans were driven from positions astride the Serpukhov-Tula road. The highway is clear of Nazi forces from Moscow to Tula, 100 miles from the capital, the dispatch asserted.

Russians Recapture Many More Villages

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 8.—Tank-led armies have thrown the Germans out of many additional villages on both ends of the Moscow front and pursuit of the backtracking Nazis continues, the Moscow radio announced tonight in dispatches from the front.

New German Drive Likely

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 7 (Delayed) (AP)—With Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, reported taking personal charge of operations on the southern front, military circles here forecast today a new German offensive aimed at Rostov in an attempt to offset serious reverses suffered in that sector at the hands of the Red Army.

Advices from the front indicated that the Russions had driven the Germans back fifty to seventy-five miles on the Rostov front, and reported a violent battle under way along the Mius river.

The Russians said they had learned that the Germans' plans called originally for a push on Nov. 27 across the Don River into the Caucasus. The Red Army counter-offensive that foiled this plan proved the ability of the Soviet generals to beat the Germans at their own pincer movements, the Russians added.

Estimating that the Germans had only sufficient fuel to carry on large-scale military operations for eight months, Soviet military circles predicted that the invaders soon would feel the pinch of a gasoline and oil shortage. Frustration of the German drive on the Caucasus therefore is particularly important, these circles declared.

They said it was virtually imperative from the German viewpoint that the Nazis re-form their forces and attempt a new push toward Rostov and the Caucasus regardless of the cost.

On the Moscow front heavy fighting was reported continuing, but the defenders think that three weeks is about the maximum length of time which the Germans can maintain a sustained drive without pausing to reorganize their forces. The current offensive thus would have about run its course.

Ski Troops Claim 2,000

The Russians acknowledged that the Germans had made a slight advance in the Solnechnogorsk sector north of Moscow. German frontal assaults in the directions of Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavetz, southwest of the capital, were said to have been checked after the Germans had wedged through for four to seven miles.

Russian ski troops were said to have registered a major success in this area, killing 2,000 Germans, capturing forty-six tanks and throwing the Nazi push into reverse.

Finns Claim Success.

Helsinki, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Finnish High Command announced today that its forces had captured Povenets, at the Lake Onega mouth of the Stalin Canal, Russia's waterway connecting with the White Sea.

30,000 Germans Crushed, Drive Halted, Reds Say

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 8—Soviet troops attacking in subzero cold were reported today to have crushed German positions at two points above Moscow and wiped out two divisions of the invaders (30,000 men) during the process.

(Reports received by the Associated Press from Europe Sunday night said that Adolf Hitler's troops, in a move linked with the outbreak of war in the Pacific, were girding for offensives intended to take both Moscow and Leningrad and recapture Rostov, "at any price," within two weeks.)

The Moscow radio said the Germans were beaten bloodily north of the capital (perhaps in the Klin or Dmitrov areas) and in the Kalinin sector, ninety-five miles to the northwest, on the ice-bound Upper Volga. A village was reported recaptured in the Kalinin combat.

Paralyzed By Cold

Russians acknowledged the continuance of heavy German pressure in the Tula zone, south of Moscow.

German war dispatches implied that the intense cold had virtually paralyzed both armies on the central front. Local successes were claimed in the Donets basin.

Kuibyshev dispatches declared the Russians had advanced from fifty to seventy-five miles in the Rostov-Mariupol counter-offensive, now three months old. Cossack cavalrymen were said to be slashing down Germans seeking to escape across the Mius river near Taganrog, while the Red army planes bombed their clogged routes of retreat.

The Soviet Information Bureau declared Russian air squadrons alone had accounted for 82 German planes, 143 tanks and 2,600 trucks, and killed more than 8,000 men in these operations.

Run Mine Gantlet

An indication that some of the Russian garrison which vacated the Hango naval base last week might have run the gauntlet of German-Finnish mines and guns in the Gulf of Finland came from the Finnish high command.

"Between Seivasto and Ino," said a Helsinki communique, "our coast guns engaged in battle with an enemy fleet unit headed toward Kronstadt (the Soviet island naval base near Leningrad). An enemy battery at Yhinmaki participated. A snowstorm interrupted the battle."

Germans Lost Third of Tanks Near Tobruk, British Claim

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 8.—Small, fast armored British columns were said by a spokesman today to have destroyed a third of the German tanks engaged in battle since Saturday between Tobruk and El Gobi.

The German finally pulled their bested fighters westward to end the battle, a British spokesman said. The German general, Edwin Rommel, entered the fight with 30 tanks and 500 motor vehicles, the spokesman said.

Other Axis forces were said to remain caught in pockets along the frontier line south of Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass, completely cut off from Rommel's main force.

The outcome of the battle was said to have left the British in control of much of the territory around Tobruk and the whole desert east to the Egyptian border.

Fighting Around El Gobi

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Italian high command announced today that sharp fighting had continued all day yesterday around El Gobi, Libyan desert oasis 40 miles south of Tobruk.

German and Italian troops were said to have counterattacked effectively at several places in this sector and forced the British to retreat with losses.

British pressure on Axis troops in the new Libyan battle zone is increasing steadily, the Middle East headquarters declared today.

Axis Tanks Destroyed.

The communique said that British armored forces met and heavily shelled an Axis force of about thirty tanks and 500 motor vehicles about noon on Saturday west of Bir el-Gobi. Seven Axis tanks were destroyed and three more and some other vehicles were damaged, it said, before the Axis column retreated westward, harassed by British pursuers. About forty German stragglers were picked up.

Vigorous British attacks were reported south of Tobruk and toward El-Adem. It said that Italian and German forces around Rezegh and El-Hamed appeared to have been entirely cleared away.

British border patrols reported finding eighteen modern German tanks and much equipment, including a wireless outfit, abandoned at Rezegh.

The battle was joined with two German columns in the area of Bir El Gobi after the R. A. F. attacked one of the Nazi columns in one of the biggest air raids of the current Libyan campaign.

Massed Tanks Fight in Libya

Battle Resumed in Desert South of Tobruk —Decisive Struggle Seen.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A massive new tank battle raged across the Libyan sands south of Tobruk today in what military observers here considered a potentially decisive struggle of German Gen. Erwin Rommel's remaining forces against British Imperial units.

The battle has been in progress since noon Saturday and a British spokesman here said that Imperial forces had met with some success.

This column was retreating when the British airmen sprang their assault and many of the Axis vehicles were blown sky high, front line dispatches said.

Aside from the clash of steel behemoths in the main battle, numerous minor fights developed with British patrols reported further isolating the German force in the region of Salum and Halfaya Pass near the Egyptian-Libyan border.

The Imperial forces were heavily reinforced by a continuous stream of armored forces pouring into the battle area.

British air raiders attacked several localities in Sicily during the week end, but caused only slight damage and only one civilian casualty, the Italian high command announced today.

A communique also reported that German bombers had attacked a British naval formation in the central Mediterranean and had scored a direct hit on a cruiser.

gaining the initiative unless they were able to wring a victory out of the new test of men and tanks southeast of Tobruk.

It was explained that the battle had moved to a new theater, deeper into the desert.

This source said the original battlefield, between Tobruk and the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, had been virtually cleared of Axis troops during the shift to new positions.

It was reported, meanwhile, that patrols striking out from Tobruk had joined an armored car patrol from the desert to the south last Saturday, seizing a first-aid station near Rezegh and releasing a number of New Zealand soldiers who had been held prisoner.

The Germans, it was said, apparently abandoned the Rezegh area—key to earlier fighting—in a concentration of their forces for the new phase of the battle.

The British said the new German-Italian armored stand to the south was being attacked from the southeast, southwest and northeast.

Nazis Report Heavy Fighting.

Berlin, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that heavy fighting was continuing on the Libyan front and said that Nazi bombers were keeping the besieged British-held port of Tobruk under contsant attack night and day.

Rome, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—British air raiders attacked several localities in Sicily during the week end but caused only slight damage and only one civilian casualty, the Italian High Command announced today.

A communique also reported that German bombers had attacked a British naval formation in the central Mediterranean and had scored a direct hit on a cruiser.

British Forces Attack Germans in Libya From 3 Directions

London Says Rommel's Units Are 'Definitely On the Defensive'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A British authority declared today that empire troops were attacking from three directions against major Axis armored forces between El Gobi and El Adem and said Gen. Erwin Rommel's Nazi African division swere "definitely on the defensive."

He added that the Germans and Italians could have no hope of regaining the initiative unless they were able to wring a victory out of the new test of men and tanks southeast of Tobruk.

R. A. F. SQUADRONS IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

Batter Factories and Air Bases in France.

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Following up overnight forays into western Germany, British bombers and fighter planes swept over northern France in a daylight attack today, blasting at factories and airfields. The Air Ministry said that ten British fighters were missing and reported five German planes shot down and others damaged on the ground.

Last night the Royal Air Force attacked the West German railway center of Aachen and ports of German-occupied France.

The Ministry said Aachen, the principal objective, was heavily bombed.

Docks at Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkerque and Brest were also attacked, it was said.

The Ministry said British fighter planes shot down [illegible] bomber in attacks on airdromes but admitted the night's raiding cost the British four bombers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP)—An anti-aircraft barrage equal in volume and noise to anything witnessed since the war started was thrown up along the northeast coast last night at German raiding planes.

Bombs fell in two towns and there were some casualties but for the most part the Nazi explosives fell harmlessly in open fields.

Three Downed, Germans Say

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP)—Three British planes were shot down last night over western Germany, where several places were bombed without great results, the German high command announced today.

Grand Mufti Calls

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP).—Adolf Hitler has received the fugitive Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in the presence of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop for "conversations of great importance for Arabian lands," the news agency D. N. B. said tonight.

CHURCHILL ARMED ON COUNTRY TRIPS

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, who spends his week ends in the country when he's not too busy to get away from Downing Street, disclosed today that he carries a Tommy-gun in the back of his automobile—just in case of parachutists.

30.24—1341

30.R4—1341

Petain Tells Hitler He's Sorry For Horrid Attacks on Nazis

Vichy, Dec. 8 (AP).—Marshal Petain sent Adolf Hitler a personal telegram today expressing his own and the French government's condolences "for hateful attacks which have been renewed against members of the army of occupation."

The telegram, prompted by recent attacks on German officers in Paris, said "all of us censure such acts and will try with all the mean in our power to discover and arrest the authors of these crimes, whose cowardice has filled all Frenchmen with horror."

BRIDE OF LEOPOLD BECOMES PRINCESS

Waives Rights of Succession for Any Offspring.

DEC 9 1941

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP).—The news that King Leopold III of the Belgians has been married for three months to a commoner was broken to his subjects in Sunday announcements from pulpits throughout the German-occupied country.

The King's bride is the former Mary Lilian Baels, daughter of a former Belgian Cabinet Minister, Hendrik Baels. She has waived the title of Queen and rights of succession for any offspring. Her title is Princess of Rethy.

The King is 40 years old, the Princess about 30. They were married on September 11 in the chapel of his Laeken Castle, at Brussels. Leopold's Swedish-born Queen Astrid died in an automobile accident in Switzerland on August 29, 1935.

Colombian Officer Wounded by Foreigner

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Quarters close to the War Ministry reported today that Commander Maesstro Domenico of the Colombian naval base at Cartagena was fatally wounded yesterday by a foreigner of undisclosed nationality.

Jersey Man in R. C. A. F. Taken

OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (AP).—Sergeant Arthur Harold Featherstone, whose mother, Mrs. W. Featherstone, lives on Allen Avenue, Vineland, N. J., previously reported missing, was reported today a prisoner of war in a casualty list issued by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Big Canadian Plane Crashes

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8 (AP).—One man was killed, five were missing and five injured today in the crash of a Royal Canadian Air Force flying boat into the sea off Halifax.

Japanese

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio today broadcast this Japanese communiqué:

North American naval and air bases on Hawaii have been successfully attacked.

In Shanghai Japanese forces captured one American gunboat and sank one British.

Also, air attacks on Singapore were carried out with success.

Further raids were directed on Davao, on the Philippine Island of Mindanao, in the Northern Pacific, as well as Guam, east of the Philippines. Both American bases were successfully attacked.

Japanese Army and naval forces carried out surprise landing operations on British Malaya this morning. The operation developed successfully.

The attack against Hong Kong also was started.

Shanghai was occupied.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (AP)—A British communiqué said tonight:

Mopping-up operations are continuing in Northern Malaya near Kota Bharu.

Two landings have been effected by the Japanese in Southern Thailand.

Three British aircraft failed to return from today's operations. Casualties in this morning's air raid on Singapore were sixty-three dead and 133 injured and hospitalized.

At about 1:30 A. M., Dec. 8, some five merchant vessels escorted by warships approached the mouth of the Kelantan River to the north of Kota Bharu. The landings from these began to be carried out, supported by covering fire from the warships.

Fire at once was opened by our troops and later severe fighting developed on the shore, particularly in the neighborhood of the Kota Bharu airdrome. In this confused and difficult fighting some famous Indian units are reported to have distinguished themselves.

Later ten more merchant vessels were located some ten miles farther south. Bombers of the R. A. F. carried out moonlight attacks on the vessels offshore and by daylight at least two large enemy ships had been hit and set on fire.

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At dawn several bomber and torpedo squadrons took off to continue the attack with results which are not yet known. So far, three of our aircraft have not returned from these operations.

By 8 A. M. all remaining enemy ships appeared to be retiring northward, leaving some landing craft and troops ashore, who were being mopped up by our land forces.

Air reconnaissance by a Beaufort bomber this morning disclosed that landings were taking place in the Patani and Singora areas of Southern Thailand. This aircraft was engaged by six enemy fighters, but returned to its base.

Air raids were carried out by Japanese aircraft as follows:

About 4:15 A. M. a formation of Japanese aircraft attacked targets in the Singapore area, but no damage was done to military installations.

Some casualties and damage to property were reported from bombs which were dropped in Singapore town.

After daylight attacks were made against three airdromes in Northern Malaya, but reports so far indicate that little damage was done.

It was reported from Hong Kong this morning that enemy air attacks had been made against military installations in the Hong Kong area.

HONG KONG, Dec. 8 (AP)—British headquarters in Hong Kong issued the following tonight:

The defense plan continues to develop satisfactorily. Further demolitions are being made.

In a raid this afternoon a few bombs were dropped, but the raiders scattered as soon as they were fired on, and damage and casualties were not extensive.

One Japanese plane was reported shot down over Green Island, off the western entrance to Hong Kong harbor.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British Middle East Command today issued this communiqué:

Throughout the whole battle area our pressure is steadily increasing.

West of Bir el-Gobi an enemy force of about thirty tanks and 500 motor vehicles was heavily shelled and attacked by our armored forces about midday Dec. 6, as reported in yesterday's communiqué. In this action seven enemy tanks were destroyed and three enemy tanks and a number of mechanical transports were damaged. The enemy column withdrew to the west, still harassed by our air forces.

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During the withdrawal armored car patrols of the King's Dragoon Guards picked up about forty German stragglers.

South of Tobruk and toward El Adem centers of enemy resistance are being vigorously attacked. The area about Rezegh and Bir el-Hamed now appears to be entirely clear of the enemy.

Fighting patrols of a border regiment have been active throughout this area. At Rezegh they found eighteen modern German tanks and much equipment, including wireless, abandoned on the ground.

A New Zealand divisional dressing station, which had been overrun by the enemy during the attack in which they occupied Rezegh, was found, and the wounded there are being evacuated as speedily as possible. A number of guns overrun by the enemy in the same action have been recovered.

Armored car patrols of the Eleventh Hussars, working the same area, joined hands with patrols from the Tobruk garrison. Farther east mobile columns of all arms from the South African and New Zealand divisions have been actively scouring the area between Bardia and Tobruk north of Trigh Capuzzo.

A number of parties of hungry Germans have been rounded up. Large quantities of petrol, ammunition and food stores were located hidden in the Gambut area, where more enemy stragglers were found, and removed for our own use or destroyed.

Other parties of our troops working the same area brought in a number of enemy anti-tank guns and other weapons. Some miles west of Rezegh other small parties of starving Germans were found in some wadies. The total of these stragglers now captured is about 150.

In the frontier area, in addition to maintaining pressure on isolated enemy parties still holding out, an enemy detachment in Bardia was shelled. Throughout all the area our mobile columns of all arms have continued their offensive operations with utmost vigor.

In this connection it may be noted that in yesterday's communiqué there was reported the destruction by these columns of a complete Italian battery. We now learn that in fact it was a German battery and in the action the Germans lost many men killed, including the battery commander.

Our air forces continued their widespread activity in support of ground troops. In particular, Acroma and the roads between there and El Adem came in for attention, buildings and transport being hit. Ground forces again succeeded in destroying two enemy dive-bombers.

The R. A. F. Middle East communiqué said today:

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Enemy armored and motorized forces and other objectives in the El Adem and Acroma areas were effectively bombed by our aircraft Saturday night and in the course of operations yesterday.

Direct hits were obtained on many vehicles, some of which were left burning. Bombs also fell on buildings north of Acroma, where fires broke out. Motor transport on the Acroma-El Gazala Road was heavily attacked Sunday night. Considerable damage was caused.

Derna and Bengazi also were raided. In Tripolitania, our planes raided the aldrome at Castel Benito. Fires followed the attack on the previous day. During an attack on objectives at Homs, direct hits were scored on barrack blocks and sheds.

In fighter combats over the battle area in Libya yesterday, two JU-87s, two Macchi C-200s, one G-50 and one Macchi C-202 were shot down by our aircraft. Other Italian and German aircraft were severely damaged.

Objectives at Naples were again successfully attacked Saturday night. Explosions and fires were seen near the royal arsenal, railway marshaling yards and docks.

From these and other operations, eight of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Strong forces of aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Western Germany last night. The railway town of Aachen, which was the principal objective, was heavily attacked. The docks at Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkerque and Brest were also attacked.

Fighter Command aircraft on offensive patrols over enemy airdromes destroyed an enemy bomber.

Four aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following:

Early last night a few enemy aircraft flew over coastal districts of Eastern and Southwest England. Bombs which were dropped at one place in Eastern England injured a small number of people and caused some damage.

Russian

DEC 9 1941

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Distributed by The Associated Press)—The Moscow radio today broadcast this communiqué by the Soviet Information Bureau:

During the night of Dec. 7-8 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

The Moscow radio broadcast the following tonight:

During Dec. 8 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On several sectors of the Western Front our units in counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on German man power and equipment and forced the enemy out of several localities.

On Dec. 8 we destroyed forty-four German planes. Our losses were eleven planes. On Dec. 7 near Moscow we brought down eleven German planes instead of five as previously reported.

Our ships in the Black sea sank an enemy transport of 4,000 tons.

On Dec. 7 our air force destroyed and damaged 128 German tanks, 940 trucks with supplies and troops, nineteen field and anti-aircraft guns, more than 200 carts and twelve fuel-tank lorries and dispersed and annihilated more than three regiments of infantry.

Our units operating on one sector of the Western Front during six days of fighting destroyed thirty-six tanks, 119 trucks with military supplies, 166 motor cycles, seventeen field guns, fifteen mortars, eight heavy machine guns, eight anti-tank guns and eight motor cars.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—The High Command issued this communiqué today from "the Fuehrer's headquarters":

The continuation of operations and the manner of the war's conduct in the east from now on will be dictated by Winter. On the vast areas of the east front only local activities are taking place.

An enemy landing attempt on the western coast of Crimea was frustrated.

In the Donets basin, attacks by German and Italian troops resulted in further progress.

Outside Leningrad the opponent continued vain attempts to break out.

The air force, despite bad weather, made heavy attacks on Soviet troops, tank concentrations and field fortifications. The enemy again suffered high losses in men, heavy weapons and rolling stock. Rail lines leading to Moscow were destroyed by many planes in bomb attacks.

In the waters around England a medium-size merchantmen was damaged by a bomb northeast of Aberdeen during the day.

Night raids by the air force were directed against port facilities of the east coast and southwest of the isle.

Heavy fighting is continuing in North Africa. In Tobruk Harbor artillery positions of the enemy were bombed by bombs of the heaviest calibers day and night.

German combat planes so badly damaged a large British troop transport off the North African coast that its loss is apparent. A light British cruiser was hit by a bomb.

Three British bombers were downed in the course of ineffective air raids on several communities of Western Germany and occupied western areas last night.

DEC 10 1941

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the Marmarica Desert fighting that flared up again Dec. 5 in the Bir el-Gobi zone continued yesterday. During it Italian and German forces, with effective counter-attacks, forced British troops to retreat with losses.

On the Tobruk front ineffective thrusts by enemy tanks against positions of the Brescia Division were reported. On the Solum front an attempted tank attack against strongholds of the Savona Division was repulsed, anti-aircraft defenses shooting down a British plane in flames.

Axis air formations attacked concentrations of enemy motor vehicles and mechanized detachments east and southeast of Bir el-Gobi, as well as the railroad terminus at Abu Feidan, south of Sidi Barrani. They also bombed port works and ships at anchor at Tobruk, seriously damaging a large steamer and causing fires among the docks.

German fighter craft shot down seven enemy planes. Our fighters sustained various air fight shooting down three planes, i

cluding a Beau fighter, whose crew was taken prisoner, and machine-gunning other planes. One enemy plane was shot down by anti-aircraft defenses at Buerat el-Hsun and the crew members were captured.

British planes carried out raids on several places in Sicily with slight damage and only one person was injured. Several planes intercepted by our fighters were repeatedly hit and one fell.

German bombers attacked British naval units in the Central Mediterranean. A cruiser was hit squarely by a large bomb.

Japan's Entrance in War Is Gamble of Desperation Making World War II Real

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

DEC 9 1941

As I was making my way to the office in the early morning hours today my friend, the mild-mannered young policeman on point duty, informed me in no uncertain tones that he was damned-well going to join up to fight the Japs—and so, I take it, speaks the spirit of all America.

We no longer have to hunt a name for the conflict which was whelped in Eastern Europe just over two years ago—it's the Second World War at last.

All the great powers now are officially involved, and most of the smaller nations.

It may be that the Nipponese have done this thing on their own initiative, but ipso facto they come under the overlordship of the German Fuehrer as part of his fighting machine. The lines are clearly drawn. It's a world-wide battle to a finish between the Axis and the Allies, and the United States is one of the Allies.

The Japanese adventure looks like a very desperate gamble for a nation which not only is poorly equipped but is absolutely isolated from its Axis partners. Still, the line of reasoning which has impelled this onslaught is not hard to follow.

Acceptance of the American terms would mean that Japan must abandon her conquests, give up her cherished program for territorial expansion by force and abandon establishment of absolute hegemony over the Far East. She figures that she can't lose much more than that in material things by fighting it out, and if Hitler should win she also would have achieved her ambitions—provided she could handle the Fuehrer.

However, unless the signs are wrong, the Axis isn't likely to win the war. So while there may be some who wish that our own Commodore Perry hadn't dug the Japanese out of their primitive isolation 90 years ago, there can be few who doubt that we can put them back where they came from.

It is too early to estimate the exact nature of the war which we have on our hands. Much will depend on whether Russia comes in against her old enemy promptly. The Reds have a marvelous opportunity right now to unleash some terrific air-raids against Japan with their Vladivostok fleet, which is only 600 miles away.

An assault with incendiary bombs against the flimsily built cities of the island empire likely would be devastating. Japan has lived in terror of this for years, and now is Russia's chance. It isn't a particularly nice operation to contemplate, but the Japanese have been handing out this sort of thing to the Chinese for years—reportedly bombed and machine-gunned civilians in Hawaii yesterday, for that matter.

The Pacific war will create a fresh threat against the British Isles. If Hitler ever attempts his invasion it will be while big fleets of the American and British navies are engaged in the Far East and the defense of England has thus been weakened. The weather now over the Channel is bad, but four months will bring us to the spring again.

There is another danger spot, and that's the Middle East. The Japanese threat to Burma is calculated to force the British to defend it with troops withdrawn from the Middle East. That might give Hitler his chance to drive down through the Caucasus or Turkey.

This creates an additional reason to my mind why the British will be calling on us for an expeditionary land force for the Middle East before long.

What effect will America's engagement in war in the Orient have on the European conflict?

It may prove to be a blessing in disguise for the Allies, as previously remarked in this column. Preservation of Russia has become vital for the Allied cause and it may easily be that the United States could make no greater contribution than to keep the Japanese off the Soviet back. Anyway, the Japs have got to be dealt with.

One suspects that we have got to hear some harsh news before many hours. We already know that some of our fighting men and civilians have been killed, and the enemy is claiming heavy blows against our Navy. Still, that is war and we must steel ourselves to face it.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO AND BERLIN RADIOS REPEATEDLY BROADCAST TODAY JAPAN'S COMMUNIQUE CLAIMING THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND SEVERE DAMAGE TO EIGHT OTHER U.S. WARSHIPS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LISTENING POST REPORTED.

THE DOMEI TRANSMISSION FROM TOKYO FIRST WAS HEARD AT 8:10 A.M., E.S.T. THE COMMUNIQUE WAS REPEATED AT 9 A.M., 9:30, 10:00, 10:20, AND 11:30.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST A ROUNDABOUT REPORT TONIGHT QUOTING SHANGHAI SOURCES THAT THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT BANGKOK ANNOUNCED A BRITISH ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE THAILAND (SIAM) BORDER FROM BURMA HAD BEEN REPULSED. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE REPORTED PRESENCE OF AN UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL AND 50 PLANES APPROACHING SAN FRANCISCO LAST NIGHT RESULTED IN BLACKING OUT OF CBS STATIONS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND NORTHWESTERN COAST AREAS, CBS ANNOUNCED HERE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-A CBS ANNOUNCER IN A SAN FRANCISCO BROADCAST NOT HEARD ON THE PACIFIC COAST SAID TONIGHT THE FOURTH INTERCEPTOR COMMAND OF THE U.S. AIR CORPS THERE "HAS JUST ANNOUNCED THE BLACK-OUT AND ALARM WAS A SURPRISE TEST."

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS WITHHELD FROM CBS' PACIFIC COAST NETWORK, WAS TRANSMITTED BY LONG LINE TO THE EASTERN NETWORK.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-NBC ANNOUNCED THE SECOND ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL SOUNDED IN SAN FRANCISCO TONIGHT AND THAT RADIO STATIONS WERE EXPECTED TO RESUME BROADCASTING SHORTLY. THIS WAS AT 11:48 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT A REPORT CREDITED TO DOMEI SAYING THAT JAPANESE AIR RAIDERS HAD BLOWN UP "A NUMBER" OF OIL TANKS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT THE POPULATION OF MANILA WAS TRYING TO FLEE THE CITY IN PANIC.

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UX311PES

30.8.4 — 13413

30.R.4 — 13413

NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-AT LEAST 290 CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED AFTER TWO AIR RAIDS ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BY HIGH-FLYING JAPANESE PLANES, THOMAS WORTHEN, CBS CORRESPONDENT IN MANILA, SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM THAT CITY.

M646AES

NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THE ISLAND OF PALAWAN, IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAD BEEN BOMBED. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

M727AES

SINGAPORE, DEC 8-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ABOUT 8 P.M. (8.A.M., E.S.T.) SAID THAT THE RAF WAS DELIVERING EXTENSIVE AERIAL COUNTER-BLOWS AGAINST JAPANESE TRANSPORTS ATTEMPTING TO LAND TROOPS IN NORTHERN MALAYA.

UX407PES

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.9-(PICKED UP FROM OFFICIAL RADIO BY AP)-DOMEI SAID TODAY IT WAS "UNDERSTOOD JAPANESE FORCES HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN 300 AMERICAN PLANES, INCLUDING 200 IN DOGFIGHTS AND ON THE GROUND IN HAWAII.

THE REMAINDER, IT SAID, WERE "BELIEVED" DESTROYED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

OF THE TOTAL THE NEWS AGENCY SAID 30 WERE FORTRESS PLANES AND 30 LONG-RANGE BOMBERS.

DEC 9 - 1941

WM919PES

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC. 9-(OFFICIAL RADIO PICKED UP BY AP)-DOMEI SAID TODAY ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA, HAD ORDERED BLACKOUTS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COLONY BEGINNING AT 6 O'CLOCK EACH NIGHT.

----- DEC 9 - 1941

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC. 9-(PICKED UP FROM OFFICIAL RADIO BY AP)-DOMEI REPORTED FROM HSINKING TODAY THAT PREMIER CHANG CHING-HUI OF JAPANESE-DOMINATED MANCHUKUO ANNOUNCED HIS 43,000,000 PEOPLE "WILL STAND BY JAPAN."

OTTAWA, DEC.8-(AP)-CANADA, NOW AT WAR WITH JAPAN, QUIETLY PUT INTO OPERATION TODAY HER PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE PLANS, AND OBSERVERS SAW A POSSIBILITY THAT RESERVE ARMY FORMATIONS WOULD BE CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

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DEFENSE MINISTERS REMAINED SILENT, BUT MAJ.-GEN. R.O. ALEXANDER, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND, WAS EXPECTED TO TELL OFFICERS OF RESERVE BATTALIONS TO MOBILIZE THEIR MEN.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT CANADA COULD IMMEDIATELY MUSTER ABOUT 300,000 MEN, EITHER FULLY OR PARTLY TRAINED. THE DOMINION ALREADY HAS ABOUT 200,000 MEN OF ALL SERVICES ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITHIN CANADA.

WM1107PES

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, DEC. 8-(AP)-EL SALVADOR DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN TODAY BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONGRESS, ADDING ITS NAME TO A GROWING LIST OF LATIN AMERICAN ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TA400PES

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA CABINET DISCUSSED THE PACIFIC WAR SITUATION TODAY AND THIS DOMINION WAS EXPECTED TO JOIN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IN A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN SHORTLY.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WOULD JOIN IN THE EMPIRE WAR DECLARATIONS AGAINST FINLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

DEC 9- 1941

1140AES

BERLIN, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY HANDED THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EMBASSIES AND THE LEGATIONS OF CANADA AND AUSTRALIA THE FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR AND REQUESTED THAT THEIR DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONS CEASE IMMEDIATELY, DNB REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO.

THEY WERE ASSURED THAT, IN ACCORD WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, ALL MEASURES FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THEIR NATIONALS WOULD BE TAKEN, DNB SAID.

JR556AES

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, DEC 8-(AP)-HAITI JOINED THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS TODAY WHICH HAVE DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN AND PLEDGED THE UNITED STATES ITS FULL ASSISTANCE.

(A267CQ)

ED110PES

BULLETIN

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC.8-(AP)-COLOMBIA BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TONIGHT WITH JAPAN.

WM915PES

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 8-(AP)-BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA TONIGHT ADVOCATED THE CALLING OF A CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DECIDE ON POLICIES IN VIEW OF THE JAPANESE-UNITED STATES WAR.

DEC 9- 1941

JS557PES

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC.8-(AP)-A PLATOON OF NATIONAL POLICE WAS ASSIGNED TO DUTY AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TODAY AFTER A NOON-TIME CROWD OF COLOMBIANS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST JAPAN, SHOUTING FOR COLOMBIAN SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, DEC.8-(AP)-THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ORDERED NAVAL MEASURES TO PROTECT THE COAST AND THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

WM630PES

SANTIAGO, CHILE, DEC.8-(AP)-CHILE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES HAD ACCEPTED HER SUGGESTION FOR A CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO CONFRONT THE GRAVE NEW CHALLENGE OF JAPAN IN THE PACIFIC.

SANTIAGO, - ADD CHILEAN-UNITED STATES X X X IN THE PACIFIC.
THE CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:
"THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CREATED BY THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THE CASE HAS ARRIVED FOR A COMMON ADVISORY FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 15 APPROVED IN HAVANA IN 1940.

DEC 9- 1941

"TO THIS PURPOSE FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN ROSSETTI FORMULATED PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS ON DEC. 7 AND HAS RECEIVED A COMPLETELY FAVORABLE ANSWER FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

30.84 — 13415

30.RA — 13415

VANCOUVER, B.C., DEC.8-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE ROUNDED UP THE ENTIRE JAPANESE-OPERATED FISHING FLEET ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST TODAY AND CLOSED ALL JAPANESE-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS AND SCHOOLS.

A COASTWISE BLACKOUT ORDER WAS BEING DRAWN UP. AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT FIVE FIVE-SECOND WHISTLE BLASTS WOULD ANNOUNCE AN AIR RAID WARNING..

(MORE)

WX1018PES

DEC 9 1941

WINNIPEG, DEC. 8-(AP)-ALL ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN RADIO STATIONS SHUT DOWN TONIGHT AT 10 P.M.. MST. (MIDNIGHT, EST) ON ORDERS FROM THE WESTERN AIR COMMAND.

VICTORIA, B.C., DEC 8-(AP)-A COMPLETE BLACKOUT OF COASTAL BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE LOWER MAINLAND WAS ORDERED TONIGHT BECAUSE "THE WAR SITUATION IS SUCH THAT AN ATTACK BY JAPANESE FORCES ON THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST IS IMMINENT."

ALL MOTOR TRAFFIC ON VICTORIA STREETS WAS HALTED AT 6 P.M. BY NAVAL POLICEMEN. DRIVERS WERE TOLD TO GO HOME.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN ON ORDER OF MAYOR ANDREW MCGAVIN.

THE BLACKOUT ORDER WAS ANNOUNCED BY WESTERN AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS HERE AND FOLLOWED SHORTLY A SIMILAR ORDER FOR THE STATES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

THE ORDER READ:

"ATTENTION ALL CITIZENS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

"THE WAR SITUATION IS SUCH THAT AN ATTACK BY JAPANESE FORCES ON THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST IS IMMINENT AND THEREFORE ON ADVICE OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS FOR A COMPLETE BLACKOUT OF LIGHTS AND COMMUNICATIONS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND AND THE WHOLE COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE LOWER MAINLAND FROM DUSK TO DAWN UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE."

DEC 9 1941

WM1016PES

HAVANA--FIRST ADD AXIS X X X 48 HOURS.

THE SPEAKER WAS GUSTAVO GUTIERREZ.

FOLLOWING HIM, LAZARO PENA, SECRETARY OF THE LABOR CONFEDERATION OF CUBA, COMPRISING 200,000 WORKERS, SAID THEY WERE READY TO GIVE THEIR LIVES IN DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT AND THE UNITED STATES.

SHOUTING FIERY ANTI-AXIS SLOGANS, DEMONSTRATORS RIPPED THE SPANISH FLAG FROM TWO DOWNTOWN CLUBS AND ANOTHER AT RANCHUELO, SANT CLARA PROVINCE.

DEC 9, 1941

"DEATH TO FASCISM, DEATH TO NAZIISM, DEATH TO THE FALANGE," SHOUTED 300 YOUTHS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF HAVANA.

BOTH DEMONSTRATIONS FOLLOWED CHARGES THAT MEMBERS OF THE FALANGE, SPAIN'S DOMINANT POLITICAL PARTY, ARE CARRYING ON PROPAGANDA AND ESPIONAGE FOR THE AXIS.

WM1120PES

KUIBYSHEV--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN REACTION.

X X X AND LEGATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN RADIO CARRIED EXTENSIVE REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING UNDER WASHINGTON, LONDON AND TOKYO DATELINES, BUT EXPRESSED NO COMMENT.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT TELEPHONE EMPLOYES IN VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S SIBERIAN PORT NEAR JAPAN, HAD GONE ON 8-HOUR SHIFTS INSTEAD OF THE FORMER SIX.

DEC 9 1941

NEWSPAPERS CARRIED NO EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN SITUATION.

U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WALTER THURSTON VISITED THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, AND CALLED AT THE CHINESE EMBASSY. AMERICAN MILITARY MEN DONNED THEIR UNIFORMS, AS IS THE CUSTOM WITH A NATION AT WAR.

WM1122PES

UNDATED LANGLEY SIDEBAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PLANE-CARRYING U.S.S. LANGLEY, REPORTED DAMAGED BY JAPANESE AIR ATTACK IN THE REMOTE AND UNDEVELOPED BAY OF MALALAG, IN THE PHILIPPINES, BEGAN HER CAREER IN THE U.S. NAVY 29 YEARS AGO IN THE HUMBLE ROLE OF COAL-CARRIER FOR THE BATTLEWAGONS.

TECHNICALLY AN AIRCRAFT TENDER NOW AS A RESULT OF RECLASSIFICATION IN 1937, SHE WAS LAUNCHED AUG.24, 1912, AS THE COLLIER JUPITER AND WORKED AT HER GRIMY TASK WITH THE FLEET UNTIL 1920 WHEN THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF MAKING HER A MOTHER SHIP FOR THE POST-WAR, SEA-GOING AIRPLANES.

ALTHOUGH NATURALLY SOMETHING OF A MAKESHIFT CONTRAPTION, THE LANGLEY PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE NAVY'S LONG EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TEAMING OF AIR AND SEA POWER WHICH IS HAVING ITS FIRST GREAT APPLICATION IN THE NEW WAR OF THE PACIFIC.

TOO, FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THE JUPITER WAS A GUINEA PIG OF NAVAL DOCTORING, FOR SHE WAS THE FIRST LARGE SHIP---11,050 TONS DISPLACEMENT--BUILT WITH ELECTRIC DRIVE AND A NEW REDUCING GEAR, INNOVATIONS OF PROPULSION FOUND SOUND ENOUGH FOR ADOPTION IN THE CAPITAL SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FIRST CONVERSION UNDERTAKEN IN 1920 TURNED THE JUPITER INTO AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AND THEN SEVEN YEARS LATER WITH ADDITIONAL ALTERATIONS SHE BECAME A TENDER, WITH DERRICKS TO HOIST HER SEAPLANES OVERSIDE FOR TAKEOFFS FROM THE WATER.

THUS REBUILT, THE LANGLEY WAS FAR DIFFERENT FROM ORDINARY CONCEPTION OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER SUCH AS THE RANGER AND THE NEWER HORNET AND WASP.

DEC 9 1941

WM1103PES

UNDATED BELLIGERENTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 9 1941

JAPAN STARTED IT WITH EXPLOSIVE ATTACKS ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC FOLLOWED BY THE DECLARATION OF WAR SUNDAY.

LITTLE MORE THAN 24 HOURS LATER THE FOLLOWING NATIONS HAD TAKEN UP JAPAN'S CHALLENGE WITH FORMAL WAR DECLARATIONS AGAINST NIPPON:

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, COSTA RICA, CANADA, ENGLAND, THE

30.24— 13417 \ 30.24— 13417

UNITED STATES, HAITI, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, FREE FRANCE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NICARAGUA, GUATEMALA. BESIDES THESE AUSTRALIA AND CHINA WERE AT WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

WITH SEVEN OF ITS 21 REPUBLICS AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA FORMALLY AT WAR ALREADY, ALL THE AMERICAS HAD EITHER JOINTED THE HOSTILITIES OR GIVEN NOTICE OF FULL CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY AGAINST THE AGGRESSOR.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY PLEDGED THE USE OF THEIR PORTS TO THE UNITED STATES BY DECLARING THIS COUNTRY A NON-BELLIGERENT AND CHILE ANNOUNCED WASHINGTON HAD ACCEPTED ITS PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE 21 REPUBLICS TO CONSIDER CONCERTED ACTION.

DEC 9 1941

MEXICO AND COLOMBIA BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN MONDAY NIGHT BUT IN MEXICO'S CASE IT DID NOT MEAN A DECLARATION OF WAR NECESSARILY WAS FORTHCOMING.

AELUO

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE CANCELLED ALL EXPORT AND TRANS-SHIPMENT LICENSES TODAY TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AND ALL FAR EASTERN PORTS WHERE TRADE MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO HER.

THE ORDER INCLUDED ALL OF CHINA EXCEPT BY WAY OF THE BURMA ROAD, THAILAND, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, PORTUGUESE MACAO AND TIMOR, JAPANESE-OCCUPIED KOREA AND MANCHUKUO, THE KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY AND THE MANDATED PACIFIC ISLANDS.

WD115PES

PARIS, OCCUPIED FRANCE, DEC. 8-(AP)-RAF RAIDERS KILLED 37 PERSONS AND INJURED 20 AT CALAIS EARLY TODAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

AS558PES

BERLIN, TUESDAY, DEC. 9-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS SANK FOUR BRITISH MERCHANTMEN OF 14,000 TONS IN A CONVOY OFF DUNDEE BETWEEN 6 P.M. AND 10:25 P.M. MONDAY, GERMAN MILITARY QUARTERS DECLARED TODAY.

IN ADDITION, A PROTECTING DESTROYER WAS SUNK BY A DIRECT BOMB HIT, THEY SAID.

DEC 9 1941

MA1018PES

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-ALL DEALINGS HERE IN TIN WERE SUSPENDED TODAY, PENDING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY. THE COMMITTEE ON THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE FIXED OFFICIAL TIN QUOTATIONS AT £259 BID, £260 ASKED FOR SPOT TIN, AND £262 BID, £263 ASKED FOR FUTURES. SETTLEMENT PRICE HAS BEEN FIXED AT £259 10S.

JS1007AES

HELSINKI, DEC. 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LEGATION TONIGHT FORWARDED TO THE FINNISH FOREIGN OFFICE NOTES FROM CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND DECLARING THAT THOSE COUNTRIES WERE AT WAR WITH FINLAND AS OF DEC. 7.

Leave Blank

ROOSEVELT SEES A LONG, WORLD-WIDE WAR; JAPANESE INVADE LUZON, FIGHT IN MALAYA; 'PHONY' TIP GIVES CITY 2 AIR RAID ALARMS

DEC 10 1941

Roosevelt Says U. S. Will Win War And Peace

DEC 10 1941

Sees Seven-Day-Week Needed For Fullest Production Of Army-Navy Weapons

Warns About Rumors

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP) — President Roosevelt warned the nation tonight that it is in for a long, hard war, against "crafty and powerful bandits" with Germany and Italy as much the enemies of the United States as is Japan.

But he emphatically denied Japan's boast that she had gained naval supremacy in the Pacific by her lightning stroke at Hawaii and he declared confidently:

"We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows."

Making his first report to the nation on the past and future of the conflict that has suddenly engulfed the country, the Chief Executive starkly acknowledged that Japan's initial successes have been extensive.

"Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action," he said, adding that the damage done at Pearl Harbor was "admittedly serious." And, he said, the people must be prepared at any time for an announcement that Guam, Wake and Midway Islands have been seized by the enemy.

But, on the other side of the war ledger he placed 18 months of preparation, assembly lines already producing a profusion of war materials, and of plans for doubling, and quadrupling that output. The latter included a seven-day week for the war industries, and the construction of new plants.

In addition, he balanced against the power and ruthlessness of the enemy, the determination of a united people, which, he said will be satisfied with nothing short of complete victory.

He spoke from the heavily guarded White House, his first talk with the nation since the Japanese attack of Sunday, with the exception of his terse request to Congress for a declaration of war.

Repeatedly, and with great emphasis, he spoke of Japan's relationships with Germany. The latter he accused of pushing Japan into the war with promises that she would become the master of the Pacific, and be given "a stranglehold on the West Coast of North, Central, and South America."

"Germany, Italy at War With U. S."

"Remember always," he solemnly warned, "that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia."

Repeatedly, the President asked the people not to accept wild rumors of successes or failures. To do that, he said, was to be deceived by the propaganda of the enemy. The government would give them all the facts that it could confirm provided that their revelation would not be of assistance to the enemy, he pledged.

"We are now in this war," he said. "We are all in it— all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories— the changing fortunes of war.

News Bad So Far

"So far the news has all been bad. We have suffered a serious set-back in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam, and Wake and Midway Islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

"The casualty lists of the first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible."

The Japanese claim to naval mastery in the Pacific was roundly denounced as a familiar Axis strategem.

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Wants Hide Facts

"This is an old trick of propaganda, which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis," the President said. "The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain."

He promised that facts would not be hidden from the country if the facts were known and if the enemy would not be helped by their disclosure.

He warned the press and radio they have no right to "deal out unconfirmed reports" in such way as to make people believe they are the truth.

As he had suggested at a press conference earlier in the day, Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the vital need for greatly expanding America's industrial strength and capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

Seven-Day Week

This is to be done by stepping up the present production program, "by working on a seven-day week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials," and by building new plants, enlarging old ones and using many small ones for war needs.

Declaring he was about to say that sacrifices for all lay ahead, the Chief Executive said it was incorrect to use that word as the United States does not consider it a sacrifice to give one's best to the nation, fighting for existence and its future life.

It is a privilege rather than a sacrifice, he said, for the people to pay more taxes, buy more bonds, forego extra profits, and work longer or harder.

Mr. Roosevelt declared flatly that the government had known that for weeks Germany "has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came."

Japan, he said, was promised perpetual and complete control of the whole Pacific area, including "a stranglehold on the West Coast of North, Central, and South America."

Germany and Japan, he declared, are conducting military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan.

The President admonished his countrymen:

"Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia.

"And Germany puts all the other republics of the Americas into the

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category of enemies."

America expects to eliminate the danger to the world from Japan, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, but "it would serve us ill if we accomplished that, and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini."

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Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race, the President said.

Recalls Friendship

He spoke of long years of friendship which the United States had had with Japan and of patient efforts to achieve an honorable and fair peace in the Pacific.

But for the past 10 years, he said, Japan's course in Asia had paralleled that of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa.

"Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world and all the oceans are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield."

He told how, without warning Japan invaded Manchukuo in 1931, Italy invaded Ethiopia four years later, and then described the Axis occupations and invasions one by one of other countries starting with Austria in 1938.

"And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand — and the United States — without warning," he said.

"It is all of one pattern."

Casualties to Be Large

The President said casualty lists for the first few days of the war with Japan would be large and that the families of these people would be advised as quickly as possible.

He had insufficient information, he continued, to state the exact damage done to the nation's fighting ships in Sunday's bombing of Pearl Harbor, although admittedly "The damage is serious."

It can not be said how serious, he added, until it is known how much of the damage can be repaired and how quickly the repairs can be made.

Of necessity, the Chief Executive went on, there must be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations, but facts will not be concealed if they are known to be facts and revealing them will not aid the nation's foes.

No one has a right to spread unconfirmed reports, he emphasized.

The lives of fighting men and the nation's entire future depend on the manner in which "each and everyone of us fulfills his obligation to our country."

Going back to review events of the past year and a half, since the fall of France, the President contended that the country gained "precious months," to prepare against attack by sending huge quantities of war supplies to the nations able to resist Axis aggression.

"Our policy," he said, "rested on the fundamental truth that the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country. That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American assembly lines of production.

"Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, of shells and equipment—that is what these 18 months have given us.

"But it is all only a beginning of what has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits.

"The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and aaginst all the rest of the hemisphere."

The nation was warned that it would be not only a long war but also a hard one, and on this basis the government was laying all its plans.

He said that "we shall need and demand," money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production.

Reemphasizing his view that the lend-lease program must continue, Mr. Roosevelt said production must not be for our own forces alone, but to reinforce other armies, navies, and sky fleets fighting Nazis and the war lords of Japan throughout the world.

Highlights Of F. D. R. Address

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Highlights of President Roosevelt's broadcast tonight:

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States.

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history.

We have suffered a serious set-back in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously.

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We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

Your government has decided on two broad policies. The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials. The second is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

At present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals of many kinds for civilian use. We shall have to give up many things entirely.

The United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete.

Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence need feel anything but pride in our patience and our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

Parallel To Axis

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The course that Japan has followed for the past ten years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and Africa. Today it has become far more than a parallel. It is collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchoukuo—without warning.

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia—without warning.

In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czecho-Slovakia—without warning.

Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning.

In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece—without warning.

In 1941, the Axis powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning.

In 1941, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning.

And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.

It is all of one pattern.

"In All The Way"

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories—the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has all been bad.

We have suffered a serious setback in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of the Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The casualty lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

Trust In Stamina

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This Government will put its trust in the stamina of the American people, and will give the facts to the public as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled: First, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime. They have to be examined and appraised.

As an example, I can tell you frankly that until further surveys are made, I have not sufficient information to state the exact damage which has been done to our naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. Admittedly the damage is serious. But no one can say how serious, until we know how much of this damage can be repaired and how quickly the necessary repairs can be made.

I cite as another example a statement made on Sunday night that a Japanese carrier had been located and sunk off the Canal Zone. And when you hear statements that are attributed to what they call "an authoritative source," you can be reasonably sure that under these war circumstances the "authoritative source" was not any person in authority.

Traced To Enemy

Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis.

The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will our people.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication must be greatly restricted in wartime. It is not possible to receive full, speedy, accurate reports from distant areas of combat.

This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of radio it is often impossible for the commanders of various units to report their activities by radio, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy, and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

Will Not Hide Facts

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations—all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people—I say this: You have a most grave responsibility to the nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But—in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources—you have no right to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation

Text Of President's Address To The Nation

DEC 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address tonight follows:

The sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the long-standing peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk, American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault.

Treachery Is Detailed

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan eighty-eight years ago. It ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the Secretary of State last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces and our citizens.

to our country.

Now a word about the recent past—and the future.

A year and a half has elapsed since the fall of France, when the whole world first realized the mechanized might which the Axis nations had been building for so many years.

America has used that year and a half to great advantage. Knowing that the attack might reach us in all too short a time, we immediately began greatly to increase our industrial strength and our capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

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Time Gained Cited

Precious months were gained by sending vast quantities of our war material to the nations of the world still able to resist Axis aggression. Our policy rested on the fundamental truth that the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country.

That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American assembly lines of production.

Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, of shells and equipment—that is what these eighteen months have given us.

But it is all only a beginning of what has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. That is the basis on which we now lay all our plans. That is the yardstick by which we measure that we shall need the demand; money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production — ever increasing.

The production must be not only for our own army and navy and air forces. It must reinforce the other armies and navies and air forces fighting the Nazis and the war lords of Japan throughout the Americas and the world.

Two Broad Policies

I have been working today on the subject of production. Your Government has decided on two broad policies.

The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

The second policy, now being put into form, is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, by adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

Over the hard road of the past months, we have at times met obstacles and difficulties, divisions and disputes, indifference and callousness. That is now all past—and, I am sure, forgotten.

The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the people who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

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On the road ahead there lies hard work—grueling work—day and night, every hour and every minute.

As To Sacrifice

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our nation, when the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the army or the navy of the United States. Rather is it a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice for the industrialist or the wage-earner, the farmer or the shopkeeper, the trainman or the doctor, to pay more taxes, to buy more bonds, to forego extra profits, to work longer or harder at the task for which he is best fitted. Rather it is a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing without.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal articles of food. There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us.

There will be a clear and definite shortage of metals of many kinds for civilian use, for the very good reason that in our increased program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal metals which during the past year have gone into articles for civilian use. We shall have to give up many things entirely.

Confidence In People

I am sure that the people in every part of the nation are prepared in their individual living to win this war. I am sure they will cheerfully help to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things they are asked to give up.

I am sure that they will retain all those great spiritual things without which we cannot win through.

I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past few days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we all have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

Ocean No Barrier

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not immune from severe attack—that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on any map.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came.

She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area—and that means not only the Far East, not only all of the islands in the Pacific, but also a stranglehold on the west coast of North, Central and South America.

Joint Axis Plan

We also know that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan considers all peoples and nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. That is why the American people must realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy.

We must realize, for example, that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya; that any German success against the Caucasus is inevitably an assistance to Japan in her operations against the Dutch East Indies; that a German attack against Algiers or Morocco opens the way to a German attack against South America.

On the other side of the picture, we must learn to know that guerrilla warfare against the Germans in Serbia helps us; that a successful Russian offensive against the Germans helps us, and that British successes on land or sea in any part of the world strengthen our hands.

Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain and Russia. And Germany puts all the other republics of the Americas into the category of enemies. The people of the hemisphere can be honored by that.

Destruction Not Aim

The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the dark hours of this day—and through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side.

Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under God.

BOMB HITS CLAIMED

Japanese Announce That Repulse and Prince of Wales Are Destroyed

DEC 10 1941

TELL OF CLASH AT SEA

200 Merchant Vessels, U. S. Army Transport Reported Seized

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 10—Reuters [British news agency] reported today that a Japanese communiqué issued in Tokyo claimed that the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse had been sunk.

The communiqué, Reuters said, reported that the warships were sunk off the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. It attributed the sinkings to the Japanese Air Force.

The battle cruiser Repulse is a vessel of 32,000 tons, completed in 1916. Her normal complement is between 1,181 and 1,205 men.

The battleship Prince of Wales, which was launched in 1939, is one of the Royal Navy's newest vessels and went to Singapore shortly before Japan declared war on Great Britain and the United States.

British sources, in accordance with their usual policy, refused comment immediately on the Japanese claims.

The text of the Japanese communiqué said:

"The British Far Eastern Fleet was sighted off the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula at 11:30 o'clock this morning and Japanese aircraft immediately went into action.

"The Repulse was sunk instantly by bomb hits at 14:29 [2:29 P. M.].

"The Prince of Wales was hit and listed to starboard as a result of direct hits.

"She attempted to escape but at 14:50 [2:50 P. M.] she received additional hits and was sunk."

TRANSPORT SUNK, 200 OTHER SHIPS SEIZED, JAPS SAY

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Tokyo Asserts Nippon Has Now Won Pacific Naval Supremacy

Destruction of Important Facilities at American Air Base Near Manila Claimed

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 10—(Official radio pickup)—The Navy section of imperial headquarters claimed today that a Japanese submarine had sunk an unidentified 15,000-ton American transport in Manila Bay and had seized a British armed merchantman south of Hong Kong.

At the same time, the Domei news agency reported that Japanese forces had succeeded in landing at certain points north of Manila despite resistance of Philippine forces.

Earlier, the Japanese claimed to have swept up and captured more than 200 merchant ships of "enemy nationalities" along the China coast and in the Whangpoo River—including the 10,509-ton American liner President Harrison—and at the same time reported an extension of the Pacific offensive.

(German dispatches attributed to the Japanese army spokesman at Shanghai a claim that Japanese troops had landed in the Philippines without losses to themselves and also had landed on Britain's Malay Peninsula and in nearby Thailand without casualties.

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(Just where in the Philippines the landing was claimed was not stated. There had been previous reports, however, that the Japanese had seized Lubang Island, some 50 miles off the entrance to Manila Bay.)

Says Japan Now Superior

A spokesman for the Japanese navy ministry asserted that already the balance of American-Japanese sea power had been changed to favor Japan and that attacks thus far delivered had "completely shattered all naval strategy popularized by United States naval experts."

Speaking of alleged American plans for encirclement of Japan, he added that Washington had miscalculated Japan's strength, and "the fruit of this irresponsible estimate has been to deprive America of the very foundation—naval superiority—of its hopes of obstructing and frustrating the natural growth of the Japanese empire."

(In spite of all these generalities there had been up to Tuesday night, Japanese time, no claim to a specific victory over any American ship or squadron beyond those that had been made on Monday.)

Claim Air Base Blasted

Actions claimed by the Japanese naval and military authorities included these:

That Japanese bombers had delivered a mass attack on Nichol's Field, the United States air base near Manila, in which "important air facilities" had been destroyed.

That Japanese warships had shelled Midway Island, a U. S. possession about 1,400 miles west of Honolulu, and had set aflame certain hangars and oil stores.

That nine planes had been shot down by the Japanese in attacks on Wake Island.

That Japanese troops have occupied "an important strategic point" in North Malaya.

That Japanese air and land forces had begun this morning an attack

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upon what was described as the area of Singapore, and that many British planes had been destroyed at their Malaya bases.

(The expression "the area of Singapore" referred so far as could be learned simply to fighting in northern Malaya some 300 miles away from that great base. That fighting had been reported by the British as heavy and inconclusive.)

Bangkok Occupied

That two contingents of Japanese troops had accomplished the occupation of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, under the new Japanese-Thailand agreement for holding that country "against the democracies."

(Scraps of information from other sources included these:

(A Berlin broadcast stated that the Japanese had arrived in central Thailand while from the northern section of that country they had opened an attack intended to cut the Burma Road.

(The Rome radio claimed that the Japanese had landed in North Borneo, site of a British naval base and a strategic area along the sea routes from the great American base at Manila to the allied Dutch East Indies.)

Of the Chinese front, the official Japanese news agency Domei reported that Chinese troops concentrated in southwestern Kwangtung province for an attack on Indo-China (where Japanese troops stand in force) had been dive-bombed.

Prize Courts Established

It was Domei also that reported seizure of more than 200 vessels along the China coast and in the Whangpoo River. Among those identified, aside from the President Harrison, were the 3,000-ton Panamanian ship Carrier and the 2,698-ton British ship Mary Moller.

The establishment of prize courts to consider the disposition of the captured ships was approved by the cabinet.

Apparently referring to Central and South American republics, the spokesman said the navy had no intention to act against "countries which understand our motives and are ready to refrain from hostile acts against us."

The United States and Britain, he added, were Japan's frontal enemies.

—

Shipping circles in New York said that the Panamanian ship reported captured by the Japanese in Chinese waters was the 3,365-ton Norse Carrier, a collier used to supply Shanghai with coal before the war.

A former American vessel, the ship was built at Quincy, Mass., in 1913 and was then named the Frieda.

U. S. Naval Strategy Smashed by Attacks, Japanese Claim

Widening Scope and Increasing Tempo of War Reported by Tokio

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (Official Broadcast Relayed by Radio-up), Dec. 9.—Great initial successes and a widening scope and increasing tempo of Japan's air, land and sea war of the Pacific with the United States and Britain were reported by the Japanese today.

A Navy Ministry spokesman declared the Japanese Navy already had landed blows which had changed the old balance of American and Japanese sea power to such an extent as to nullify President Roosevelt's "high pressure Eastern policy."

The achievements of the Japanese Navy, he declared, had "completely shattered all naval strategy popularized by United States naval experts."

Mr. Roosevelt's program of encircling Japan had been based on a miscalculation of Japan's strength, he added. "The fruit of this irresponsible estimate has been to deprive America of the very foundation—naval superiority—of its hopes of obstructing and frustrating the natural growth of the Japanese Empire."

The army announced that its bombers had hammered Nichols Field, United States air base near Manila in the Philippines, in a mass attack which demolished "important air facilities."

(Domei said today it was "understood" Japanese forces have destroyed more than 300 American planes, including 200 in dogfights and on the ground, in Hawaii.

(The remainder, it said, were "believed" destroyed in the Philippines.

(Of the total the news agency said 30 were fortress planes and 30 long-range bombers.)

A ring of Japanese warships which shelled tiny **Midway Island**, a United States possession 1,400 miles west of Honolulu, set hangars and fuel stores ablaze in a bombardment yesterday, a communique said.

(A Tokio broadcast heard by C. B. S. declared that Guam and Wake, two other United States stepping stones across the Pacific from Pearl Harbor to Manila, were now under the Japanese flag. The broadcast was heard last night, and there was no subsequent elaboration.)

The Japanese said they shot down nine planes in their attacks on Wake Island yesterday.

Singapore Attacked.

At the same time imperial headquarters announced that Japan's air and land forces began an attack on the area of Singapore this morning.

The announcement said the attack opened at 10:20 a.m. (8:20 p.m., E. S. T., Monday) and that many Japanese warplanes sweeping the skies had destroyed many British fighter planes at their Malaya bases.

Two contingents were reported by Domei to have completed occupation of Bangkok, Thailand capital, under terms of the new Japanese-Thailand agreement of protecting that country "against the democracies."

Domei said it was understood most British and Americans in Thailand were now in their legations, and said more than 100 Thais, including 40 police, were killed last night in a British attack on the frontier.

(A Berlin broadcast, heard in London, said the Japanese also had arrived in Central Thailand, and from the northern part of the country already were launching an attack to cut the Burma Road, presumably by a drive through Burma.

(The Rome radio also reported a Japanese landing in North Borneo. A British communique from Hong Kong announced the Japanese yesterday launched an attack on that stronghold at two places on the land side yesterday. The British were hurriedly demolishing bridges and railways to hinder any advance.

(Both Hong Kong and Manila reported air raids. Hong Kong said the alarms there were almost continuous. The Manila radio announced a raid was on there at 8:55 a.m., E. S. T.).

200 Vessels Seized.

The seizure of more than 200 vessels of "enemy nationalities," including the 10,509-ton American President Lines liner President Harrison, the 3,000-ton Panamanian vessel Carrier and the 2,698-ton British vessel Mary Moller, on the Chinese coast and in the Whangpoo river, at Shanghai, was announced in a domei dispatch.

The Cabinet approved a measure for establishing prize courts in Tokyo, Yokosuka and Sasebo to consider disposition of captured ships.

It was announced that Gen. Prince Naruhiko Higashi Kuni, 54, head of one of the collateral branches of the imperial family, had been appointed commander-in-chief of the home defense forces.

Saw Action At Nanking

The Prince is a former commander of Japanese troops in China which took Nanking in 1937.

(This step was in keeping with the army's practice of enlisting the prestige of the imperial family by naming princes to high commands. During most of the Manchurian and China wars imperial princes were chiefs of the army and navy general staffs.)

The Prince's chief of staff is Lieut. Gen. Asazaburo Kobayashi.

Domei said Japanese air squadrons dive-bombed Chinese barracks at Yamhsien, in Southwestern Kwantung Province, where troops had been concentrated for the purpose of attacking Indo-China, and had inflicted severe damage on the air field.

The navy spokesman, referring to Central and South American republics, said the navy harbored no intention of taking action against "countries which understand our motives and are ready to refrain from hostile acts against us."

Japan's frontal enemies are the United States and Britain, he said.

Used for War Material.

The President Harrison, one of the best known ships in the old Dollar Lines' round - the - world service, had been used to rush important war materials from the Far East to the United States. She continued in the round-the-world service after the European conflict began and brought hundreds of war refugees to New York. Rubber and tin comprised her principal cargo.

Built in 1921 at Camden, N. J., the Harrison was 502 feet long and formerly was named the Wolverine State. Her passenger capacity was 140 but this was increased to more than 200 when refugees began leaving the Near East and Italy.

On her last visit to New York she was under the command of Capt. D. Ward, U. S. N. R.

U. S. Liner Reported Captured After Chase of Seven Hours

President Harrison Stopped by Sandbar in Attempt to Escape Japanese—On Way to Evacuate Mariners.

The American President liner President Harrison, steaming northward to Chinwangtao to evacuate United States marines from Peiping and Tientsin, was captured by a Japanese destroyer after being chased for seven hours by a speedy Japanese liner, the Nagasaki Maru, the German radio declared today in a report from Shanghai.

The broadcast said that the President Harrison struck a sandbar in the Yangtze Estuary. She was first sighted by a Japanese plane and stopped on signal 110 miles off the mouth of the Yangtze, the report said, but attempted to escape when the plane left. The Nagasaki Maru took up the chase, however, and kept the liner in sight until the destroyer arrived on the scene.

Ground Lights Used To Guide Raiders; Two Alarm Aides Are Arrested For False Warnings

By The Associated Press

MANILA, P. I., Wednesday, Dec. 10—Two Japanese landings on this Philippine Island of Luzon were reported today by the Filipino constabulary, and an army spokesman announced, "All indications point to a heavy enemy attack with land troops supported by naval contingents and aircraft."

The army spokesman said the attack was "on north Luzon Island" but declined amplification.

The first report, by the Filipino constabulary, stated the landings were said to have been made in northern and western Luzon.

Fifth Column Bared

The announcement came soon after authorities had uncovered a fifth-columnist plot that set off two false air-raid alarms and pointed the way to military targets with lights on the ground while Japanese planes first were attacking the Philippines.

Other reports that the Japanese landing efforts had been made on Batan Island, between Luzon and the Japanese island of Formosa, and that they had full control of Lubang Island were still unconfirmed.

The army spokesman's answer to the only question raised at the brief conference, said there was no confirmation of reports that the body of a German pilot had been found among the casualties in Monday's raid on Zambales Province.

Despite a bright almost-full moon, no Japanese air attacks on the Philippines were reported overnight.

A few anti-aircraft shots were heard, and American planes droned steadily overhead on patrol, but there were no bombs.

Army authorities had expected the Japanese to take advantage of the favorable attacking weather.

Newspapers reported a single Japanese plane appeared over Davao but dropped no bombs, and residents of Lucena Tayabas reported American planes drove off three Japanese planes.

Evacuation of civilians was continuing today. Davao's entire rice supply was commandeered to prevent hoarding.

Two Alarms

Before midnight Tuesday, blacked-out Manila had two alarms declared officially to have been fraudulently turned on.

In reporting the two alarms fraudulent, Alfredo Eugenio, Philippine national air raid precautions head, announced the arrest of two workers and said two others were under surveillance. Their nationality was

TWO FORCES GAIN ENTRY ALONG BEACH

nvasion of Second Biggest Philippine Unit is Reported By Constabulary; Fifth Column Uncovered

not disclosed.

Signal Lights Used

Earlier a U. S. Army spokesmen had announced that "certain areas were marked out by light signals"—both flares and [illegible] the raids on Nichols Field, outside Manila, early Tuesday.

Early today U. S. Army night fighters were in the air, guarding the capital against direct assault.

Strict instructions were issued by Eugenio that no alarms be sounded unless the order came direct from the warden's office. He also said he would recommend that the Army take over the alarm system.

Last night, he said, the persons in charge of the sirens sounded the two false alarms upon receiving telephone calls from unidentified persons.

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Try to Spread Panic

He expressed the belief that fifth columnists hoped to cause panic among the uneducated masses by a multiplicity of alarms and to lull others into a feeling that the alarms were not worth heeding.

The first alarm Tuesday night sounded at 7:41 p. m. (6:41 a. m. EST) and the second occurred at 9:50 p. m. Each lasted about an hour, but no attacks followed.

American pilots and anti-aircraft crews were said to have stood up well under their first bombings and ground-strafing at Clark Field, 40 miles north of here.

"It was tough enough and we were glad when it ended," one gunner said, "but the next time we'll do better. Even when the bombs were raining down we kept noticing little things we were not doing right. These kinks are ironed out now.

"The next time we'll give 'em hell."

An American pilot expressed confidence that the U. S. flyers could take care of the Japanese fighter planes, which he said were heavily armed with 20 millimeter hub-firing cannon and numerous machine-guns.

German Aid Reported

The Japanese ground-strafing tactics, he said, indicated German tutelage if not actual German participation. Reports that a German flyer had been captured after parachuting out of a burning plane could not be confirmed.

An American aircraft gunner said rumors were afloat that some Germans had been shot down in Japanese planes, but, he asserted:

"The Japs we shot down were Japs."

Thus far the Japanese pilots were reported to have got decidely the worst of it in individual dog-fights over the islands.

The flyer who participated in yesterday's fighting said of the Japanese pilots:

"They got the first jump on us, but we're not over-impressed, and we certainly don't think they ar super men"

Nazi Material Found

Informed sources said today that the Japanese air force is using German equipment.

Participants in yesterday's air clash at Clark Field said they picked up and identified beyond question empty German-marked 20-millimeter shells fired by cannon-carrying Japanese pursuit planes.

American machine-gunners also shot a small spare gasoline tank bearing the name of a German manufacturer from the underside of a Japanese fighter.

Meanwhile an official Army announcement said material losses in planes as a result of Monday's air fighting over the Philippines were "heavy on both sides."

No figures were given.

It also was confirmed that a Japanese pilot shot down at Davao was killed while trying to escape.

25,000 Rounded

Still unverified was the report that Japanese troops now were in full control of Lubang Island southwest of Manila Bay, with the help of fifth columnists.

Thousands of Manila residents still were moving out of the capital to the countryside. Residents of the Paranaque area around Nichols Field especially were ordered to leave their homes since yesterday's Japanese attack which killed one American soldier and injured 12.

One Japanese civilian was shot in the shoulder when police said he sought to evade arrest. Some Japanese resistance also was reported in Davao, but the majority of the 25,000 Japanese already rounded up were said to have submitted peaceably. Some appeared voluntarily at concentration centers.

One thousand Japanese men were held up at Bilibid Prison in Manila, but their wives and children were released after questioning. Bankers, business men and newspaper correspondents were among those interned.

Japanese Consul Gen. Katsumi Nihro of Manila and Counsul Gen. Harukt Mori of Davao were allowed to remain at their homes under guard, but members of their staff were interned.

Treachery Feared in Manila.

Manila, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Manila underwent two false air raid alarms tonight and the National Air Raid Warden, Alfredo Eugenio, said he suspected a fifth-column conspiracy was the cause. Two air alarm workers were arrested and two others were under investigation.

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The warden said that the police were taking over the alarm system immediately, and he recommended that the United States take it over tomorrow.

An army spokesman said that Japanese flyers raiding the Manila area had been aided by light signals from the ground, marking out certain sections.

Military and civil officials are taking every precaution to arrest and punish those responsible for setting off flares, fireworks and other signals, the spokesman said.

At the same time an American flyer who participated in this morning's air battles said that the Japanese ground-strafing tactics indicated German instruction if not actual German participation in the fighting. The army said it could not verify a report that German flyers took part in the raids or that one German pilot who parachuted from a German plane had been captured.

25,000 Japanese Arrested.

Some resistance by Japanese residents in Manila and in the big Japanese community of Davao, on Mindanao Island, was reported as troops took some 25,000 Japanese into custody throughout the archipelago. One Japanese was shot in the shoulder while resisting arrest in Manila. The majority, however, submitted peacefully, some appearing voluntarily at concentration centers.

More than 1,000 men were held at the famous Bilibid prison in Manila.

During the radio blackout tonight the only programs heard, ironically were those of the Tokio and Formosa stations, blaring Japanese war songs and patriotic speeches.

Two villages adjacent to Nichols Field have been evacuated, all civilians being removed to an evacuation center in a nearby province.

The entire municipality of Paranque in which the airfield is located is to be evacuated by tomorrow. Scores of Americans and foreigners are leaving the fashionable suburb of Pasay, which is fairly close to the scene of last night's attack. A number of new fire stations were opened in thickly-settled parts of Manila. All firemen were equipped with gas masks and steel helmets.

The Philippines, target of repeated and widespread Japanese air raids, faced a new threat meanwhile as reports reached here that Japanese troops had seized Lubang Island about fifty miles off the entrance to Manila Bay.

Adding to the anxiety over this situation was the fear that the Japanese might effect a landing on the big island of Mindanao, where about 10,000 of the 25,000 Japanese settled in the Davao area were said to be armed and ready to co-operate with an invasion attempt.

One report said approximately 3,000 armed Japanese already were actively resisting Filipino authorities attempting to curb incipient fifth-column activities in Davao Province.

Reliable sources, authority for the reported seizure of Lubang, said the Japanese apparently had gained full control there with the aid of fifth columnists posing as fishermen.

Before the sudden Japanese onslaught Sunday morning against United States possessions in the Pacific, Japanese fishermen were known to have established themselves not only on Lubang, but on other islands farther south.

Lubang of Major Importance.

Control of Lubang would be of tremendous importance to the Japanese because of its dominating position southwest of Manila Bay and because it virtually controls waterways between the middle Philippine Archipelago and the China Sea.

Manila itself, which experienced three air-raid alarms during the night, was on the alert for a new thrust by Japanese air raiders against nearby strategic points.

(Globe Wireless in New York heard the Manila radio again reporting an air raid on Manila at 8:55 a.m., E. S. T., today.

(This apparently meant a second wave of Japanese raiders because the Manila radio had resumed its traffic after an earlier interruption because of air attack.

(Ford Wilkins, C. B. S. correspondent in Manila, said another air raid warning was in progress there at 8 a.m., E. S. T., when he broadcast. Just as he concluded he reported the all-clear had sounded, but he did not then know whether any bombs had been dropped and that Manila, up to then, "has not suffered greatly.")

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(A. C. B. S. reported said Manila was a "bad dream throughout yesterday and last night," with the final all clear sounding at 7 a.m.—6 p.m. E. S. T. Monday.)

Details Still Lacking.

Details still were lacking on the damage and casualties already caused by the Japanese raiders, but it was reported unofficially that there were at least 200 at Clark Field, military airdrome 40 miles north of the city. At least 150 other casualties were reported outside the immediate Manila area.

Japanese planes, which bombed Northern and Central Luzon yesterday, came in two waves, apparently from Southern Formosa. The first wave followed the eastward side of Luzon. Flying south, it bombed the Batan Islands off Northern Luzon, then Aparri, then an undisclosed point in Tarlac province, then Tuguegarao on the main highway from Manila to North Baguio, where nine were killed and 10 injured.

As the invaders neared Fort Stotsenburg and nearby Clark Field, American interceptors roared into the air and turned back the Japanese wave before it reached Manila.

The second wave of about 80 planes bombed Fort Stotsenburg and Clark Field after apparently coming down the China Sea coast from the north, probably from Formosa or the Island of Hainan. Two hundred soldiers were reported wounded and an undisclosed number were killed at Fort Stotsenburg.

One Soldier Killed.

The Army announced that one United States soldier was killed and 12 were injured today in a morning's pre-dawn raid on Nichols Field, near Manila.

The Army spokesman said 10 Japanese bombers raided Nichols Field, damaging one hangar and burning an officers' quarters.

The two soldiers wounded near Fort William McKinley were injured by a stray bomb, he declared.

Other sources also said that fort was not bombed but that some anti-aircraft guns had gone into action. Neither did bombs fall on the waterfront, they said, and reports that they had were the error of witnesses who mistook the attack on nearby Nichols Field for a bombardment of the breakwater sector.

Because Nichols Field is near crowded Panaque, that district will be evacuated, probably today, marking the first Army-sponsored exodus from Manila.

Alarm Lasts 4 Hours.

The Nichols Field air alarm lasted more than four hours—from 3:09 a.m. to 7:20 a.m. Because of the lapse of time, many Manilans, including some soldiers, thought the all-clear was a new alarm and there was a moment's flurry as the crews manned their guns. One anti-aircraft gun fired a single shot although no planes were visible.

Belated dispatches from the northern part of Luzon told how American pursuit planes had beaten off three separate daylight raids on western coastal areas yesterday after the Japanese had caused minor damage to air fields, bridges and buildings.

The Iba area on the Luzon coast, 35 miles northwest of Olongapo naval station and 70 miles northwest of Manila, also was reported heavily attacked yesterday, with casualties totaling 100 dead and many injured.

No Figures on Planes.

Army authorities did not give any figures on the number of Japanese raiders shot down or on American plane losses.

Unofficial reports, however, said four Japanese planes had been downed yesterday over Fort Stotsenburg, whose communications with Manila were cut off for a short time. Another raider was reported downed over Davao.

Observers feared the attacks on Davao might be a prelude to a more serious Japanese attempt to gain control of the sealanes leading southward to Borneo and the Netherlands Indies.

Heroism In Philippines

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 9 [illegible] at a Philippine airfield reported today that even in the excitement of battle with attacking Japanese planes they had time to note around them such acts of heroism as these, in the gunners' own words:

"One bird sat in the tail of a bomber on the ground and kept blazing away at those diving Japs. They shot the seat from under him and a wing off his plane, but he was still firing when they went away."

"A private in another grounded bomber kept his machine gun going until the gasoline tanks caught fire and got so hot he had to get out."

"A lieutenant in a pursuit plane got on a Jap's tail at 20,000 feet and rode him clear down into the ground."

These men said the Japanese planes were "plenty good and heavily armored," but that after the attack they had picked up several unexploded 20-mm. shells ejected from Japanese propeller-shaft cannon.

Langley Undamaged in Raid, Navy Announces in Manila

Manila, Dec. 9 (AP)—U. S. naval sources denied reports today that the seaplane tender Langley was bombed during a Japanese attack on Davao yesterday. They said the carrier was safe and carrying out routine duties.

Manila, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The office of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, said today that eighteen light and medium Japanese bombers attacked Guam at 8:45 A. M. yesterday and that half a dozen planes made a second attack at 2:45 P. M.

FIGHT RAGES FOR CONTROL OF AIRDROME

R. A. F. Roars Out To Meet Convoy Of 25 Enemy Troopships

Transports Escorted By Warships, Dive Bombers And Pursuit Craft

30.24 — 13423

30.24 — 13423

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 9—Britain and Japan tonight hurled reinforcements into the jungle battle of northeastern Malaya where heavy fighting raged for control of the important airdrome of Kota Bharu, only 400 miles from Singapore.

British bombers and fighter planes roared out over the Gulf of Siam to meet a Japanese convoy of twenty-five troop transports speeding south along conquered Thailand's coast in an attempt to land additional Japanese troops at Kota Bharu and farther north in the Singora and Patani areas of southern Thailand.

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Planes Escort Ships

Japanese warships, dive-bombers and pursuit planes escorted this imposing array, British aerial scouts reported.

A communique said the situation at Kota Bharu "still is confused." British imperial forces by noon yesterday had almost gained control of the area when the Japanese succeeded in landing addition troops.

Bitter fighting continued throughout the night and today, the communique said, adding that "reinforcements should reach there during the day."

Imperial Units Scattered

Australians, British, Indian and Malayan troops are scattered throughout the jungles to combat the apparent Japanese effort to sever Malaya's land bridge with Burma along the narrow Kra Isthmus. Full Japanese control of Thailand, however, would automatically cut that link.

"It is yet too early to attempt to forecast what the Japanese main plan is," the communique said, "but there are indications that, following the collapse of resistance in Thailand and the heavy scale of Japanese air effort from bases in Indo-China, they are prepared to engage considerable forces in an attempt to obtain control of northern Malaya.

Jap Move Foreseen

"This move always has been foreseen as a likely one, and disposition of our forces before the outbreak of the war was designed to meet it."

Because of the lack of roads through the jungles, the British expressed confidence they could repel any Japanese drive down the isthmus from the Singora and Patani areas, which are, respectively, 110 and 60 miles north of the Malayan frontier.

Town Lies On River

Kota Bharu is a town of 15,000 on the right bank of the Kelantan river and its airdrome is a vital advance base which the Japanese could use for a spring at Singapore. It is about 300 air miles from the southern tip of Japanese-occupied French Indo China. A railway connects Kota Bharu with Singapore.

The town itself is about six miles from the coast, and the Japanese apparently had fought their way to its outskirts.

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Air-raid warnings were sounded here and at Kuala Lumpur, 200 miles to the north, yesterday morning and last night, but the British said no bombings had been reported. Japanese aerial activity apparently was confined to reconnaissance.

Japs Reported Trying New Troop Landings In Northern Malaya

Fresh Reinforcements Rushed by British As Ships Approach

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 9.—British reinforcements were rushed into Northern Malaya today as 25 Japanese transports which steamed down the Thailand coast were reported attempting new landings in support of forces engaged in a bitter battle to gain control of Kota Bharu airdrome.

A communique acknowledged that the Japanese had succeeded in landing fresh troops in the Kota Bharu area yesterday afternoon and declared the situation there was confused after a night of heavy fighting.

It also asserted that the Japanese were bringing into action large numbers of aircraft "in an endeavor to gain a measure of air superiority in Northern Malaya to enable them to cover a landing in Southern Thailand."

The communique said it was still too early to analyze Japan's master plan of Pacific warfare, but that information received from the Philippines, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies "is that prearranged reinforcements of planes have been fully implemented."

"Full ABCD Cooperation"

"The fullest cooperation between the (ABCD) powers in the Far East has been manifested in these two days of conflict," it added.

The communique voiced the suspicion that with the fall of Thailand and the heavy scale of Japanese air activity from French Indo-China bases, Japan may be "prepared to engage considerable forces in an attempt to obtain control of northern Malaya."

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Jap Landing Plans

It declared, however, that such a tactic "always has been foreseen as a likely one and our forces before the outbreak of the war were designed to meet it."

Apparently, the British said, the Japanese planned an attempt to disembark troops at Singora and Patani, in southern Thailand, as well as at Kota Bharu.

Patani is about sixty miles north of the Malayan frontier and about seventy miles from Kota Bharu, which is near the northern terminus of a railway leading to Singapore. Singora is about fifty miles north of Patani.

Raid On Singapore Denied

The British command declared it was evident that, following the collapse of Thai resistance, the Japanese were prepared to "engage considerable forces in an attempt to gain control of northern Malaya." Such a move was foreseen long before the outbreak of hostilities, however, and British preparations were made to meet it, the communique said.

Japanese and German reports that the Japanese had effected landings in southern Malaya or had launched an assault on Singapore itself were officially denied.

The communique said that both Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, 200 miles north, were under air alarm yesterday and again during the night, but said there had been no reports of bombings at either place.

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Another Landing Attempted

SINGAPORE, Wednesday, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Japanese are continuing their land and air attacks in Northern Malaya "without making much progress," said a communiqué issued here today.

The communiqué declared that the Japanese were reported to have attempted a landing early today on the east coast of Malaya just north of Kuantan, about halfway between Singapore and the Thai border, and were being engaged by defense forces.

U.S.-Made Bombers Hit Japs' Vessels Off North Malay

British Forces Entering Thailand To Meet Invaders

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New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—American-made Hudson bombers scored hits on two transport ships and a troop-laden barge which landed Japanese forces in Northern Malaya, CBS' Singapore correspondent reported tonight.

A late announcement, he said, described the Japanese ships as beating a hasty retreat after depositing their troops on the Malayan beaches.

British forces were declared mowing down the Japanese with machine-gun fire on the beaches and engaging in hand-to-hand fighting with those who penetrated to the jungles.

Japanese Land Attack Repulsed At Singapore

Hongkong, Dec. 9 (AP)—Japanese land forces attempting to invade this crown colony were brought to a sudden halt tonight by artillery fire from the strongly manned mainland defenses, it was announced officially.

There was a brief afternoon air raid on Hongkong itself, causing slight damage and a few casualties.

"All defenses of the mainland are being successfully maintained," a communique stated.

The Japanese land assault, beginning at Monday dawn, encountered almost immediately heavy road and railway demolitions—completed within two hours—and then felt the blasts from the perimeter of heavily manned mainland defenses which have been under preparation since 1938.

Main City On Island

The larger part of the colony lies on the mainland, although the main city of some 2,000,000 is on an island just offshore.

The two main points of attack were near Taipo and along the Castle Peak road, on the western coast of the mainland. The Japanese moved cautiously, and up to tonight the land operations were in the nature of skirmishes.

One patrol ran into an ambush laid by a Bren gun-carrier patrol along the Castle Peak road and was wiped out.

"Canadian troops were in great fettle," said one unamplified headquarters report. There was no other reference to the Canadian force which landed at Hongkong last month.

Story Of Jap Scout

The Hongkong headquarters, with dry humor, related the story of a Japanese scout who was seen signaling from a mound on the edge of the British mainland defenses.

"In reality," the statement said, "it was one of our concealed mines, which was immediately touched off. The signaler vanished."

Air raids described officially as desultory went on throughout the day. There were no serious casualties, the night communique said.

British warships beat off Japanese bombers with anti-aircraft fire. None was hit.

All United States citizens were safe.

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Hongkong Beats Off Attack.

Hongkong, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Japanese land forces attempted today to invade this British Crown Colony on the mainland frontier but were halted quickly by artillery fire, a communique said tonight, adding that all defenses of the mainland were being successfully maintained.

Hongkong was kept on constant guard by air alarms during the morning but the communique said that the raids were feeble and that there were no serious casualties. At least one hostile plane was severely damaged and there were no afternoon raids. Air attacks were made on British warships also, but the communique said that none was hit.

Japanese Unit Smashed.

An earlier communique declared that a Bren gun-carrier had "engineered a highly successful ambush of a Japanese platoon which was practically annihilated on Castle Peak Road, on the western coast of the mainland."

(Although the larger part of Hong Kong is on the mainland, the main city is on an island just off shore. Hong Kong's perimeter defenses have been reinforced and strongly manned since 1938 when the Japanese landed a powerful army in Southern China and captured the great Chinese port of Canton.

(Next to Singapore, Hong Kong is the British Empire's chief citadel of defense in the Far East.)

News of the Japanese land assault was said to have been received at 5 a.m. yesterday and full defense machinery instantly was set in motion. Within a half-hour patrols were demolishing roads and railways of potential strategic value to the Japanese and had completed their assignments inside two hours.

"A Chinese company of sappers (engineers) has so far taken a leading part in operations and continues to perform its duties admirably," the communique said.

It cited one instance Monday when a Japanese scout was observed signaling from what he evidently thought was a rise in the ground.

Fifty Japanese Seized

"In reality," the communique wryly added, "it was one of our concealed mines, which was immediately touched off. The signaler vanished."

Fifty Japanese residents have been seized here.

United States nationals all are safe and Consul General Addison Southard has exhorted them to keep calm. There are 400 white and 1,000 Chinese-Americans here.

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Britain Delays Siam Action

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 9—The Foreign Office announced today the British Government was awaiting information on circumstances of a reported Thai agreement with Japan "before taking a decision as to its future attitude to Thailand."

The office denied that British forces had crossed the frontier "when Thailand was invaded by Japan."

Statement Issued

The text of the Foreign Office statement:

"According to a report issued by the Japanese Domei agency, the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok has announced that Japan has received conclusive evidence that British forces, in accordance with previous plans, crossed the Thailand-Malayan frontier at early dawn on the morning of December 8—that is, on the evening of December 7, London time.

"The announcement continued that Japan then began negotiations with the Thailand Government and sent forces against the British."

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Allegation Denied

"This allegation that Japanese attacks on Thailand were consequent on a move by British troops into Thai territory is wholly untrue. In no place had any British forces crossed the frontier when Thailand was invaded by Japan.

"Reports have been received in London that negotiations between Japan and Thailand have led to an agreement allowing passage of Japanese troops across Thailand.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is awaiting further information as to the exact circumstances in which this agreement was concluded before taking a decision as to its future attitude toward Thailand."

British Ultimatum to Siam.

Berlin, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, declared in a dispatch from Bangkok today that the British Minister had handed the Thai Government an ultimatum of undisclosed nature.

Landings in Philippines, Malaya, Siam Reported

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Shanghai today quoted the Japanese army spokesman as saying Japanese troops had landed in the Philippines.

The spokesman asserted the landing was effected without losses, DNB said.

He also told of successful landings without casualties on Britain's Malay Peninsula and in Thailand. This was a cause for satisfaction, he said. Stubborn resistance had been expected because "British airplanes had sighted the Japanese convoy prematurely."

TOKYO AND KOBE REPORTED BOMBED

New York, Dec. 9 (AP) — Ford Wilkins, CBS correspondent in Manila, reported at 9:12 a. m. (est), today that there had been unverified reports of bombings of the Japanese island of Formosa and the cities of Tokyo and Kobe. The latest announcement of Japanese defense headquarters in Tokyo, as picked up by The Associated Press from a Domei broadcast, said there had been no air attack on Japanese territory up to this morning.

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Jap Troops In Thailand

BERLIN, (AP) — Japanese troops occupied Bangkok, capital of Thailand, shortly after 9 p. m. last night, DNB said today in a dispatch from Tokyo credited to Domei.

DNB also carried a Japanese imperial headquarters announcement that Midway Island, American possession in the Pacific, was shelled fiercely by Japanese warships yesterday afternoon.

Airplane hangars and fuel depots were set afire, it said.

The Japanese announced that no enemy planes had been reported over Japanese territory.

In the fight against the British, Japanese were reported attacking the Singapore area while their air force raided air bases elsewhere in Malaya.

At a cabinet meeting, DNB said, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reported on Japan's initial sea successes against the United States and Britain, and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo discussed the new agreement with Thailand.

The cabinet was said also to have approved new 1942 budget proposals amounting to 6,212,000,000 yen (nominally about $1,466,032,000).

Thais Asked to Join "New Order"

The Berlin radio said yesterday that Japan had called officially on Thailand to participate in establishing "the New Order" in East Asia, and at the same time had guaranteed Thailand's independence. Berlin quoted a radio report from Saigon, French Indo-China.

Los Angeles, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight British forces had entered Thailand from Burma and were being engaged by Japanese troops, NBC reported.

Report Crippling British Destroyer

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—A Domei (Japanese news agency) broadcast heard here said Japanese naval planes bombed British destroyers at Hongkong this afternoon, seriously damaging one, and later destroyed hangars and other facilities in a raid on an airdrome.

Japs Take Important Point In Northern Malaya

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The German wireless quoted a Japanese imperial headquarters announcement today that Japanese troops had occupied an important strategical point in Northern Malaya.

This point was not identified but it could be Kota Bharu, British air base just across the border from Thailand, where there has been sharp and apparently confused fighting between British defenders and reinforced Japanese landing parties.

Rome Reports Japanese Landing in North Borneo

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—"Japanese troops have landed in the northern part of Borneo," the Rome radio said today in a broadcast heard by NBC.

Earlier British reports said such a landing attempt had been beaten.

New York, Dec. 9—(AP)—A German radio despatch from Tokio today said a Government spokesman told foreign correspondents Japan would ignore Costa Rica's declaration of war, and presumably those of other Central American nations.

The spokesman was quoted as saying the only real state of war existed with the United States and the British Empire, and as expressing doubt that the South American nations would declare war on Japan without having "the least interest in the Far East."

Berlin, Wednesday, Dec. 10 (AP)—Berlin newspapers carried accounts today of the arrest of 400 German and Italian nationals in the United States.

Thus far there have been no reports of arrests of American nationals here.

Japs Reported Fighting In Borneo

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The BBC reported today the Japanese had attempted "a new landing" in North Borneo and had been attacked heavily by British and Australian bombers.

British troops, it said, were engaged in fierce fighting with the Japanese there.

The broadcast was heard by CBS.

(Aneta, Netherlands news agency, earlier had reported that British forces had broken up a Japanese landing party in north Borneo).

Japs Reported in Central Siam In Drive Toward Burma Road

Other Forces Battle British After Landings in Borneo and Malayan Coast— Foe Occupies Bangkok.

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London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio quoted a Japanese communique today as saying that Japanese troops in northern Thailand are advancing toward the Burma Road. The radio said that the communique also reported that Japanese troops had reached the central area of Thailand.

Shanghai Consuls Meet

A German broadcast heard in New York said today that the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the Japanese-occupied International Settlement, had offered the Japanese its assistance in maintaining law and order.

An extraordinary session of the council, it said, was attended by the Japanese Consul-General and several representatives of Japanese authorities as well as by British, American, Dutch, Swiss and German consuls.

The British and United States consulates were said to have been asked by the Japanese to close immediately.

MANILA REPORTS TWO MORE RAIDS

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—Globe Wireless here heard the Manila radio again reporting an air raid on the Philippine Island city today at 8:55 a. m., e.s.t.

This apparently meant a second wave of Japanese raiders because the Manila radio had resumed its traffic after an earlier interruption because of air attack.

Ford Wilkins, CBS correspondent in Manila, said another air raid warning was in progress there at 8 a. m., est, when he broadcast. Just as he concluded, he reported the all - clear had sounded, but he did not then know whether any bombs had been dropped and that Manila, up to then, "has not suffered greatly."

NAZI SILENCE ON PACIFIC WAR HELD OMINOUS

Hitler Believed On Verge Of Declaring Policy Toward U. S.

Reports Persist That Session Of Reichstag Will Take Place Today

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, Dec. 10.—Ominous silence prevailed in the Wilhelmstrasse early today in anticipation of a declaration by Adolf Hitler during the day on Germany's policy toward Japan's war on the United States and Britain.

There were persistent reports, apparently supported by postponement of tonight's opera performance, that the Kroll Opera House would be the scene of a Reichstag session. It is here that the Reichstag meets to hear important pronouncements by Hitler.

Usually well-informed sources freely predicted that clarification of Germany's stand is imminent but commentators refrained from elaborating on just when and how it would be done.

Sign Of Things To Come

One sign of big things in the making was the absence of Wilhelmstrasse functionaries from their spare-time haunts early today.

An authorized spokesman said last night he could not tell whether there would be a change in German-American relations within twenty-four hours.

"I can't say," he remarked. "The situation has not changed."

Other well-informed sources said meanwhile that "a clarifying German statement" could be expected soon.

Early Action Expected

"In view of the far-reaching importance of this question, such a statement will not be long delayed," said the authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*.

Almost as though trying to hint at the tenor of the prospective official German statement concerning the Far East war, *Dienst* pointed out that emphasis in the press—which is carefully controlled and inspired by the Propaganda Ministry—had shifted from differences between the United States and Japan to extended articles on "the continuous efforts of Roosevelt to win access to the European war in some manner."

This seemed to speak volumes as to the slippery surface on which American-German relations are moving in Berlin.

Parallels Drawn

Authorized spokesmen sought to draw parallels between what they alleged were Mr. Roosevelt's aggressive actions against Germany and those by which it was asserted that he had attempted to throttle Japan economically.

"In Germany," said *Dienst*, "there is an impression of parallel policy which under the personal initiative of Roosevelt wanted to combat and sabotage the justified claims and objectives of the leading powers in the Far East as well as in the European area."

This agency added that the position of the Soviet in the Far East was not being touched in German discussions.

[The British radio quoted a Japanese Government spokesman as saying: "We naturally expected Germany to declare war upon the United States."]

would declare war against the United States within a few hours was broadcast by N. B. C.'s Stockholm correspondent, who relayed reports that the American Embassy staff in Berlin already had been removed from the Reich capital.

(The British radio quoted a Japanese government spokesman as saying "we naturally expected Germany to declare war on the United States.")

There were unconfirmable reports that the Reichstag would meet tomorrow to receive a statement on Germany's official stand.

There was no hint of the form or contents of the "clarifying statement," said the Dienst aus Deutschland commentary, but "in view of the far-reaching importance of this question such a statement will not be long delayed."

Reports that the Reichstag was called coincided with sudden cancellation of an opera performance at the Kroll Opera House, where the Reichstag meets.

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The Kroll Opera is the place where the Reichstag meets but such few occasions as Reichsfuehrer Hitler calls the members together for a pronouncement of policy or notification of far-reaching action taken.

The state opera was bombed April 10 and has not yet been completely rebuilt.

Newspaper correspondents who had been invited either to this noon's dress rehearsal or tomorrow night's scheduled premiere of the Italian opera "Qarsa Amorosa" in the Kroll Opera were advised by telegraph that both performances had been postponed.

Reichstag May Meet Tomorrow to Hear Stand on New War

Kroll Opera House Performance Is Canceled Suddenly

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—An authorized spokesman said today he was unable to state whether German-American relations would change within the next 24 hours, but well-informed sources said a "clarifying statement" on the American-Japanese war was expected soon.

"The situation has not changed," the spokesman said.

A prediction that Germany

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei dispatch from Rome tonight saying "it was understood" the United States Embassy in the Italian capital started burning important documents tonight in preparation for severance of American diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Union of South Africa At War With Japan

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that a state of war exists between the Union of South Africa and Japan.

30.24— 13425

30.24— 13425

REPORT GERMANY TO DECLARE WAR

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New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—An NBC broadcast from Stockholm, Sweden, predicted today that Germany would declare war on the United States within two hours. The broadcast was by David Andersen, NBC correspondent.

Andersen said reports were that the American embassy staff in Berlin had been removed from the German capital. American correspondents were said to be ready for hasty departure.

The official German spokesmen in Sweden were quoted as saying that the aggressor nation in the Pacific was the United States and that the Tri-Partite Pact binding Germany and Italy to help Japan in case of attack thus goes into effect.

Only Roosevelt Guilty: Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 9—A White House statement placing upon Germany responsibility for developments in the Far East was described as "immaterial" today by authorized German sources, who declared:

"Nothing can change the fact that there is only one aggressor in the world—namely, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The sources also dismissed as inconsequential the addresses yesterday by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill in the light of the tremendous events which preceded them.

Australia, New Zealand Declare War on Japan

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 9.—Both Australia and New Zealand declared war on Japan today.

The Australian cabinet immediately after the formal declaration decided to mobilize more man power for the Army, but kept secret the number.

Sixteen hundred women are to be called up for the army and 500 for the air force to be assigned to auxiliary service along the lines established in Great Britain.

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Government of New Zealand was advised today that the British islands of Nauru and Ocean, which were bombed yesterday, were bombed again today.

Nauru and Ocean islands belong to the Gilbert group and are about midway between Hawaii and the Philippines.

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Cuba Declares War

Havana, Dec. 9 (AP) — Cuba declared war on Japan tonight by unanimous votes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The British radio quoted the official Tokyo spokesman tonight as saying: "We have asked Germany to declare war on America."

This report was heard here by NBC.

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The British radio said late today that the Chungking Government of Chiang Kai-shek had declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy. NBC heard the London broadcast.

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Berlin radio declared today that "America now faces a two-front war, a shooting war in the Atlantic and a rapid-fire war in the Pacific, and America is unprepared." The broadcast was heard by NBC.

TURKS NEUTRAL TO JAPAN

German Radio Tells of Statement by Ankara Government

New York, Dec. 9—(AP)—The Turkish Government has decided to remain neutral in the Japanese conflict, Anatoli Agency announced, the German radio said today.

Spanish Newspaper Backs Japanese Against U. S.

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The newspaper Arriba, organ of the Falange party, today backed Japan against the United States, saying Japan had "reached the limit of its endurance" and could no longer permit the "interference and opposition" of the United States.

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Although the newspaper Informaciones said yesterday Manila was "a fragment of the heart of Spain" and hoped it would be "preserved for Christianity," Arriba praised Japan.

"The ancient and renowned culture of the great eastern empire, its exceptional military virtues and human values are manifest in the first days of the struggle by the most important victories which place Japanese courage in the foreground of world admiration," it said.

PANAMA, Dec. 8 (Delayed)—Panama tonight declared war on Japan.

Jap War Is Ours: Rome

Rome, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Italian press today called Japan's war with the United States "also ours."

"Japan is at our side," said Corriere Della Sera. "We are beside it with all our soul, all our forces."

The official Stefani news agency and the newspapers published the U. S. Senate's vote on the war declaration as 82 to 10. (The vote was unanimous—82 to 0.)

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Japanese-Russ Showdown

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, Dec. 9—Expiration of the Russian-Japanese fishing pact at the end of this month may bring the first clarification of relations between these two powers engaged in war with each others' allies.

Japan, allied with Germany and at war with the United States and Germany's enemy, Britain, who in turn ies fighting alongside Russia, still maintains her embassy at Kuibyshev.

The Far Eastern fisheries pact, which gave the Japanese the right to fish in Russian waters, expires December 31. Diplomats are waching to see whether the deadline will bring a renewal prolonging anomalous relations between the two countries or a break.

7 More Nations Fight In Second World War

9/12/41

By The Associated Press

World War II has far outstripped World War I in the number of nations involved.

Thirty-four countries have been drawn into this war, either in actual conflict or to the extent of a war declaration. In the last World War, when the international amenities were more universally observed, 27 nations declared war.

Principal changes in the line-up, however, are only three, perhaps four.

1. Italy has switched from the British-United States side to Germany's.
2. Japan likewise.
3. Turkey, a German ally before, is neutral now.
4. France, defeated, appears on the brink of coming in again to some extent to aid Germany, in which case she would be a nation divided, since Free France has joined Germany's enemies.

Leahy Notifies Vichy Of U. S. War With Japan

No Answer Given To Question Of Nippon's Use Of Indo-Chinese Bases For Attack

Vichy, Dec. 9 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, formally notified the Vichy Government today of the state of war existing between the United States and Japan and the consequent new situation in the Pacific.

Authorized French circles declared that the question of Japanese use of Indo-Chinese bases for an attack against a third power had not been foreseen by the French-Japanese treaty of last July 29 permitting "protective" Japanese occupation of the country.

In response to a further question on the attitude of the French Government should Japan so use the bases, although the treaty made no provision for such use, the authorized source replied: "I am unable to answer that question."

Gen. Magruder and Chiang Map Far East Action

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Dec. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of the United States Army mission in China, held a long conference tonight with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and a representative of the British forces to map joint action by the three powers in the Far East.

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Observers predicted the appointment of an Allied commander in chief in South China and said indications pointed strongly to intensified Chinese action, with large-scale attacks in spheres where the Allied interests were threatened.

Yesterday Gen. Chiang and his Foreign Minister, Quo Tai-chi, handed messages to representatives of the United States, Britain, Australia and Russia for transmission to the heads of those governments and Quo said afterward that China had decided to declare war against Japan, Germany and Italy.

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador, and Alexander Panivushkin, Soviet Ambassador, saw Gen. Chiang.

Warns of Underrating Japan

London "Daily Mail" Cites Failure to Size Up Nazis and Italy

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—"The Daily Mail" warned Americans and British today against underrating Japan.

"We made two psychological mistakes in this war,' 'it said. "We underestimated Germany. We overestimated Italy.

"Let us now try to size up Japan at her proper worth."

Tokio Papers Depict Hong Kong Raids

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (Official Radio Pickup) Dec. 9.—Evening newspapers carried large photographs today showing Japanese planes over the British crown colony of Hong Kong and explosions and large fires below.

Nichi Nichi said Hong Kong was heavily raided three times Monday.

BRITAIN REMINDS FOES ABOUT GAS

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Britain has informed Japan she will abide strictly by the terms of the poison gas protocol of the 1925 Geneva convention and has asked Japan's assurrances that she intends to do the same, it was disclosed authoritatively today.

British sources said similar messages also had been sent to the governments of Finland, Hungary and Rumania through neutral representatives.

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The Washington conference of 1922, in which Japan as well as Britain, the United States and several other powers participated, provided in a treaty for abolition of poison gas in warfare. The Geneva protocol of July 17, 1925, further extended the prohibition to all "bacteriological methods of warfare."

The prohibition against poisonous substances first was embodied in International Law in the Hague convention of 1907.

Hitler Reported Told Six Days Ago War Was Near

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, as quoted by Exchange Telegraph here, reported today that Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, told Adolf Hitler six days ago war in the Pacific was imminent.

With a German decision concerning the Pacific war apparently imminent, the report quoted Berlin diplomatic sources as expecting it to hasten French-German negotiations, particularly over French Indo-China and Dakar.

200 Japanese Seized in India

New Delhi, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A roundup of seized Japanese in India netted fewer than 200 today, most of them having left after Britain's credit freezing.

One of those placed in a detention camp was a Japanese monk, Kesho Tenzaki, a disciple of Mohandas K. Gandhi, who had lived near Wardha for the last four years.

Pro-Japanese Parade in Rome

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP).—Several score schoolboys paraded in the streets with Italian flags today in a demonstration of friendship toward Japan in her war with the United States.

ARGENTINA OPENS PORTS TO U. S. SHIPS

War Vessel Bases Granted, But Nation Declares Neutrality Toward Japan

Several Other Latin-American Nations, However, Have Proclaimed War

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Dec. 9—Argentina tonight granted the use of port facilities to United States warships as her contribution to hemispheric solidarity against Japan but declared for neutrality toward both Japan and Great Britain and maintained diplomatic relations with Tokyo.

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While other Latin American republics rallied against Japan with declarations of war, by breaking off relations with Tokyo and by other manifestations of cooperation, Argentine decreed that the United States was a non-belligerent.

U. S. Warships Can Use Ports

This is the device by which American warships will be permitted to put into Argentine ports without time limit and for any purpose.

The maintenance of diplomatic relations with Japan would be carried out by a new Ambassador now trying to reach Tokyo across the Pacific.

The Argentine Ambassador also planned to represent Great Britain in Tokyo at the request of the London Government, a customary procedure in diplomacy during wartime.

Conforms To Accord

The classification of the United States as a non-belligerent conforms with Pan-American agreements for hemispheric cooperation in case of

aggression against any of the twenty-one republics and the declaration of neutrality toward warring Britain and Japan is an extension of Acting President Ramon Castillo's oft-repeated: "Neutrality toward all."

Castillo telegraphed to President Roosevelt Argentina's pledge of "reciprocal assistance and defensive cooperation."

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Then he said:

"On communicating to you the official position of this Government thus assumes within the interest and sentiments common to all America in the face of unjustified and lamentable aggression, I am especially glad to present to your Excellency the friendly wishes of the Argentine Government and people."

Aid Short Of War

The tenor of the Argentine action and the indications elsewhere were that the larger republics were offering aid short of war for offensive action undertaken by the United States and pledging to defend themselves.

Both Chile and Uruguay notified the United States they would regard her as a non-belligerent, and Uruguay froze Japanese funds. Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay expressed belief the conference of American Foreign Minister would probably be held in Rio de Janeiro late in December.

Several Declare War

Smaller nations—including Central America en bloc—have made forthright declarations of war on Japan, and such republics as Mexico and Colombia have broken off relations with Tokyo.

While the Argentine Cabinet was reaching its formal decision to cooperate, large numbers of Argentines called at the United States Embassy throughout the day requesting permision to enlist with the United States forces in the fight against Japan.

They were thanked but sent away with the explanation that only citizens of the United States were eligible for army service.

No Other Measures

Asked whether any other measures would be taken as a result of the United States' entry into war, Castillo replied in the negative.

"All questions linked in the Pan-American defense will be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the American Foreign Ministers as provided by the Havana accord," Castillo said.

The general picture of Latin America was this:

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil decreed a virtual freezing of Axis nationals' bank accounts. Although the decree gave the Bank of Brazil control of financial operations of citizens of all non-American warring countries, arrangements probably will be made to take care of powers associated with the United States.

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Caffrey Gives Importance

Jefferson Caffrey, United States Ambassador, said importance of the step "could not be overestimated."

Guatemala took similar steps, freezing Japanese bank deposits, after its assembly declared war on Japan to the accompaniment of many "vivas" for the United States and President Roosevelt. Peru already had frozen Japanese funds, and Bolivia was considering like action.

Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay joined in the Chilean proposal to call a conference of the foreign ministers of all twenty-one American republics to formulate a common policy toward Japan. The meeting is expected to be held within ten days at Santiago or Rio de Janeiro.

Uruguay Action Heard

A group of important deputies at Montevideo, Uruguay, prepared to submit a resolution to Congress declaring war on Japan, and thus go the full way of seven other Latin-American nations—Costa Rica, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Panama.

Thousands of Cubans gathered outside the residence of George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador in Havana, and cheered wildly as Cuban Congressmen prepared to vote on a war declaration. Jesus M. Marinas Pando, described by police as the Cuban "Hitler," was sentenced to prison for two years for activities against the Government.

In Mexico City 50,000 workers paraded in the streets carrying placards saying "the future of Mexico is with the United States and Latin America." The Mexican press published unconfirmed reports that the United States had offered Mexico several hundred planes.

Police Reserves

All police reserves in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo, south of Rio de Janeiro, were ordered to duty. The State contains most of Brazil's 170,000 Japanese residents.

The Colombian Government was reliably reported to have posted guards over the Japanese agricultural settlements of Corinto and Santa Clara in the Cauca Valley near Cali. Road chains were placed outside every Colombian community, and all cars halted for examination.

Panama police, assisted by United States soldiers, rounded up Germans and Italians and crowded them into army trucks.

Tin And Tungsten Mines

The Bolivian Minister of Interior, declaring he had evidence that attempted strikes and sabotage in the country's tin and tungsten mines, vital to hemisphere defense, were linked with totalitarian agitators, asserted that the Government was determined to stamp out such activities.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, and Gen. Juan Tonazzi, War Minister, decided at a conference to enlarge the activities of the Argentine military and naval purchasing mission in the United States.

LATIN COUNTRIES ALIGNED WITH U. S.

Chile Proposes Confab of Hemisphere Nations to Draft Common Policy

Buenos Aires, Dec. 9 (AP)—Diplomatic, military and legislative activities among Pan American republics indicated a progressive alignment with the United States today in the war against Japan.

Chile announced the United States had accepted her suggestion for a conference of all 21 American foreign ministers to formulate a common policy toward Japan, and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil seconded the idea.

Panama, through which runs the strategic Canal Zone, declared war upon Japan, following the lead of a half-dozen other nations in a movement started by Costa Rica.

The Dominican Republic's congress authorized such a declaration.

Cuban Congress Meets

The Cuban congress gathered today to authorize a declaration of war against Japan and consider the case of Germany and Italy, her allies.

Mexico and Colombia broke off diplomatic relations with Japan.

Moreover, Chile and Mexico ordered naval patrols to operate off their Pacific Coasts. The Chilean fleet also is to protect the straits of Magellan, where German raiders sheltered at intervals during the World War.

Neutral Argentina announced a resolution to declare the United States a non-belligerent would be considered by the cabinet today. Approval of this measure would permit United States ships to use Argentine ports in the war against Japan.

Uruguay, Colombia and apparently Brazil were ready to extend the same facilities and Uruguay announced that the privilege would be granted the fleets of "any other nation, American or European," joining the United States in "the defense against aggression."

Peru froze Japanese funds and proclaimed solidarity with the United States.

Brazil took over twelve Italian ships in her ports and Colombia two Italian tankers.

A Japanese merchant ship was reported in Mexico City to have arrived at Manzanillo, on Mexico's west coast, to embark Japanese nationals who wish to return home.

U. S. Envoy Confers in Ecuador.

Quito, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—President Carlos Arroyo del Rio was disclosed today to have held a long conference last night with the American Minister, Boaz Long. There was no announcement of the subject of the conversation in the presidential office.

The Japanese Minister was received by the Foreign Minister for a ten-minute interview today.

Ecuador is important in the scheme of hemisphere defense because her Galapagos Islands, 735 miles off Panama, are regarded as a strategic outpost for the Pacific defenses of the Panama Canal.

Call Pan-American Meeting

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have joined in a Chilean proposal to call a conference of American foreign ministers to formulate a common policy toward Japan, it was announced today.

The meeting was expected to be held within the next ten days either here or at Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil Takes Precautions

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 9 (AP)—All police reserves were ordered to duty immediately today in Sao Paulo State, which contains the greater part of Brazil's 170,000 Japanese residents.

QUITS AS JAP CONSUL

MANAOS, Brazil, Dec. 9 (AP)—Almiro Pereira, Brazilian serving as honorary Japanese consul here, quit today "because my patriotism demands it."

Argentina Will Act For Britain in Japan

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 9.—Argentina today accepted a British request that the Argentine Embassy in Tokio take care of British interests in Japan.

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At the same time the Argentine government asked the United States to allow its new Ambassador to Tokio, Alberto Candioti, who now is in San Francisco, to accompany Japanese diplomats in the United States when they are repatriated.

Brazil Freezes Funds In Decree Aimed at Axis

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 9 (AP).—President Getulio Vargas issued a decree today placing the financial operations of citizens of all non-American warring countries under the control of the Bank of Brazil.

The measures are tantamount to freezing the bank accounts of all such nationals, it was explained.

Technically, Britain and other nations aligned with the United States are affected, but no secret was made of the fact that the decree was aimed at the axis powers, and an informed source said United States allies would "be taken care of later."

The decree was effective even before its publication and banks were jammed this morning by Axis nationals seeking vainly to withdraw their funds.

United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery said it was a political and economic step whose importance "could not be overestimated."

REDS DRIVE NAZIS OUT OF TIKHVIN

Important Rail Center East Of Leningrad Recaptured After Ten Days of Fighting

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 10 (AP)—Red armies have blasted the Germans out of Tikhvin, important rail center 110 miles east of Leningrad, in a 10-day battle that cost the Nazis 7,000 killed, the Moscow radio announced today in a special communique.

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The announcement said recapture of the town yesterday smashed a Nazi effort to cut the last rail communication to Leningrad.

"Our troops under command of General Merezkoff succeeded in beating decisively the troops of General Schmidt," it added.

The regular communique said 1,400 Germans were annihilated in fierce fighting on the Kalinin sector, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, where the Red army reoccupied seven villages.

In the Tula sector, 120 miles south of Moscow, Soviet forces also recaptured a number of villages, wiped out more than 600 Germans and captured 15 tanks, two armored cars, and 40 motor vehicles, it said.

FURIOUS FIGHTING

Tikhvin is on a spur railroad connecting with the line running to Archanger, far northern port of entry from United States lend-lease supplies.

The Soviet announcement said Red armies put to rout the German 12th Tank Division and the 18th and 61st Motorized Divisions, among others, inflicting enormous losses upon all of them. . . . . .

The Nazis, commanded by a Col. Schmidt, captured Tikhvin several weeks ago in a sweep past besieged Leningrad.

Elsewhere, the midnight communique said fighting raged on up and down the snow-encrusted Eastern Front.

Nazi Losses in War Put at 6,000,000 By Russians

15,000 Tanks, 13,000 Aircraft and 10,000 Guns Also Claimed

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 9.—Pravda, Communist Party organ, today estimated the Germans had lost approximately 6,000,000 men in killed, wounded and captured during the first five months of fighting in Russia.

Pravda, the Moscow radio said, also estimated that the Germans had lost more than 15,000 tanks, about 13,000 aircraft and 19,000 guns.

D.N.B., official German news agency, said last night that nearly 10,000,000 Soviet troops had been "put out of action" since Germany invaded Russia last June.)

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Red Army troops attacking in temperatures as low as 17 degrees below zero have forced the Germans from several localities before Moscow and cost them heavy casualties Soviet government agencies announced meanwhile.

Pravda said the Germans had been pressed back with heavy losses in sectors of the important Tula front, 100 miles south of Moscow.

The snow and biting air drew wry comment from Russians.

"Wait, this is nothing," a Moscow radio announcer said.

(A Berlin military spokesman said yesterday that winter conditions—including cold so intense that it froze motor oil—would limit further German operations in Russia until spring, including the two-month-old offensive against the capital.

(A sizable Axis force has been bottled up at Taganrog in the Soviet southern counter offensive, one Russian report to London declared, while the main retreat of Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist swept on beyond Mariupol, 60 miles to the west.

(A fresh German unit which hurried into the Donets Basin to cover the withdrawal and attack the Russian right flank was said to have been forced to pull out also.

(The Russians, acclimatized, were reported to have maintained the initiative in the Baltic as well, severing German communication lines at Tikhvin, east of Leningrad.)

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that a 4,000-ton Axis transport had been sunk in the Black Sea.

Russian airmen were declared to have knocked 128 German tanks and 940 trucks out of action and dispersed or destroyed more than three regiments of infantry Sunday.

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, Dec. 10—Authorized Nazi sources who could be reached early today said nothing is known here of the Russian report of the recapture of Tikhvin, communications center 110 miles east of Leningrad.

Nazi News From Russian Front Hits New Low

By Edwin Shanke

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP)—German news from the Russian front was the scarcest today since the Nazi armies marched into the Soviet Union almost six months ago.

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The high command dismissed the winter-bound front with the words, "Only local combat activity."

"This does not mean suspension of hostilities or trench warfare of the World War type," a German military spokesman said. "The battle goes on, but it is conditioned by the Russian winter."

However, the commentary service Dienst Aus Deutschland expressed the opinion that—insofar as Germans were concerned—there was little likelihood of large-scale combat during the winter. It foresaw "tactical fighting aimed at straightening front lines and obtaining more favorable local positions."

6 to 9 Inches of Snow Reported in Moscow

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—British sources, explaining in part what the Germans meant yesterday by oil-congealing cold on the Russian front, gave these statistics today:

In Moscow—six to nine inches of snow and a temperature of 4 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

At Pezza, between Moscow and Kuibyshev—minus 30 degrees.

'Only Local Fighting,' Germans Report

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP).—The German high command in its regular communique today said there was only local fighting on the Eastern front.

Finns Claim Lake Town

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 9—Finnish headquarters today announced the capture of the village of Pigmatka on the northeast shore of Lake Onega, about twenty-five miles south of the city of Povenets.

The capture was reported effected by Finnish speedboats.

Povents, which the Finns announced yesterday that they had captured, was reported partly covered with water as a result of the opening of locks of the Stalin canal by the Russians.

BRITISH CAPTURE POINT 10 MILES FROM TOBRUK

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 9 (AP)—British troops were reported today to have captured a point west of Ed Duda, freeing the Tobruk garrison from attacks on the eastern side of the defense perimeter.

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The exact location or name of the point was not given, but the British communique's general description would place it about 10 miles south of Tobruk. The Germans counter-attacked in an attempt to retake the position but were repelled, it was said.

British mobile columns struck at German communication lines leading westward from the Tobruk area but found the Germans reluctant to engage them, it was stated.

In the area between Tobruk and Bir el Gobi, there was some westward movement of German forces, a communique said, and added it was "possibly an endeavor by the enemy to gain some temporary respite from incessant attacks of our mobile columns."

The Germans were pictured as re-grouping their forces for a resumption of heavy fighting. British sources emphasized that their objective was to crush the Axis forces.

British Mop Up In Bardia Area

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 9—Gen. Erwin Rommel was reported to be regrouping his battered German forces today for a resumption of heavy fighting in Libya after withdrawing westward to a line extending South from Tobruk through El Adem and Bir el Gobi.

British mechanized forces and infantry were reported to be still cleaning up pockets of Germans resistance along the Libyan coast in the vicinity of Bardia.

About 4,000 Italian troops also were believed to be trapped along the coast.

New Phase of Battle.

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—British sources, emphasizing that the British objective in north Africa is destruction of Axis forces, declared today that the imperial army was getting to the end of the second phase of the battle of Libya.

"It is not possible to say the German armored forces have been entirely dealt with," this informant said, but he asserted that German tanks had been hammered heavily and had withdrawn.

Axis Smashes At Tobruk

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Dec. 9—The Italian high command announced today that violent fighting was taking place around the British-held Libyan port of Tobruk.

The daily war bulletin also reported bitter aerial exchanges, in which German planes were said to have damaged a British cruiser off the Libyan coast and British bombers attacked various Axis bases, including Bengasi.

In dogfights attending the aerial operations ten British planes were shot down by German and Italian fighters, said the communique, which also acknowledged the loss of five Italian aircraft.

BRITAIN AWAITS AERIAL ONSLAUGHT

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Britain was tightening her air raid defenses tonight on the theory that Germany, having announced a halt on the eastern front, may switch her air forces back to the west.

Some observers expected that large-scale German raids on Britain would be renewed before Christmas.

Nazis Claim Ship Sinkings

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 9—The German air force sank a destroyer and four merchant ships totalling 14,000 tons yesterday in an attack on a convoy east of Dundee, Scotland, the high command said today.

Night raiders, some of them at low altitude, pounded the British shipbuilding port of Newcastle and caused heavy explosions and widespread fires along the waterfront, the communique declared.

It said the British lost twelve planes on the channel front yesterday and six in air battles in North Africa.

Harbor facilities and air bases on Malta, Britain's Mediterranean island stronghold, also were said to have been attacked by air.

57 Casualties at Calais.

PARIS, Occupied France, Dec. 9. (AP).—R. A. F. raiders killed 37 persons and injured 20 at Calais early yesterday, it was announced here last night.

Americans Fighting for Britain Want to See Action in Pacific

First Eagle Squadron Retaliates for Jap Raids With Solid Smash Against Nazi Areas

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By the Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Scores of young American pilots and other fighting men who joined the British forces to get action now want to fight Japan on the big battlefront on the other side of the world.

The first American Eagle Squadron retaliated for Japanese air bombing in the Pacific yesterday with a solid smash against Germany in occupied France.

"I never saw the Eagles so hopped up and full of fight in my life," one pilot said. "Every one was fighting mad and figured if he couldn't smack the Japs he'd do the next best thing and sock the Germans.

Ten planes were lost in R. A. F. sweeps yesterday, but none was an Eagle. The Eagle Squadron failed to encounter any German planes in the air, but wrecked two Messerschmitts on the ground.

Britain now seems like the sidelines to Americans fighting here, with the main show switched to the Pacific.

15,000 In British Isles.

It was estimated that 15,000 Americans are in British uniform in the British Isles while another 15,000 are in the British forces on the other fronts or training throughout the empire.

First Squadron Worried.

The first Eagle squadron was worried. Its members signed up for the duration and perfected their fighting technique as a unit.

They say no matter what happens they want to stay together and wondered if they could transfer to the United States as a group.

Pilot Officer Hubert Layton of Raleigh, N. C., declared that in any circumstances the Eagles won't split up, but "we'd sure like to do some fighting in the Middle East or the Far East where the weather is better and action is more frequent."

Squadron Leader Chesley Gordon Peterson commented that "my boys are in a fever since the Japanese fracas. They are champing at the bit to get a crack at the Japs."

EIRE NO BATTLEFIELD

DUBLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—Frank Aiken, Eire's defense coordinator, declared in an appeal tonight for more enlistments, "the world is big enough for the war to be fought out without using Eire as a battleground."

The American Embassy was besieged from Americans eager to get back home and fight in an American uniform.

British and American officials made no announcement while they ironed out red tape, but it seemed likely many Americans will get their wish to transfer to their own country's forces. R. A. F. and R. C. A. F. officials were reported in consultation concerning it.

Many Americans who joined the civilian technical corps because they wanted excitement now feel they can get more excitement in United States uniforms.

Some men in the bomber ferry service are Reserve officers in the United States air force under stipulation to return to the United States service if called.

For instance, Bob Pierce of Dallas, Tex., said:

"Man, I want to get home and fight for Uncle Sam directly."

Italy Reports 2,708 November Casualties

Army Dead Given As 345 In Africa, 160 In Russia, 215 In Greece And Yugoslavia

Rome, Dec. 9 (AP)—Italian army, navy and air-force casualties in November totaled 2,708 in all fronts in November, an official announcement said tonight.

These were given as 866 killed, 946 wounded and 896 missing, divided as follows:

Army: 345 killed, 254 wounded and 273 missing in North Africa; 160 killed, 379 wounded and 27 missing in Russia, and 215 died of wounds sustained in Greece and Yugoslavia.

Navy: 89 killed, 178 wounded, 539 missing.

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Air force: 51 killed, 62 wounded, 39 missing.

VICHY PUTS BLAME ON PARACHUTISTS

Lays Some Attacks on Nazis to Foreign Agents.

Vichy, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Parachutists were blamed today for some of the attacks made on German officers in the occupied areas of France, and death was decreed for them in new sweeping measures designed to end such attacks.

The decrees, issued by Vice-Premier Darlan's office, also contained severe measures against Jews.

A statement issued by the Vice-Premier's office listed the authors of the growing attacks on German occupation authorities as "foreign parachutists, gangsters of the former Spanish Cheka (the erstwhile Loyalist secret police), Jews and communists."

[The parachutists presumably are foreign agents landed in occupied France in civilian clothes, and not uniformed parachute troopers.]

All Jews who arrived in France after January 1, 1936, and have no visible means of support, were ordered sent immediately to work camps. For the same category of Jews with means, the Government decided on immediate grouping in Government-controlled residence centers where they would contribute from their own resources on a pro-rata basis to the support of other Jews.

The statement said that 12,850 communists had been arrested within the past six weeks and that the round-ups were continuing. Among these were said to have been 1,850 seized since the start of a new campaign in the past few days.

Death Asked for Plot on Duce

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP).—The death penalty was demanded by the Fascist prosecutor today for twenty of the sixty alleged Communistic pro-Yugoslav separatist spies and terrorists on trial at Trieste, accused of attempting to assassinate Premier Mussolini and of responsibility for war industry sabotage that cost hundreds of Italian lives

GERMAN OFFICER STABBED

Wounded Seriously by Civilian in Brussels, Berlin Radio Reports

New York, Dec. 9—(AP)—The German radio said today that a German Army official was stabbed in the back and seriously injured in Brussels by a Belgian civilian Sunday night.

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Hostages were reported taken into custody.

POPE LAMENTS SPREAD OF WAR

Vatican City, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, addressing 8,000 Italians on a pilgrimage to Rome, declared today that "nobody can foresee the end of this terrible war, already long protracted and growing still more vast."

The pilgrims came here for the beatification of Marchessa Maddalena di Canossa yesterday.

King of Rumania Received by Pope

Vatican City, Dec. 9 (A. P.),—King Michael of Rumania and his mother, Queen Helen, visited the Vatican Museum today following a private audience with Pope Pius XII on their arrival from Florence on a sight-seeing trip yesterday.

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2 AMERICAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, Dec. 9 (AP)—Today's Royal Canadian casualty list included: Sergt. Wayne Fitch, Minneapolis, Kas., missing after overseas air operations, and Sergt. Ray Burt Martin, Watertown, N. Y., reported a prisoner of war.

Canada Plans New $500,000,000 Loan

Ottawa, Dec. 9 (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced today the Canadian Government's decision to offer for public subscription a new war loan of about $500,000,000 in February. It will be Canada's third loan since war started.

The Finance Minister told a press conference that "the extension of the war to the Pacific must necessarily increase the difficulties of the situation confronting this country.

"With the opening up of the new war zone there comes a corresponding increase in our financial requirements."

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 9 (AP)—A British communiqué said today:

The Japanese have engaged considerable numbers of aircraft in an endeavor to gain a measure of air superiority in Northern Malaya to enable them to cover a landing in Southern Thailand.

They continue efforts to obtain control of Kota Bharu airdrome.

Air reconnaissance yesterday established that twenty-five enemy transports were proceeding down the coast of Southern Thailand, escorted by warships, apparently preparing to land additional troops in the Singora, Patani and Kota Bharu areas.

Thus all transports located during the reconnaissance Dec. 6-7 now apparently are engaged in these landings in the Kra Isthmus and Northeastern Malaya.

So far there is no information regarding further support for these forces, and the condition of the ground in the Singora area is such that advances, if attempted, probably will have to be restricted to the few roads which are available.

Fighting in the Kota Bharu area has been severe, and although by noon yesterday a large measure of control had been achieved by our forces in this area, further landings took place in the afternoon and heavy fighting for the control of the airdrome took place yesterday in the evening and continued throughout the night.

Thus the situation in this area still is confused, but reinforcements should reach there during the day.

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Although air-raid warnings sounded at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur both yesterday morning and last night, activities were mainly by reconnaissance aircraft and at present there are no reports of bombs having been dropped.

Information received from the commanding general in the Philippines, from Australia and from the Netherlands East Indies is that prearranged reinforcement and reconnaissance plans have been fully implemented. The fullest cooperation between the powers in the Far East has been manifested in these two days of conflict.

It is yet too early to attempt to forecast what the Japanese main plan is, but there are indications that, following the collapse of resistance in Thailand and the heavy scale of Japanese air effort from bases in Indo-China, they are prepared to engage considerable forces in an attempt to obtain control of Northern Malaya.

This move always had been foreseen to be a likely one and dispositions of our forces before the outbreak of the war were designed to meet it.

HONG KONG, Dec. 9 (AP)—A British communiqué said today:

It has been a quiet night and there is nothing special to report.

In accordance with the defense plan, contact has been maintained with the enemy in the neighborhood of Taipo and along Castle Peak Road and there has been patrol activity on both sides.

A Chinese company of sappers has so far taken a leading part in operations and continues to perform its duties admirably.

By means of a Bren carrier patrol we engineered a highly successful ambush of a Japanese pla on, which was practically annihilated on Castle Peak Road on the western coast of the mainland.

On one occasion Monday a Japanese scout was observed to be signaling from what he apparently took to be a natural mound. In reality it was one of our concealed mines, which was immediately touched off. The signaler vanished.

The night communiqué of the Hong Kong defense forces said:

[illegible] of the [illegible]land are being successfully maintained. Artillery fire brought enemy parties to an abrupt halt.

Desultory air raids occurred during the day, but there were no serious casualties. At least one enemy plane was badly crippled.

Air attacks were made on British warships, which retaliated with gunfire, beating off the attackers. No ships were hit.

There were no raids in the afternoon and no significant hits registered during the morning. Many bombs fell harmlessly in the water.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 9 (AP)—The following was issued today by British Middle East Headquarters:

Yesterday our mobile columns of all arms were particularly active, harassing and inflicting casualties on enemy bodies wherever found.

Their range of action continues to extend well to the west of Bir el-Gobi and even farther toward enemy lines of communication westward from Tobruk. This activity was reflected in the reluctance of the enemy to engage our forces yesterday.

In the main area between Tobruk and Bir el-Gobi there was some westerly movement of the enemy, but neither the scale nor degree of this movement seemed more than local and it was possibly an endeavor by the enemy to gain some temporary respite from the incessant attacks of our mobile columns.

At Tobruk itself operations against enemy centers of resistance referred to yesterday resulted in capture and consolidation of a point a few miles west of Ed Duda despite considerable opposition. An attempted advance in this area by about 2,000 enemy infantry and a few tanks was countered by our artillery.

In the frontier area there was no change of importance to report, our pressure on the isolated enemy there being maintained.

Yesterday we announced the destruction of seven enemy tanks and damaging of three others in action west of Bir el-Gobi. Later reports show that actual results of this action were that 27 enemy tanks received direct hits. Of these, 5 were completely destroyed and 8 will probably not come into action again.

Our air forces again attacked enemy ground forces over a wide area.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following communiqué:

Fighter aircraft made a series of low-flying attacks on traffic moving along the Barce-Derna, Agedabia-El Agheila and Maraua-Afaidia roads, damaging many lorries and other vehicles. Aircraft on the landing ground at Agedabia were hit by machine-gun fire. In combats over the battle area one Macchi-200 and one ME-109 were destroyed.

During the night of Dec. 7 the airdrome at Castel Benito and objectives at Tripoli were raided by our bombers. At Castel Benito a hangar was set on fire. From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Last night a small number of enemy aircraft flew over coastal districts of Northeast England, where bombs were dropped at a number of places.

There were some casualties, and damage, which was nowhere extensive, was caused mainly to houses.

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A British Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Hudson and Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command this afternoon attacked a large enemy supply ship escorted by a patrol vessel off the Dutch coast. The [illegible] hit and left on fire.

Off the Norwegian coast another supply ship was bombed by Hudson aircraft.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command, on offensive patrol over Northern France, attacked and severely damaged a factory.

One aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from these operations.

Japanese

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué, as reported to Reuter from Vichy, France, said today:

At dawn of Dec. 8 Japanese troops occupied the foreign concessions [in China] and seized the property of nationals belonging to countries hostile to Japan.

They entered the British concessions at Tientsin and Chinwangtao without meeting any resistance.

By midday occupation of the International Concession at Shanghai and all the British concessions in South China had been effected.

Russian

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 10 (Distributed by The Associated Press)—The Moscow radio broadcast this communiqué today:

During Dec. 9 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Six German aircraft were destroyed yesterday. We lost three.

In a number of sectors on the central front our troops, in spite of stubborn resistance of the enemy, are advancing and have occupied several villages.

On a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts our units overcame stubborn enemy resistance, moved forward and occupied a number of inhabited points.

On Dec. 8 one of our air units damaged or destroyed four German tanks, two armored cars, seventy motor vehicles with ammunition and anti-aircraft guns, thirty wagons with other munitions and scattered or wiped out more than two companies of enemy infantry.

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Commander Zakharin's units, operating on one of the sectors in the Tula direction, drove the Germans out of a number of villages.

In the course of one day our men captured fifteen German tanks, two armored cars, forty motor vehicles and wiped out more than 600 officers and men.

One of our units operating on the Kalinin sector of the front, as a result of fierce fighting, drove the Germans out of seven villages and annihilated 1,400 enemy officers and men.

The Moscow radio broadcast the following special communiqué today:

Ten days ago German troops under command of General Schmidt occupied the town of Tikhvin and the surrounding district.

The Germans aimed at cutting communications between Leningrad and neighboring Volkovsk and thus to bring our troops in Leningrad to a critical position.

For ten days heavy fighting raged about Tikhvin with changing success.

Yesterday, Dec. 9, our troops under command of General Merezkoff succeeded in beating decisively the troops of General Schmidt and recapturing the town of Tikhvin.

In the fighting about Tikhvin the Twelfth Tank Division, the Eighteenth Motorized Division and the Sixty-first Infantry Division of the enemy were destroyed. The Germans left more than 7,000 killed on the battlefield.

The remainder of these divisions have put on peasant clothing and thrown away their equipment and are trying to escape through the woods.

Our booty is great and is being c[illegible]

German

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued today:

On the East Front there were local combat activities only.

In the fight against British supply shipping the German Air Force yesterday sank one destroyer and four merchant ships totaling 14,000 tons in a convoy east of Dundee.

Combat planes last night bombed the important shipbuilding center of Newcastle.

Big explosions and spreading fires among docks, supply facilities and industries of the city gave evidence of the success of this attack, made in part from low altitudes.

German chasers downed ten enemy planes along the Channel coast yesterday. Naval artillery bagged two more.

Fighting continues in North Africa. German chasers downed six British planes in air fights.

The night before last port facilities and airports on Malta were bombed by German combat planes.

Finnish

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HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Finnish High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus — Scattered enemy trench mortar and artillery harassing fire. Enemy patrol and reconnaisance sallies repulsed. Infantry fire the other night at times rose to a fierce pitch with contributing artillery fire. Our artillery and trench mortars shelled mobile enemy units.

Svir River Front—Mild artillery and trench mortar fire along the whole front. Weak enemy attacks repulsed. Our artillery silenced one enemy battery, three trench motars and one anti-tank gun.

East Front—Attacking across the Great Bay our troops captured the village of Pigmatka on the northeast shore of Lake Onega. In the Povenets sector the enemy opened the locks of the Stalin Canal below Voljaervi and flooded the eastern part of the city of Povenets.

North Sectors—Situation unchanged.

At Sea—There were numerous mine explosions in the Eastern Gulf of Finland. Continuous, powerful explosions were heard in the area south of Ino and Seivasto and in the direction of Seiskeri.

Air—A snowstorm yesterday prevented activity. The weather having cleared later, our air force continued to bomb and machine-gun jammed enemy troops concentrations and columns retreating southeast from Povenets.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Fierce fighting is under way on the Tobruk front between Axis forces and enemy infantry supported by tanks.

In the encounters that took place yesterday in the Bir el-Gobi area several enemy tanks and motor trucks were destroyed by our mechanized units.

On the Solum front there has been intense British artillery against our strongholds.

Enemy concentrations of mechanized units in the Bir el-Gobi zone and port installations at Tobruk were repeatedly attacked with visible effect by the Italian and German air forces.

In air combats against numerically superior enemy formations 10 planes were shot down by Italian fighters and four by German fighters. Five Italian planes did not return.

The British air force carried out raids on several localities in Libya. At Bengazi the Arab quarter was hit and several houses were destroyed. Elsewhere the damage was not serious.

Off the Libyan coast to the north of Gambut German dive bombers attacked two enemy cruisers, one of which was seriously hit.

'PHONY' AIR RAID ALARMS PUT ALL EAST ON ALERT

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Tip Results In Scares To New York, Boston; Blackouts Spreading

Attack Still is Possible On West Coast, Says Army As Planes, Ships Hunt Enemy

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The heavily-industrialized Eastern Seaboard from New York to Boston experienced its first air raid warnings of the war today and for more than two hours there were all the earmarks of a prelude of hostile attack, but later the alarms appeared to be the outgrowth of a misunderstanding.

Somehow a report gained cur-

30.24 — 13429

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rency that an attacking force was swooping down the New England coast headed for the nation's largest city. The report reached Mitchel Field, Long Island, air base for the first Army air force, in such a manner as to seem "authentic and credible" to the commanding officer and an interception was ordered.

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The result was that the man in the street saw and heard plenty to make him believe it was the real thing. It resulted, too, in a test of warning and civilian defense organizations which high Army and Air Force officials later agreed was "a good thing."

The Stock Market, always quick to react to news of major importance, suffered its worst slump since the collapse of France in May, 1940, as a result of the alarms and the war.

Mitchel Field sent all its planes into the air. Navy patrols soared along the coast. Fire and police sirens screamed. Civilian defense volunteers and plane spotters manned their posts.

More than a million school children in New York city and thousands on Long Island and along the seaboard, were dismissed from their classes.

Boston was "alerted" for more than an hour. The huge military and naval establishments at New London, Conn., took precautions. Throughout the northeast tens of thousands of civilian employes were rushed out of vital defense factories and Army and Navy centers.

From available information, it appeared that this was what happened:

A man, who identified himself, telephoned first Army headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., to report hearing a Washington broadcast that bombers had been reported. He wanted to know if it was true. The Army asked the New York office of the Associated Press about it, but the report could not be verified there.

A War Department spokesman in Washington told the Associated Press that the planes had not been reported. In the meantime, a Governor's Island official telephoned the inquiry to Mitchel Field where it seemed to have been misunderstood as a War Department warning.

Mitchel Field took no chances and planes went into the air.

Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, commanding the first air force at Mitchel Field, said "definitely no planes" were detected and explained that what had looked authentic turned out to be a mere test.

General Dargue emphasized that should a similar set of circumstances develop again, the precautions would have to be repeated.

In Boston, however, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding the first corps area, suggested that United States planes, not identified as such, might have been reported, adding "that would have been a very probable source of the report."

"Whatever it was," General Wilby continued, "I don't think it did any harm. It did a lot of good so far as the Army is concerned. We took all the precautions we would have taken if it were an actual attack."

General Dargue declared: "It worked so well from a military standpoint that there was no confusion, everything was orderly, planes went aloft, all men were fully equipped and armed."

New York had two alarms, the first at 1:30 p. m. (E.S.T.) seventeen minutes later the all clear came. Then at 2:04 p. m., a second warning went off with an all-clear at 2:50 p. m.

The families of fliers and enlisted personnel at Mitchel Field were ordered to evacuate their homes bordering on the airport and soldiers donned full field equipment to man the field's protective defense. Anti-aircraft batteries at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn were made ready.

In chilly, overcast weather—there was a slight snow flurry in New York for awhile—thousands in the densely populated area for the most part took the business calmly and in a manner which bespoke a feeling of incredulity.

The first sandbag protection appeared in East Fifty-second street where a restaurant proprietor barricaded the front of his place.

During both alarms radio stations continually warned persons to remain calm and to stay at home.

Tonight, the sprawling buildings of Bellevue Hospital on the East River were virtually blacked out.

At Washington, the capitol building's great flood-lights were ordered blacked out for the duration of the war. The lights have been used for years to illuminate the exterior of the big structure.

Clock Blacked Out

In Jersey City, the clock overlooking the Hudson River from atop the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company's plant, known as the Big Ben of the New York waterfront, was blacked out for the first time in 35 years.

At Key West, Fla., the nation's southernmost naval base and other federal reservations were blacked out, and a 24-hour watch was ordered over part of the overseas highway linking the islands with the Florida mainland.

In Montreal, Trans-Canada Airline officials tonight suspended all flights east of Montreal and from Toronto to New York "because of the necessity of using the radio beam which might be of possible use to the enemy."

Successes of Japanese Might Encourage Hitler To Add Blow of His Own

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

DEC 10 1941

"With war a momentary possibility for weeks why were U. S. defenses in Pacific caught flat-footed by Japanese? Did our forces await declaration of war before taking offensive action?"

The above message from the editor of a South Dakota newspaper was lying on my desk when I arrived at my office in Manhattan this morning. It is a burning question—one which must have been in all our minds—and so this column repeats it.

Honestly I don't know the answer to it—and wish to heaven I did. I woke up in the middle of last night and worried over it. But our naval and military authorities alone can tell us what happened.

Still, probably my South Dakota friend will agree that while the answer to his question is vital, it is far more important that we avoid a second shocking experience of this sort. One suspects, indeed, that the chief purpose of his query was to utter a warning.

Warning of what? The writing on the wall clearly indicates that if the early Japanese operations give sufficient encouragement Hitler may strike at us another lightning blow. Put an exclamation point after that.

Mayor LaGuardia has told New York that "we are not out of the danger zone by any means." There is little doubt of that, for the Atlantic daily is being spanned by air these times, and this country won't have forgotten the German submarines which prowled off our coasts in the last war. The astonishing reports of Japanese warplanes over San Francisco Bay, and off the Aleutians, emphasize this danger.

Hitler's chief aim at the moment must be to spike our war aid to Britain and the other Allies. In that direction lies his salvation, for it will be disastrous for him if Russia emerges powerful in the spring, and the other Allies are all set for action.

Thus far the Nazis haven't employed anything like the total fleet of submarines they reputedly have amassed. It wouldn't be surprising to see that armada come into action before long. Should Hitler also be able to force the French into giving him their navy, it would create a grave situation for America and the Allies.

Probably the grim experience through which we have passed since Sunday has removed the danger of over-confidence on our part. The tradition has grown up that Uncle Sam could whip Japan with one hand tied behind his back. Maybe he could, if he didn't have other commitents, but the only way to look at the thing now is that we have a man-size job cut out for us.

We shall indeed be lucky if the war with Japan doesn't run long. Moreover, we mustn't overlook that the Japanese conflict is part and parcel of the World War and that knocking Japan out won't end the bigger conflagration. I'm afraid we've got to get used to the idea that there's going to be a lot of blood shed.

It inspires confidence to see Washington jumping in to ensure a vast increase in our armament production. Perhaps our greatest single need is to see that home industry produces every single ounce of war material possible, both for our own uses and those of the Allies, who are leaning heavily on us.

The war with Japan is incidental to the main objective, which has been set down as destruction of Hitlerism. Therefore the United States would be doing itself a disservice if it allowed the Far Eastern war to divert its attention from serving the Allies. So much depends on Russia now that she cannot be allowed to fall out. If Hitler should get the vast potential resources of the Soviet, there's no telling how far he might go.

Stoppage of our war-aid is one of the big ideas of this latest Axis move. Washington has made it clear that this is recognized and that nothing will stand in the way of continuing the supplies for the Allies.

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But to return to the danger of another Axis blow at us, Japan hasn't struck without some sort of promise from Germany. Now is the time to watch out for trouble from Herr Hitler.

Radio Stations Resume

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Pacific Coast radio stations ended nearly 12 hours of silence today during which army and navy planes and naval surface craft were reported to have searched off the coast for possible Japanese airplane carriers and submarines.

Normal radio broadcasting, and freedom from blackouts except in certain defense areas, was reported along the entire Pacific Coast during the early evening hours.

There were no wailing air raid warnings such as those that startled San Francisco last night, and life flowed normally in most communities.

San Pedro Blacked Out

The San Pedro harbor area, naval and shipping center of Southern California, was blacked out. San Diego reported lights were out in portions of the surrounding army and navy establishments.

At Mare Island, on an upper arm of San Francisco Bay, lights were turned off for 20 minutes at the government's huge naval yard.

The exact extent of the search was a military secret. Enemy airplane carriers have been variously reported off the Alaskan, North Pacific and California coast.

An alarm was sounded at noon today in the San Francisco Bay area, which underwent three blackouts last night after the army reported a fleet of 30 enemy planes had circled over the industrial area. Today's alarm, given as two naval planes returned to their base, was cancelled quickly.

Radios were silenced from the last of the early morning black-outs, around 2.30 A. M., to prevent guiding possible Japanese bombers to their objectives.

"The time has passed when we're trying to please the public with radio programs," commented Col. G. P. Tourtellot, of the Northwest Defense Command. "We're trying to save their lives."

Broadcasts were resumed in the early afternoon coincident with the return of two big naval bombers to their base on San Francisco Bay but arrangements were made for more blackouts all along the coast tonight and a possible resumption of radio silence.

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Seattle Rioting

Tentative plans were laid for a blackout of the entire Pacific northwest. Precautions were taken in Seattle to prevent resumption of rioting during which a blackout mob of 1,000 smashed store windows and looted displays. A 19-year-old woman who said, "We've got to show them they can't leave their lights burning," was arrested as the leader. She said her husband was at sea on a destroyer.

Walter B. Kirtley, assistant police chief at Seattle, identified the woman as Mrs. Ethel Chelsvig.

"This is war," she said. "They don't realize one light in the city might betray us. That's my patriotism."

Route Of Planes

Army informants, detailing the exact route followed by the Japanese planes, said they came over the southern tip of San Francisco Bay, just north of San Jose, and split into two groups, one flying north and the other south. American planes trailed the northern squadron, but lost track of it and were unable to pick up the southern flight at all.

No bombs were dropped, no anti-aircraft guns were fired. Army men said the planes evidently were on a reconnaissance flight.

Blackouts cost the lives of a taxi driver and a woman motorist whose unlighted machines collided at Alameda, Cal.

Rifle fire of California guards injured one woman and badly frightened four painters on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. The woman was shot because her husband failed to halt his automobile during a blackout. Warning shots were fired by mistake at the painters who were working in fog on the bridge.

Angry Seattle Crowd Stones Stores to Enforce Blackout

Show Windows Smashed And Displays Looted In Defiance of Police

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By the Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Dec. 9.—Smashing show windows and looting displays, a crowd of more than 1,000 persons enforced Seattle's first wartime blackout in defiance of police today.

The crowd, completely out of control of city police, milled through the center of the city's business district for an hour beginning at midnight. Approximately 30 show windows, ranging from tiny shoe shop panes to huge glass plates, were smashed.

Nearly all of the displays were looted, some of the merchandise being thrown in the streets and other more valuable pieces disappearing.

The demonstration began at Fourth avenue and Pike street, the city's busiest corner. A huge blue neon sign above an upstairs clothing store shed a ghastly glow over the entire intersection. Nearly all other lights in the area were turned off at 11 p.m.

Yells and Catcalls.

Yells and catcalls began almost immediately, and by midnight bottles, rocks, tin cans and old shoes were being heaved despite the efforts of a squad of police.

Eventually, an employe of a sign company broke out of a third-floor window from inside and inched along the top of the sign—amid a shower of missles—to a connection to extinguish the light.

Police cars pushing their way along the curbs started the crowd moving, while an officer with a loudspeaker urged all civilians to go home.

The crowd, urged on by shouting women, gathered at a small jewelry store across the street where a single light burned in an entry. A thrown rock smashed the plate glass door and a triumphant youngster rushed inside to grab the offending bulb.

Door Pane Cracked.

At Fifth and Pike, missiles showered against windows of another

jewelry store where lighted Christmas trees had been left burning. One bottle cracked a door pane; a police officer knocked out the remainder of the glass and crawled inside to the light switch.

The next objective was two doors away, where two windows splintered under the impact of boots. The crowd waited only long enough to see lights inside blink out, then streamed across the street past a police cordon to smash the displays of an exclusive store. Most of the displayed footwear was gone after the crowd moved on.

In all, the main crowd covered six city blocks, leaving a wake of shattered glass and missing merchandise—but not a single remaining window illumination.

ANGRY GENERAL SEES NEED FOR REAL BOMBS

DeWitt Says It Might Have Been Good If They Had Fallen

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Wife, 19, Leads Seattle Blackout Mob, East's Alarm False

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 9—Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Fourth Army, bluntly told the San Francisco Civilian Defense emergency meeting today "it might have been a good thing if bombs had been dropped last night to wake this community up to the seriousness of the situation."

City and military officials hastily made arrangements for an improved blackout system.

Angered by persistent rumors that the impromptu blackout last night was "all a hoax," and by the attitude of skepticism on the part of some citizens, General DeWitt told the meeting:

"Japanese planes were over this community last night. They were tracked and followed to sea.

Reinforcements Coming

"I am not telling you I can prevent bombs or air raids on this city. Reinforcements are coming, and when they do arrive, we will be in better position to do so.

"It is inane to think that men of the standing in the community of Admiral John W. Greenslade and myself would call for a blackout unless there was a definite military need.

"The blackout last night was unsatisfactory. Unless active steps are taken to correct the deficiencies, a great deal of destruction will come to San Francisco.

"I never saw such complacency in my life. It's criminal! We're at war, but I don't think that means much to some of you. Apparently it won't until some of our loved ones are killed."

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Blackout Chief

The defense council, seeking to coordinate the volunteer services of some 20,000 citizens, reported future blackouts would be ordered only by Brig. Gen. William Ord Ryan, head of the Fourth Interceptor Command, if there were real danger.

The order would be transmitted over the police radio and sirens sounded.

The police department took over assignment of new air raid wardens today—looking for a responsible person in every one of the city's 5,500 blocks.

Permanent Blackouts

Mayor Rossi said all non-essential lights would be ordered out permanently for the duration—including theater marquees, neon advertising signs, billboards and store window displays. Gasoline stations and entrances of buildings will be darkened on order.

Jap Planes Reported Over Panama Coast

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—A Panamanian radio broadcast heard in New York by NBC said Japanese aircraft were reported flying over the Panama Coast this morning but no bombs were dropped.

Japanese Forces Off Aleutian Islands, Canadians Warned

Attack in Pacific Northwest Feared; Patrols Intensified

By the Associated Press.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 9 (Canadian Press).—A warning the "Japanese are off the Aleutian Islands" came from Mayor Andrew McGavin last night shortly after Air Comdr. A. F. Godfrey said "there is every reason to believe there will be an attack in the Pacific Northwest."

"The Japanese are off the Aleutian Islands; we expect them here any time. The situation is very serious," Mayor McGavin said.

Commodore Godfrey said the Canadian air force was "standing by" and that instructions were issued to all cities for a complete blackout. He said air patrols were intensified.

All motor traffic on Victoria streets was halted at 6 p.m. by naval policemen. Drivers were told to go home.

The blackout order was announced by Western air command headquarters here and followed shortly a similar order for the States of Oregon and Washington.

The order read:

"Attention all citizens of British Columbia:

"The war situation is such that an attack by Japanese forces on the Pacific Northwest coast is imminent and therefore on advice of military authorities the Premier of British Columbia has issued instructions for a complete blackout of lights and communications on Vancouver Island and the whole coast of British Columbia and the lower mainland from dusk to dawn until further notice."

Trans-Canada Air Lines Operating Normally

Winnipeg, Dec. 9 (AP)—O. T. Larson, vice-president in charge of operations of Trans-Canada Air Lines, announced tonight that T. C. A. service "is proceeding in regular order, except for some minor interruption on account of local blackout regulations in the coast areas."

The statement was issued after T. C. A. officials in Toronto had reported that all flights east of Montreal and from Toronto to New York had been suspended because of the "national emergency."

Another T. C. A. official said the radio beam to the east had been shut off for one hour and then resumed.

How It Happened

Inquiry Developed Quickly Into N. Y. Air-Raid Alarm

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—An inquiry—which quickly mushroomed into an "official report"—that enemy bombers had been sighted two hours distant by air appeared responsible for New York's air-raid alarm today.

A preliminary official investigation here and in New York indicated:

A man, said to be fully identified, telephoned officials at First Army headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., that he had heard in a Washington radio station broadcast that the bombers had been reported. He asked whether it was true.

The army inquired at the New York office of the Associated Press and failed to get verification A War Department spokesman at Washington told the Associated Press the War Department had not reported the enemy planes.

Meanwhile, however, an official at Governors Island had telephoned an inquiry to Mitchel Field, Long Island, which is the headquarters for the interceptor planes which safeguard the city.

This inquiry seemed to have been misunderstood as a warning "from Washington," and Washington, between officers, tends to mean the War Department.

Mitchel Field's command took no chances, the planes took to the air, and the press then was told that the alarm resulted from an official report from Washington of a raid threat.

Further confusion resulted when the War Department reiterated it had not originated the report, but that all air-force stations had been put on the alert because of the war emergency.

the guidance of the people in case of air raids:

2. Stay home.

The safest place in an air raid is at home.

If you are away from home, get under cover in the nearest shelter. Avoid crowded places. Stay off the streets.

The enemy wants you to run out into the streets, create a mob, start a panic. Don't do it!

Only Spray On Bomb

If incendiary bombs fall, play a spray from a garden hose (never a splash or stream!) of water on the bomb. Switch to a stream to put out any fire started by the bomb. Switch back to a spray for the bomb.

The bomb will burn for about fifteen minutes if left alone, only about two minutes under a fine water spray. A jet, splash, stream, or bucket of water will make it explode.

Under raid conditions, keept a bath-

Under raid conditions, keep a bath-use of fire department in case water mains are broken.

If you have a soda-and-acid extinguisher (the kind you turn upside down), use it with your finger over the nozzle to make a spray. Don't use the chemical kind (small cylinders of liquid) on bombs. It is all right for ordinary fires.

Choose One Home Warden

Should gas be used, go at once to the most "inside" room in your house (fewest doors and windows). Paste paper over glass. Stuff rags in window cracks and under doors.

But above all, keep cool, stay home. Choose one member of the family to be the home air-raid warden—who will remember all the rules and what to do. Mother makes the best.

Second Air-Raid Rule

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—Following is the second in a series of instructions issued by the Office of Civilian Defense for

Mexico Authorized To Move Troops Across Part Of U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—The United States has authorized Mexico to move troops across United States territory to reinforce the defense of Lower California.

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These troops, a State Department announcement said tonight, will pass in transit from Nogales, Ariz., to Tia Juana, Lower California, via San Diego. It is expected they will begin to move tomorrow and officials said a considerable body of troops is involved.

Area Is Part Of Mexico

Lower California is part of Mexico and is not to be confused with southern California in the United States.

In disclosing the scheduled troop movement the State Department announcement said:

"This decision of the Mexican authorities affords a striking instance of cooperation in hemispheric defense by the nations of this hemisphere in the cause of liberty and democracy and against the forces of a treacherous aggressor.

Welcomes Opportunity

"The Government of the United States welcomes this opportunity of facilitating the journey of the troops of the sister republic and of extending o them every courtesy and assistance.'

Last night's reports of enemy air activities off the Pacific Coast of the United States extended from British Columbia to southern California.

Observers took today's announcement to mean that Mexico and the United States are taking no chances on any surprise attempt by the Japanese to land a force in Lower California sufficient to establish a temporary air base.

PRESS WARNED ON WAR STORIES

Army and Navy News Under Voluntary Censorship.

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Government agencies moved in unison today to prevent the publication of information which might help Japan in its headlong assault against United States outposts in the Pacific.

The press was advised that news coverage would go ahead under the voluntary censorship system invoked in connection with the war in Europe, but the navy warned that if necessary it would enforce the 1918 espionage act. This fixes severe penalties for willful disclosure of information which may aid the enemy.

Even the Federal loan agency had decided, Administrator Jesse Jones said yesterday, to keep secret its data on defense subjects, such as contracts for new defense plants.

The army extended its ban on military information to include information relating to the routes, schedules and destinations of troop movements within or without the continental United States.

Issues Memorandum.

The War Department issued this memorandum to the press:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops, designation of units and disposition of forces overseas is restricted. Information as to the movements of transports within or without territorial waters is restricted Casualty lists will, if possible, include home addresses, but will not include designation of units.'

The navy began censoring all outgoing cables and those from Hawaii and the Philippines were censored at the source. The sending of news to Germany, Italy, Finland and Japan was formally prohibited. Dispatches continued to come in from Berlin, Rome and Helsinki, but not from Tokio, although radio broadcasts from Japan were heard.

Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of the Navy's Bureau

30.24— 13431

30.24—13431

of Public Relations, conceded that cable news from Honolulu and Manila had been delayed, but attributed this to a heavy file of official and other messages and the inexperience of a vastly expanded personnel. He said the situation would improve with expansion of personnel in the Navy Intelligence office.

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To Make Public

Admiral Hepburn said that it probably would take several days for the navy to check carefully, notify relatives and make public the names of casualties in Hawaii, estimated by President Roosevelt at 3,000.

He asked the press to withhold from publication, until cleared by the navy, any stories which may be obtained from crew members or their families and remarked that in all cases the names of ships or naval units should be deleted.

The Maritime Commission requested that all cease publication of photographs or printed matter concerning the movement, position, cargo or destination of any merchant vessel in any waters. This did not immediately apply to Great Lakes waters, its memorandum explained. But if there should be extraordinary developments in that area, the commission suggested, the press would readily recognize this and put the request into effect.

HAWAII DEBACLE STIRS CAPITAL; PROBE IS ASKED

President Says He Nor Any One in Congress Knows Who is Responsible for Setback

Dingell Tells House He Will Demand Court-Martials Of Commanders to Uncover Truth; Vinson Flays Critics

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Bitter criticism of the army and navy defenders of Hawaii, coupled with a threatened demand for court-martial proceedings against the top-ranking officers involved, flared in the House today but brought a storm of rebuke on the heads of the critics.

President Roosevelt joined in the controversy with an implied rebuke for the critics.

At his press conference, he declined to discuss or fix responsibility for the success of the Japanese raid. He said he knew nothing about that question nor, he added, did any member of Congress.

Representative Dingell (D-Mich) touched off the fireworks when he announced his intention to demand the court-martials to "determine the guilt or innocence in the matter of the Hawaiian air forces."

Names Five Officers

Specifically mentioned by Dingell for court-martial were Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet; Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding the Hawaiian department of the army; Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air; Maj.-Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the Army Air Corps, and Maj.-Gen. Fred L. Martin, chief of the Hawaiian air force.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House naval committee denounced Dingell's action a short time later as "nothing but a cheap effort to get newspaper publicity."

Vinson joined with Representative Bulwinkle (D-N. C.) in an appeal to their fellow members to guard against speeches would give "aid or comfort to the enemy."

Urges Feet be Kept on Ground

"In a time like this," Bulwinkle said, "it behooves every member to keep his feet on the ground. In a time like this no man can accomplish anything by condemning, without knowing the facts."

Brushing aside a request by Dingell that he yield the floor briefly, the North Carolinian said it was the "patriotic duty of every American, and especially every Congressman, to be guarded in his words, in order not to give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Indignantly challenging what he termed Dingell's insinuation that the men in charge of Hawaii's defenses had not been true to their trust, Vinson reminded his colleagues that "Congress can't fight this war." He said that must be left to the men trained for the job and appealed to the House to have confidence in them.

"If the Navy has suffered casualties at Pearl Harbor," he said, "there's just one simple thing for us to do—buckle up our belts and make a determined effort that will win the war that much sooner."

Before the House convened at at noon, what happened at Pearl Harbor was the subject of sharp criticism in the House naval committee and the group voted to ask Secretary of Navy Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, to attend a secret session tomorrow morning for questioning as to how the Japanese managed to penetrate the defenses of Hawaii.

The House naval committee heard one of its members, Representative Vincent (D-Ky), bring the undercurrent of criticism of the Navy for what happened at Pearl Harbor Sunday into the open by declaring that "someone was asleep"—someone responsible for the defenses.

"It took 10 days to get those ships in there," Vincent went on, apparently referring to Japanese airplane carriers believed to have transported the planes which carried out the raids on Pearl Harbor.

The Kentuckian's criticism developed during his effort to learn from a Navy Department witness whether all high-ranking naval officers were physically fit for their jobs, mentioning specifically Rear Admiral Hart, naval commander at Manila.

When Vinson remonstrated that it must be assumed that such officers had complied with the regulations, Vincent retorted:

"I assumed that the boys would be awake at Hawaii. I assumed that they would patrol every inch of the waters surrounding Hawaii."

Later, he said, "We can't fight this war with men 65 or 70 years old" and added that "somebody was asleep."

Vinson asked his committee to maintain a quorum in Washington for the duration of the war so that any legislation desired by the Navy could be expedited. He told reporters that all future sessions of the committee would be held behind closed doors.

Japan Is Seen Trying to Draw U.S. Fleet Back to Home Waters

Air Reconnaissance Over San Francisco Interpreted as Part of Grand Strategy to Create Panic on Pacific Coast.

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Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A far-flung Japanese effort to panic the United States into withdrawing its main battle fleet to home waters appeared to be under way today as part of an almost incredibly daring plan for a swift rout of all American military and naval power in the Far East.

This was the interpretation which some informed quarters here placed on the bold aerial reconnaisance of the San Francisco area, the reports of officials in Vancouver, B. C., that Japanese naval units were off the Aleutian Islands, and the expectation in Canada that an attack on the Pacific Northwest was imminent.

Expert's keeping tabs on Japan's rapid utilization of the initial advantages gained at the start of the war Sunday by their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, pieced the puzzle of seemingly scattered actions into this significant pattern:

The Japanese grand strategy appears to call for immobilizing the powerful United States Pacific fleet as the first major move of the war.

The first action designed to this end was the devastating raid on Pearl Harbor. Full results of this yet remain to be disclosed.

Narrows the Pacific Ocean.

In itself this attack had the effect of greatly narrowing the Pacific Ocean in a naval sense and even raised the possibility that, under a favorable combination of circumstances, the very coast of the United States might be temporarily vulnerable to hit-and-run operations.

Quickly taking advantage of the initiative gained, the Japanese—as all evidence indicated today—apparently had maneuvered an aircraft carrier clear across 5,200 miles of the Pacific to the very shores of California and sent reconnaissance planes roaring landward through the night.

The results were air raid warnings, blacked out cities—in a word, the war was brought to the doorstep of millions of Americans who but two days before had believed such a thing virtually impossible.

What could the Japanese hope to gain by such a maneuver? The most probable answer seemed to be a panic-born demand that the fleet be brought home. Such a move would strip the fleet of its strategic mission of protecting far Pacific bases and keeping supply lines open, and compel it to adopt a defensive strategy in home waters.

Would Leave Japanese Free.

Such an accomplishment would leave the Japanese free to act, with relatively small naval forces, against American bases strung across the Pacific from Hawaii to the Philippines. That action, in fact, has long since started against Guam, Wake, Midway and the other American outposts which fitted in with the apparent long-range American strategy of blockading Japan, cutting off her trade with South America and meanwhile conducting offensive operations from such major bases as those in the Philippines.

If this interpretation of the West Coast attack threat is correct, it presents a striking parallel to German submarine activities off the Atlantic seaboard during the world war. In the summer and fall of 1918 half a dozen German undersea raiders prowled in American waters. They attacked coastal shipping, cut cables, laid mines and otherwise harassed naval coast defenses.

Fooled Germans in 1918.

Official naval reports issued after the war disclosed the conviction of the American High Command was that the purpose of these raids was to force withdrawal of American naval units in European waters and those assigned to convoys.

In that purpose, the record of American operations show, they failed. "In their chief mission of preventing transportation to Europe the U-boats failed utterly," declared Navy Secretary Josephus Daniels in a war review. "The flow of troops, supplies and munitions to France and England was not for a moment interrupted."

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The American answer to the U-boats was to impose rigid protective regulations on coastal shipping and turn the job of defense over to small warcraft and to such large naval craft as were normally based on American ports.

In the light of this history some observers draw the conclusion that though the Pacific fleet has suffered heavy losses to its ships and its bases there will be no basic modification of its main mission, and the Japanese yet will feel the full force of its striking power and the sting of the bombers whose bases are protected by the fleet's continued operations in the Far East.

RIGID RESTRICTION CLAMPED ON AXIS ALIENS; 1,500 HELD

At Least 400 Germans, Italians, 1,000 Japs Seized as Dangerous

Hull Warns Nation to Guard Against Surprise by Reich; 1,100,000 Persons Curbed

By The Associated Press

DEC 10 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Calling Germans and Italians "alien enemies" along with Japanese, the government clamped rigid wartime restrictions on 1,100,000 such persons in this country and its possessions today while federal agents conducted a nationwide roundup of those considered dangerous.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was arresting certain Axis subjects listed as "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." Scattered reports from over the country indicated that their number would exceed the 400 Germans and Italians which officials originally had estimated were scheduled for apprehension. Some 1,000 Japanese were arrested.

In Los Angeles, Hans Gebhardt, legal representative for the German consulate there, was among those jailed. Richard B. Hood, head of the FBI there, reported that 325 Japanese, 52 Germans, and nine Italians were held there pending determination of whether they shall be released or interned.

At San Francisco, Hans von Bernhard, former commercial attache, was held in the roundup.

In New York, 86 Germans and 49 Italians were arrested, along with 200 Japanese, and taken to Ellis Island.

The number of Japanese held was believed to be close to 1,000, about half of whom were in Hawaii, and there was a possibility that it was much higher.

Will Have Hearings

All those seized are being turned over to the Immigration Service for temporary detention. They will be given hearings on evidence gathered by the FBI to determine whether further confinement is warranted. The army probably will be given custody of those for whom extended detention is necessary.

Attorney General Francis Bid

repeated his request that all matters pertaining to alien seizures be handled only through the FBI. He asked that state governors cooperate to avoid disturbance and confusion and to "prevent molestation of all peaceful and law-abiding aliens."

The regulations for Axis subjects were issued under Presidential proclamation and approximate the limitations put into effect during the first World War.

May Not Change Home

Axis aliens may not change their residence or travel from one place to another except under rules to be prescribed by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War.

They may not enter upon any highway, railway, subway, waterway, public utility, or building which is not open to the public generally.

They are barred from areas surrounding forts, camps, arsenals, airports, power plants or dams, or factories, warehouses or storage yards for implements of war; from canals, wharves, piers and docks, and from all kinds of warehouses, sheds, elevators, railroad terminals and transfer facilities.

Forbidden Items

The President's proclamation listed these items forbidden to be in the possession of aliens:

"Firearms; weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof; ammunition; bombs; explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives; short-wave radio receiving sets; transmitting sets; signal devices; codes or ciphers; cameras; papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing; photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map or graphical representation of any military or naval installations or equipment or any of arms, ammunition, implements of war, device or thing used or intended to be used in the combat equipment of the land or naval forces of the United States or of any military or naval post, camp, or station."

Hull Warns of Nazi Surprise

He Says U. S. Must Guard Against New Coup

Berlin Talks of Shooting War.

DEC 10 1941

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull indicated today that this country should be on guard against a sudden German move supporting Japan in fulfillment of the Axis tri-partite pact.

[The Berlin radio declared today that "America now faces a two-front war, a shooting war in the Atlantic and a rapid-fire war in the Pacific, and America is unprepared." The broadcast was heard in New York by NBC.]

In reply to a press conference question of whether he thought such a German move would be like the Sunday morning attack on Honolulu by Japan, Mr. Hull said that the United States always should be on guard against surprise moves, especially when international desperadoes were prowling around the world.

Any preliminary military move of the character of the Pearl Harbor attack, he said, would only arouse the American people to resist with all the speed and all the might that this nation can exert.

With specific reference to Japan's air and submarine attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Hull said that if the national effort to which he referred were put forward, no American need fear the outcome of the attack which he said was so outrageously and treacherously undertaken by Japan.

Nazi Pledge Of Help for Japan Bared

Gillette Asserts Hitler Promised He'd Get Control of French Fleet

RUSSIA IS HELD KEY

Walsh Calls Parley of Naval Group to Study U. S. Warship Needs

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP).—Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) said today that he had received information from a source found to be reliable in the past that Hitler had promised Japan he could obtain control of the French fleet by next month and would be able to give the Japanese active military aid by February.

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Gillette said this information came to him from persons who had reported on Oct. 28 that Japan planned to launch an attack on the United States either in December, 1941, or in February, 1942.

Gillette said this information was transmitted to the State Department, along with a report from the same source on Nov. 16, that Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, had been sent to this country at Hitler's instance to gain time for preparations for aggressive action.

Most legislators thought that the extent of any military aid Hitler might give to Japan in furtherance of the Axis pact would depend largely on whether the Russian armies were able to continue their resistance to the Nazis.

But any move to make a portion or all of the French fleet available to the Japanese was regarded with extreme concern in Congressional circles, already shocked by disquieting reports of American naval losses in the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The White House said yesterday that one old battleship and a destroyer had been sunk and several other war vessels damaged. These losses left the United States far superior to Japan in capital ships, it was pointed out, but there was no indication how much of the fleet previously had been diverted to the Atlantic.

Chairman Walsh (D-Mass.) said the Senate Naval Affairs Committee had obtained the following comparative figures on the American and Japanese fleets:

	U. S.	Japan
Battleships in service.	17	10
Battleships building...	15	8
Aircraft carriers.....	6	8
Carriers building.....	12	2
Cruisers	37	46
Cruisers building.....	54	10
Destroyers	171	125
Destroyers building...	193	11
Submarines	112	71
Submarines building..	74	7

With the Pearl Harbor attack in mind, Walsh called the committee into a closed session today to canvass the Navy's needs in the light of yesterday's declaration of war by Congress.

He said he knew of no legislation, other than removal of restrictions against the sending of Army selectees and National Guardsmen out of the Western Hemisphere, which would be required of Congress at the present time.

Meanwhile, high ranking senators agreed that the United States probably had entered into a lengthy war.

Senator George (D-Ga.) said it was his belief that the conflict with the island empire might last three years.

"The American people must be aroused to the gravity of this situation," he declared. "The sacrifices we will be called upon to make will be immensely greater than any we have contemplated up to this hour. The whole power of the nation must be turned to developing the offensive as well as defensive arms we need."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) said he looked for a six-year war that "might cost 2,000,000 American lives." He said recent publication of Army war plans indicated that it would take three years to complete preparations for a military expeditionary force that might have to be raised.

Taft said he looked for a declaration of war against the United States soon by Germany and Italy, adding that only by an expeditionary force could the United States finally hope to crush Hitler.

Like Taft, Senator Glass (D-Va.) said he expected a declaration of war by Germany. Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said he thought the United States ought not to wait for any such declaration but ought to begin fighting the Nazis now.

"Hitler has promised aid to Japan, you can be sure of that," he told reporters. "If he had not, they would not have made their attack."

RUSSIA'S POSITION ON WAR IN DOUBT

Litvinoff Sees Roosevelt, But No Commitment Is Yet Made

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Sincere Sympathy For U. S., However, Is Expressed By Envoy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—The question whether Soviet Russia will strike at Japan remained unanswered tonight; although President Roosevelt and the Russian Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, have agreed that quick victory over the Axis depends on coordinated activity by its foes.

In presenting his credentials to the President yesterday, Litvinoff expressed the "best wishes and warm sympathy of the people of the Soviet Union toward the American people in these days of ordeal."

The text of the Ambassador's remarks and Mr. Roosevelt's reply were issued by the State Department today.

Gratitude Expressed

Litvinoff, after reminding the President of the friendly relations which have existed between the two countries, said:

"The peoples of the Soviet Union are happy in the realization that they are receiving from the American people not only their sympathy in this struggle, but also substantial materials for it, and it affords me keen pleasure to express to you, Mr. President, and to your people, the warm gratitude of my Government and my country for this generous support."

Turning to more recent events, Litvinoff concluded:

"My arrival in Washington coincided precisely with the moment in which American territory and American armed forces were subjected to attack from another state—an attack no less unexpected than that to which, five and a half months ago, the Soviet Union was subjected.

Limited Commitment

"This event, arising from the present international situation, was brought about by the same forces and the same ideology which let loose sanguinary war in Europe and other continents. I must limit myself, at the present moment, Mr. President, to the assurance of the best wishes and warm sympathy of the people of the Soviet Union towards the American people in these days of their ordeal.

"I am convinced that the similar trial of the Soviet and American peoples will rivet still more strongly the bond of friendship between them."

In reply President Roosevelt assured the Ambassador that "it is the firm intention of the Government of the United States to continue to carry out its program of aid to the Soviet Union in the conduct of the struggle."

All Of One Pattern

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Of the conflict with Japan, the President said:

"There can be no doubt that the struggle in which the United States is being forced to engage is closely connected with, if not a component part of, a gigantic struggle on a world scale which has been brought about by kindred forces of aggression inflamed with ambitions for world conquest and world domination.

"I agree with you that the successful and speedy outcome of this struggle will depend largely upon the extent to which the countries opposing aggression are willing to coordinate their activities, to use their resources in a timely and rational manner and to maintain among themselves full understanding and confidence."

PRESIDENT URGES 7-DAY WORK WEEK

Also Considers Requesting Labor Truce to Expedite Increased War Production

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proposed a seven-day production week for the industries which manufacture the war machine that will pound Japan into submission.

At the same time, he said he was considering calling a conference of labor and industrial leaders to consider an agreement to replace anti-strike legislation.

The Chief Executive told a press conference that the administration hoped to expedite production of war equiptment so that there would be many more actual deliveries next year than were lately contemplated.

In addition, he said, it will be necessary to obtain expansion of the war effort by building new plants and adding on to old ones.

To Increase Program

The increase in output under the present program, Mr. Roosevelt said, probably will involve a seven-day week.

The two-fold speed up was agreed upon at a conference this morning in the Presidential office attended by members of the OPM and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

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The office of Sidney Hillman, associate director of the OPM, explained that President Roosevelt's reference to a possible seven-day work week did not mean that each worker would work every day.

Would Stagger Shifts

The plan backed by the OPM would involve operation of defense plants 160 hours weekly, with the other eight hours devoted to maintenance work. The shifts would be staggered and persons who worked Saturday and Sunday would have other days off, if the five-day work week were in effect.

At his press conference, the Chief Executive was reminded that he had seen numerous labor leaders lately and some of these had suggested a conference to work out a voluntary plan for eliminating strikes in defense industries. Mr. Roosevelt said he was considering calling such a parley but he did not know whether it would be an unofficial one, off the record, or an official conference.

MATERIAL SEIZURE MACHINERY SET UP

OPM Acts to Take Over Vital, Scarce Supplies If Needed; Would 'Pay Later'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Acting with war time urgency, the Office of Production Management established machinery today to re-

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quisition hoarded supplies of critical materials of a "seize first and pay later" basis.

The OPM, named by the President as the government's "requisitioning authority" under the property seizure act, created an Inventory and Requisitioning Section headed by E. A. Tupper to take over privately owned materials "whenever normal sources of supply are inadequate."

Simultaneously OPM announced that hoarded supplies of scarce war materials in the hands of dealers or manufacturers would be "requisitioned as needed."

Some Capital officials believed that Japanese action in the Pacific, threatening imports of vitally needed tin, rubber manganese, chromite tungsten, and other materials from the Orient spurred the OPM action.

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However, it was thought the first application of the new mechanism would come in the requisitioning of $60,000 to $100,000 worth of tin plate stored in New York warehouses, originally destined for countries now dominated by the Axis. It will be seized and resold to South America.

"Fair and just compensation" to the owner of seized materials will be determined tentatively "as soon as practicable" after the take-over. OPM is authorized to set up an appeal officer or board to hear contested claims. This board or official will arrive at a final determination. If the dispossessed owner is still unsatisfied, he will be paid 50 per cent of the final offer and may take an appeal to the Court of Claims or to a Federal District Court.

The Economic Defense Board extended its controls on exports to all articles which had not previously been subject to licenses. It said, however, that general licenses would continue to be issued for the free export of materials to the American nations and other friendly destinations.

Congress Acts To Lift Limits On Selectees

Moves To Permit Use In Any Part Of World For Duration

No Age Change Foreseen

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP) — A grimly war-conscious Congress today took the initial step toward permitting the nation's armed forces—selectees as well as regulars—to fight in any part of the world.

The Senate and House Military Committees approved legislation to eliminate the present territorial restrictions, and to permit retention in service of all fighting forces for the duration of the war. Both steps were requested by the War Department.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service director, said in Chicago that there is a "strong possibility" that Congress will lower the minimum draft age from 21 to 18 and that men deferred because they were 28 or over may be called up.

He reported that re-classification of selectees deferred because of occupation was already under consideration and that re-classification of men deferred because of dependents may be taken up later.

Meanwhile, the House completed and sent to President Roosevelt's desk a bill to freeze naval enlistments for six months beyond the duration of the war.

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military Committee said the new measure, relating to overseas service, would be brought to the House floor tomorrow, and its passage sought immediately under suspension of rules.

It would nullify two provisions of the Selective Service Act, now preventing use of selectees outside the Western Hemisphere or their retention in service beyond 30 months.

Subject of weeks of acrimonious argument during movement of the Selective Service Bill through Congress, the two changes were approved unanimously by the committee after but little more than two hours' study.

The action came in executive session following a committee consultation with Brig. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of personnel. Meanwhile, it deferred action until tomorrow on two other War Department requests for legislation which would:

1. Repeal the Taber amendment to the property seizure act prohibiting the government from taking over equipment and machinery necessary to existing production.

2. Permit emergency purchase of war materials abroad and their admission to this country duty free.

May said the War Department had made no request for a change in the present Selective Service age brackets, adding that the Army had a potential reservoir of 1,000,000 men reaching the age of 21 each year to draw upon for induction.

He said also that the Army probably would call back to service "as they are needed" 175,000 men who have been released and now are in the reserves. But he emphasized that the Army would take under consideration "the hardship cases" and that it would affect chiefly "specialists" in various types of Army work.

The legislation freezing the enlistment of Navy men slid through the House on voice vote. Together with an unrestricted, all-out recruiting campaign, it envisioned a strength of 532,500 to man a two-ocean Navy by 1947.

Commander Herbert G. Hopwood, aide to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in charge of personnel, said that the Navy Department was planning to ask legislation permitting induction of selectees into the Navy in the event its recruiting campaign failed to bring in a sufficient number of men, but was hopeful such inductions would be unnecessary.

AMERICAN STAFFS IN ORIENT SAFE

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5 Centers Report Attaches Well; Negotiations For Subjects' Exchange Begin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that it has received word that all members of the staffs of the American embassy at Tokyo, the embassy at Peiping, consulate general at Shanghai, consulate general at Hong Kong, and consulate at Manila are safe and well.

All United States citizens in the Hong Kong colony are safe.

Meanwhile, it was revealed the United States has asked a neutral European nation to negotiate the exchange of Americans in Japan for Japanese subjects trapped here by the war.

Secretary of State Hull requested the European nation to undertake both diplomatic and transportation arrangements.

More than 100 American diplomatic and consular officials were on duty in Japan, occupied China, Manchukuo, Thailand and French Indo-China when Japanese warplanes struck at Hawaii and the Philippines. Between 35 and 50 Japanese government officials are in American territory.

Under international law diplomatic and consular officials of belligerent nations are exchanged as quickly as the formalities and transportation can be arranged.

Aside from the diplomats, there are an estimated 5,000 Americans in Japan or Japanese-occupied territories for whom some of the 93,000 Japanese registered in the United States might be exchanged if transportation can be arranged.

Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Spain are among the few European neutrals with diplomatic officials and facilities in both Japan and the United States. One of those nations is expected to act as intermediary.

The high officials for whom exchange arrangements are to be made include Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador in Tokyo, and Willys R. Peck, Minister to Thailand, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan's Ambssador here, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy who flew across the Pacific to participate in the final, hollow diplomatic discussions.

Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in other American Republics which have declared war on Japan probably will be exchanged at the same time as those stationed in this country.

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Funds in this country of Thailand (Siam) and her nations were frozen tonight in an order by President Roosevelt.

The action was similar to that taken in the case of other invaded countries. Treasury officials had no information immediately on the amount of funds involved, but said it was small.

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340,000 Japs Now in Lands of Enemies

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 (AP).—There are about 340,000 Japanese in the far Pacific lands with which Japan is now at war, and 228,000 in South America, according to figures for 1937 in the Japanese Year Book.

The total of 150,000 for Hawaii indicates that the Japanese statistics include persons of Japanese extraction who are regarded as citizens of the countries in which they reside. Alien registration records show only 41,000 Japanese nationals in Hawaii, or a little more than one-fourth of the year book estimate.

That volume also shows 115,000 in the United States proper, whereas the alien registration recorded only one half that number.

These additional estimates of Japanese living abroad appear in the book: North America (other than the United States), 26,000; Australia, 3,000; Netherlands East Indies, 6,500; Philippines, 25,000; Oceania, 155,000.

PHILIPPINE LOYALTY TO LAST PROCLAIMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines—now under attack by Japan—has pledged that "the flag of the United States will be defended by American and Filipino soldiers until the last round of ammunition has been fired."

This was disclosed today—two days after Japanese bombers first appeared over the islands—in a cable from the president to Joaquin M. Elizalde, resident commissioner from the Philippines.

"The whole Filipino people welcome the opportunity of testing their loyalty to America through blood and fire," concluded Quezon in the cable placed in the Congressional Record by Representative Crawford (R-Mich).

Quezon dispatched his cable Dec. 3 to deny any dissension in Philippine defense preparations.

FILIPINOS IN U. S. SEEK TO FIGHT JAPS

Flood Commissioner's Office With Offers to Help.

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Washington, Dec. 9 (AP).—Filipinos throughout the United States are flooding the office of their Resident Commissioner with telegrams asking how they might aid in the war against Japan.

A local group, led by Abdon Llorante of the commissioner's staff, a lieutenant in the United States Army in the last war, has requested Secretary of War Stimson to permit their joining United States armed forces or that they be given transportation to the islands where they may fight. They carried a letter from Commissioner J. M. Elizalde.

Filipinos are considered nationals of this country, but not citizens. It had not been determined whether the joint efforts of the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth against a common enemy would sufficiently alter the status of Filipinos in this country and Hawaii to permit their joining the military forces of this country.

Commissioner Elizade was advising Filipinos to offer co-operation to local authorities wherever they might be and to carry their identification certificates. These certificates, bearing the individual's picture and Mr. Elizade's signature, have been distributed widely in recent months by the Commissioner's office to aid in preventing misunderstandings.

470 JAPANESE FIRMS ON U. S. 'BLACKLIST'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The United States extended its blacklist tonight to include Japanese firms in the other American republics.

An official announcement listed 470 persons and firms, most of them Japanese, in South and Central America, to be added to the list of more than 2,000 Axis firms now on the blacklist.

Several non-Japanese individuals were included because of their important affiliation with Japanese enterprises.

A further list containing additional Japanese names will be issued shortly. With their names on the official "proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals," it is illegal for anyone in the United States to ship anything to those firms.

Aim Now Victory, Not Defense, Says Priorities Board

$150,000,000,000 Outlay Estimated, Doubling Previous Program

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Washington, Dec. 9 (AP) — The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, top defense agency, today declared the country was engaged in an "all out victory program," and other defense officials said this called for a $150,000,000,000 outlay.

Such an expenditure would more than double the current armament program for which appropriations and authorizations are nearing seventy billion dollars.

"From this moment we are engaged in a victory program," said a SPAB announcement, issued following a special session in the office of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

"We can talk and act no longer in terms of a defense program." Victory is our one and only objective and everything else is subordinate to it."

The SPAB announcement itself mentioned no figures for the cost of the victory program.

It was disclosed that the board had been summoned to the White House for a conference with President Roosevelt tomorrow.

"From now on, every action by this board and by the related civilian agencies of the government must be keyed to one goal—complete victory in this war

which has been thrust upon us," SPAB said.

"It is clear that a vastly expanded national effort is imperative. Production schedules for all manner of military items must be stepped up at once.

"Every activity of our national life and our civilian economy must be immediately adjusted to that change. To attain victory we aim at the greatest production which is physically possible; we call for the greatest national effort that can possibly be made."

The SPAB announcement was taken by the Capital as the first avowal by the board of sponsorship for the much-discussed "victory program," calling for the doubling of production in virtually all types of weapons and armaments, including planes, tanks and guns.

LAGUARDIA WARNS OF OUTPOSTS' LOSS

Civilian Defense Chief Declares At Los Angeles, Emergency Is Serious

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells People To Be Prepared In Case Anything Happens

[By The Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Dec. 8—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, chief of Civilian Defense, asserted today the United States was in danger of losing some of its Pacific outposts, thus bringing the warring Japanese closer to its shores.

He told the State Civilitn Defense Council that the Japanese bombing at Honolulu Sunday was not just a token attack.

"The losses have been great. We must be prepared for it when the report is receivd in Washington. Lt no one minimize the damage inflicted in this assault.

"This ought to convince all who ma yhave had any doubts as to the seriousness of the present emergency."

War Not Far From Coast

Warning that war now is "not far from the California coast," LaGuardia stressed the necessity for increasing air-raid warden service, the number of fire fighters, police, plant protection and public protection in general.

LaGuardia and Mrs. rFanklin D. Roosevelt arrived today by air from New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave this advice:

"Don't say, 'nothing can happen to us.' Just pray that it doesn't, but be prepared if it does.

"Get ready. Don't be silly enough to be caught by surprise. Prepare your house for effective blackout.

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Says We Are All Afraid

"We are all afraid. No matter how scared we are inside, however, we act as though we're not afraid. It's silly to say we're not scared. No one who has any sense is not afraid. We must go on doing the ordinary things of life."

Mrs. Roosevelt added that one room in every home should be set aside in which there can be no lights visible in case of a blackout. She suggested the kitchen as the best place, since "you can go to bed in the dark, but you can't cook in the dark."

LaGuardia and Mrs. Roosevelt spoke first at an emergency meeting of the Civilian Defense Council, then called in heads of police and fire departments in the forty-odd cities in the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

From here they will go to San Francisco for similar conferences.

Clipper Passengers Scorned Jap Bombs

San Francisco, Dec. 9 (AP).—The bombing of Honolulu failed to frighten 17 passengers on the Anzac Clipper and all refused to return to the United States, its captain said today on bringing the Pan American flying boat back to port.

The clipper itself changed its course and landed at another port in Hawaii after word of the attack, Capt. Harry Lanier Turner said. The clipper was only 400 miles off Honolulu when it heard the city was being bombed.

It flew to a pre-determined port, which the captain declined to name, unloaded its passengers, refueled and returned without ever seeing Honolulu, any war planes or warcraft.

The passengers, including three women, were told of the war but insisted on continuing to their destinations in Honolulu or the Orient.

On the return flight the ship ducked into clouds whenever it could find them, as a screen from possible enemy ships.

Navy Has Honolulu List

Honolulu, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander of the Pacific Fleet, said in a statement today that a list of casualties suffered in Sunday's surprise attack by Japanese planes on Pearl Harbor had been sent to the Navy Department in Washington.

This list, for notification of next of kin, contained all necessary information which the navy will release.

Adequate hospital facilities are available here for all persons injured in the attack.

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This was the first dispatch to be received direct from Honolulu by the Associated Press since a tight censorship of news was clamped down Sunday following the Japanese attack.

N. Y. Youth Lost Off Destroyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Navy announced today that Warrer H. Kast, twenty years old, storekeeper second class, of Herkimer N. Y., was lost overboard from a destroyer in the Atlantic during a heavy storm on Dec. 2. He was the son of Leroy Kast, Herkimer.

Official Army Casualty List

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 9—The War Department published the army's first official casualty list of the war today, making public the names of thirty-seven army officers and men killed in action in the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

Six were commissioned officers, four of the air forces and two of the infantry. All thirty-one enlisted men were of the air forces.

Next Of Kin Notified

The names were announced as a partial list of the casualties resulting from Sunday's bombardment of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, by Japanese air units.

"The adjutant general of the army, in each case, notified the next of kin of the deep regret of the Secretary of War at the death of this soldier in the defense of his country," the War Department said.

At the same time, the army said it was advised by the Hawaiian commander that there had been no casualties among dependents of army personnel.

(The navy said today it had only meager information to date about casualties in Hawaii and that it was carefully checking all names to avoid mistakes.

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Relatives of men will be notified as soon as names and numbers are determined, the navy said, and later the public will be informed through an official list. One naval casualty was announced, Robert Carl Cornelius, chaplain, of Buffalo.)

The army list included:

Second Lieutenant Robert H. Markley. Nearest relative: Arthur H. Markley, gather, Nardin, Okla.

Second Lieutenant Jay E. Pietzsch. Nearest relative: Otto Pietzsch, father, Amarillo, Texas.

First Lieutenant John S. Greene, Infantry. Nearest relative: Mrs. Ida H. Greene, wife, Colfax, Iowa.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Richey, Infantry. Nearest relative: Mrs. George K. Richey, mother, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Second Lieutenant George A. Whiteman. Nearest relative: John C. Whiteman (relation not given), Sedalia, Missouri.

Second Lientenant Hans C. Christiansen. Nearest relative: Peter C. Christiansen, father, Woodland, Cal.

Staff Sergeant Joseph C. Herbert. Nearest relative: Walter J. Herbert, father, Clear Spring, Md.

Private Robert G. Allen. Nearest relative: Mrs. Sarah E. Allen, mother, Sims, Ind.

First Sergeant Edward J. Burns. Nearest relative: John J. Burns, father, Pittsfield, Mass.

Corp. Robert P. Buss. Nearest relative: Robert Buss, father, Elkhart, Ind.

Private First Class Theodore F. Byrd, Jr. Nearest relative: Theodore F. Byrd, father, Tampa, Fla.

Private Wilbur S. Carr. Nearest relative: John W. Carr, father, Miamisburg, Ohio.

Corporal Malachy J. Cashen. Nearest relative: Mrs. Gertrude Cashen, mother, Lamont, Iowa.

Private Dean W. Cebert. Nearest relative: Mrs. Mildred Cebert, mother, Galesburg, Ill.

Private, First Class, Eugene L. Chambers. Nearest relative: Mrs. Violet Chambers, mother, Apollo, Pa.

Private William C. Creech. Nearest relative: Mrs. Martha H. Creech, mother, Cumberland, Ky.

Staff Sergeant Evans J. DePolis. Nearest relative: Mrs. Laura G. DePolis, mother, Renovo, Pa.

Sergt. James H. Derthick. Nearest relative: Paul Derthick, father, Ravenna, Ohio.

Staff Sergeant James Everett. Nearest relative: John W. Everett, father, Jemez Springs, N. M.

Private John R. Fletcher. Nearest relative: John Fletcher, father, Janesville, Wis.

Staff Sergeant Joseph E. Good, nearest relative: Mrs. Ellen Good, mother, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Staff Sergeant James E. Guthrie, nearest relative: Claude M. Guthrie, father, Nathalie, Va.

Corporal Vincent M. Horan, nearest relative: Timothy Horan, father, Stamford, Conn.

Private George G. Leslie. Nearest relative: George S. Leslie, father, Arnold, Pa.

Private First Class William H. Manley. Nearest relative: Mrs. Elizabeth J. Manley, mother, Atlanta, Ga.

Private First Class John G. Mitchell. Nearest relative: Mrs. Clara Mitchell, mother, Hoisington, Kan.

Private Robert R. Niedzwiecki. Nearest relative: Peter P. Niedzwiecki, father, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Donald D. Plant (no rank shown). Nearest relative: Mrs. Mable Plant, mother, Wausau, Wis.

Staff Sergeant John A. Price. Nearest relative: Mrs. Leona Price, mother, McComb, Miss.

Anson E. Robbins (no rank shown). Nearest relative: Kelsey Robbins, brother, Boston, Mass.

Sergt. George R. Schmersal: Nearest relative: Mrs. Edith D. Schmersal, mother, Corona, Long Island, N. Y.

Private First Class Robert L. Schott. Nearest relative: Mrs. Hazel C. Schott, mother, Elkhart, Ind.

Robert R. Shattuck. (No rank shown). Nearest relative: Joseph Shattuck, father, Blue River, Wis.

Sergt. Robert O. Sherman. Nearest relative: Mrs. Ursula Krack, mother, Middletown, N. Y.

Sergt. Morris Stacey. Nearest relative: James H. Stacey, father, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Staff Sergeant Andrew A. Walczynski. Nearest relative: Mrs. Catherine Walczynski, mother, Duluth, Minn.

Private Lumus E. Walker. Nearest relative: Mrs. Bessie Walker, mother, Zeigler, Ill.

Volunteers Swamp Recruiting Offices Throughout Nation

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Army, Navy, Marines And Coast Guard Get Record Applications

WASHINGTON—Dec. 9 (AP)

By the Associated Press.

Thousands of fighting mad Americans packed recruiting offices in every State of the Union yesterday volunteering—even demanding—to don the naval and military uniforms of their Nation and fight the Japanese.

In New York, the rush of naval volunteers was estimated by officials at more than double that of the first day of war in 1917.

Everywhere, from coast to coast and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, enlistments in all branches of the Nation's armed forces ran from 10 times to 100 times above the normal daily total in recent months.

World War veterans, Spanish War veterans and schoolboys with books under their arms stood in the long lines that formed in the streets of hundreds of cities.

Can't Estimate Total.

Hard pressed recruiting authorities, ordered to keep their offices open 24 hours a day, seven days a week for the duration of the war with Japan, couldn't even estimate the vast numbers of applicants for service.

In New York, early in the day and long before the United States had formally declared war, hundreds of eager men stood in line outside the Federal Building. At an early hour, there were nearly 2,000 men outside the naval recruiting office alone. Officials ordered 1,000 men to go home and return later, but so reticent were they to leave, the order was rescinded and the volunteers stayed on.

Everywhere, the picture was the same. Men, young and old, seething with anger and a determination to help their Nation to defend its shores and to beat down the Empire of the Rising Sun, turned out in numbers too great for the clerical and medical staffs of recruiting centers.

American Legion posts and other volunteer workers provided coffee and food for shivering men who stood in line out of doors for hours in the face of chill December winds.

Mayor-Elect Enlists.

At Scranton, Pa., Mayor-elect John F. O'Brien, 45, of Avoca, Pa., was one of the first to seek a new term with the Navy with the assertion that "no old Navy man can take this sitting down."

In New Haven, Conn., naval volunteers included Alan Bartholemy, captain of the 1941 Yale football team, while in Syracuse, N. Y., Chapman W. Schanandoah, 35, an Onondaga Indian, whose tribe, as one of the "Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy," opposed the Selective Service Act, was among the naval volunteers.

Also at Syracuse, Robert Wehr, 20, and John Smith, 21, friends who had planned to be married in a double wedding in January, obtained the permission of the prospective brides and joined the Navy.

From New England to California, men quit jobs and left class rooms to get to recruiting stations.

At Salt Lake City, Charles L. Gilley, 22, gave up a $20-a-day job, asked his fiancee to wait a little while, and joined the Marines to avenge the feared death of his brother, Ernest N. Gilley, 20, a Marine stationed at Wake Island, now claimed by the Japs.

On both coasts, in the South, in the desert States, the mountains and the plains, volunteers loudly proclaimed their desire for combat action — real fighting — with all branches of the services and their stock answer to the question why they wanted to enlist invariably was—"patriotic."

FIVE CONGRESSMEN BACK FROM BRITAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Five members of the national House of Representatives returned from a tour of England aboard the Dixie Clipper and one warned that the United States faces a long war with

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Japan.

Rep. Melvin J. Maas (R-Minn) asserted the American people must prepare for a "major, serious and long war which can be won only by a total effort," adding that he feels Japan will prove a hard push-over."

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"I think we are in for a lot more and even greater shocks than the one on Sunday," Maas said. "This is total war and there is room in the Pacific for only either the United States or Japan. "Japan has taken the first step in her suicide, however."

Maas expressed belief Japanese aviation has been underrated by other nations, likening it to Germany's preparedness as compared with that of France and England at the start of the European war.

Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin (R-NY), another of the returning Congressmen, said that a curtailment of supplies from this country would not be "disastrous" to Great Britain.

The other representatives were: William Hill (R-Colo), William Sterling Cole (R-NY), and Richard P. Gale (R-Minn).

nearby to avoid possible attacks upon the Eastern seaboard by Axis planes.

Senator Stewart said this Government should seize Martinique, French Guiana and "every other foot of soil from which an enemy airplane of Germany, Italy or Japan could attack."

Referring to the Japanese successes in the Pacific, Senator Stewart said that the "whole country is asking how and why this happened when we had been told by our experts that such a thing could not happen. Maybe the army and navy just were asleep. I don't know but it ought to be told. We can take the bad news along with the good."

Lights Along Coast May Be Extinguished

Navy Advises Shipping Of Possible Move To Keep From Aiding Enemy

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The navy advised shipping today that navigation lights along the United States coasts and its territories might be extinguished and radio beacons discontinued without notice.

Apparently the navy was prepared by these measures to prevent giving any enemy assistance in locating American harbors.

The Navy Hydrographic Office disclosed at the same time that net and boom defenses against deep-draught vessels would become effective in the San Francisco harbor at 12 noon tomorrow. Warships and other public vessels will have priority for passage over all other shipping.

GUIANA SEIZURE ASKED

Sen. Stewart Wants French Western Holdings Taken.

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Senator Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, demanded in the Senate today that the United States immediately seize all French possessions in this hemisphere or

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC.10-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TODAY AN AIR RAID ALARM IN MANILA AT 3:10 A.M. WEDNESDAY, MANILA TIME, WITH JAPANESE BOMBERS REPORTED OVER THE CITY.

MJ70SPES

NEW YORK, DEC 9-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT BANGKOK HAD ANNOUNCED THAT JAPANESE TROOPS "HAVE THROWN BACK ENGLISH FORCES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THAILAND FROM BURMA."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS. (THE BRITISH HAVE DENIED ENTERING THAILAND.) DEC 10 1941

M751AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE SAIGON RADIO SAID TODAY THERE WERE CONSIDERABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF JAPANESE FLEET UNITS NOW IN INDO-CHINESE WATERS AND "WEATHER IN THE CHINA SEA IS UNFAVORABLE." THE REPORT WAS HEARD BY NBC.

N987AES

NEW YORK, DEC 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED TOMOKAZU HORI, JAPANESE SPOKESMAN, AS SAYING TODAY TO FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES THAT "I THINK SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS WILL REMAIN AS HERETOFORE, NAMELY ON THE BASIS OF THE NEUTRALITY TREATY."

MT106PES

NEW YORK, DEC 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT UNCONFIRMED REPORTS WERE CIRCULATING IN VICHY THAT FRENCH VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN WAS ON HIS WAY TO ITALY TO MEET COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

MT106PES

VICTORIA, B.C. DEC. 9-(AP)-ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA RADIO STATIONS AND THOSE IN CALGARY AND WATROUS, SASKATCHEWAN, WERE ORDERED OFF THE AIR AS OF 5:30 P.M., PACIFIC TIME, TODAY BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT WIRELESS.

THIS ORDER WENT FURTHER THAN THE ONE LAST NIGHT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BLACKOUT WHEN STATIONS OF LESS THAN 1,000 WATTS WERE PERMITTED TO REMAIN ON THE AIR.

DEC 10 1941

MEXICO CITY, DEC 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO DECLARED IN A NINE MINUTE RADIO SPEECH TO THE NATION TONIGHT THAT MEXICO, WHICH BROKE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN YESTERDAY, COULD BEST HELP THE UNITED STATES AT WAR BY INCREASING INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

DEC 10 1941

HE TWICE REPEATED, "MEXICO IS IN DANGER!" AND PLEDGED THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD RELY ON MEXICO'S "SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION."

"MEXICO HAS ALREADY TAKEN THE NECESSARY STEPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HER TERRITORY AND VIGILANCE OVER HER TERRITORIAL WATERS," HE SAID.

MA1128PES

FISHERVILLE, ONT., DEC 9-(AP)-THREE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WERE KILLED TODA[illegible] WHEN THEIR BOMBER CRASHED THREE MILES WEST OF [illegible]ERE. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

MA1054PES DEC 10 19[illegible]1

London, Dec. 9-(AP)-Leslie Hore-Belisha, former war Secretary estimated today that Japan could carry on a major war aside fromthe one in China for about 15 months with her present stocks of supplies.

After that, he told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon at Islington, she must conquer the sources of economic strength or bleed to death.

He expressed the hope that "H for Russia" would soon be added to the ABCD front, [redacted] against Japan.

"A great part of the striking power of the world is still on the side of the Axis," he [redacted] disclosed, but added that the natural resources were overwhelmingly in the hands of Britain, The United States and their allies.

DEC 10 1941

He likened Japan's role in the East to Italy's in the West.

-0-0-

LONDON, Dec. 9-(AP)-Ernest Bevin, minister of labor, told the House of Commons that 750,000 women had volunteered for national service from among married women, domestics and women classed as unoccupied.

He said over 3,000,000 women had been registered and over 900,000 interviewed, twelve thousand women are being transferred to the services and industry weekly.

"There is no use ignoring the fact that in the services, particularly overseas, there is grave concern about the conscription of women for the forces," Bevin said, but "there is little or no opposition about directing them into industry."

He moved the second reading of the bill providing conscription of man and woman power.

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LONDON, Dec. 9-(AP)-North Americans who have gone through two years of war in Europe read accounts today of air raid alarms and blakked out cities in America with the feeling that roles have shifted.

One light hearted Canadian staff in London sent this solicitous message to its New York and Ottawa offices: "all staffs OKAY? Anything we can send--Brussels sprouts, margarine, sirens, firewatchers? Don't forget to duck."

One group of Americans talked of organizing a "bundles for Boston" movement.

London Newspapers which haven t printed an air raid scarehead for months had lengthy

30.24— 13437

30.24— 13437

reports today of all-night alarms--in San Francisco.

American newspapermen who have struggled with British censorship notes the delays in rhe news from America and commented, "now they know what we had to put up with."

One American who used to cable his mother in California after every London raid so she would not worry, today worriedly messaged his mother in California, "Are you all right?"

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LONDON, Dec. 9-(AP)-The London staff of the Canadian Press, which often received solicitous messages fromthe Toronto office during the blitz on London, sent this query to its New York and Toronto offices today:

"All staffs OKAY? Anything we can send--brussels sprouts, margarine, sirens, fire-watchers? Don't forget to duck."

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LONDON, Dec. 9-(AP)-Mayor C. Harold Goodland of Taunton, Eng. who attended the tercentenary of Taunton, Mass., in 1939 sent a greeting today to "brothers-in-arms" in the American town from "the mother town in Old England."

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LONDON--add LIBYAN x x x withdrawn.

~~He said~~ the eastern side of Tobruk's perimeter defenses--facing Egypt--have been cleared of Axis troops and patrols from the garrison have joined up on the Bardia road with other British patrols from the Bardia-Sidi Azeiz area.

The whole area north of [redacted] Capuzzo road, he added, also has been cleared of Axis forces exdept for "odd groups of two or three [redacted] starving men here and there," and large stores of gasoline and other supplies have been seized.

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DEC 10 1941

BOMBAY, Dec. 9-(AP)-Maulana [redacted] Abul Kalam Azad, president of the All-India Congress Party, has called a meeting of the party's working committee at Bardoli, Bombay Privince, for Dec. 19 when Mohandas K. Gandhi's non-violence police is expected to be thoroughly reexamined in the light of pecent developments, including extension of the war to the pacific and Britain's recent release of political prisoners.

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BATAVIA, N.E.I., Dec. 9-(AP)-Netherlands East Indies authorities today completed their round-up of suspect aliens with 1,069 Japanese and 301 Formosans in custody, Aneta News Agency said.

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leave

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(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9)

DOCK FACILITIES ARE
MAJOR PROBLEM
FOR BRITISH

LEASE-LEND TRAFFIC
INCREASES LOAD (800)

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

DEC 10 1941

(ADVANCE) LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)-A MAJOR WARTIME PROBLEM FOR THE BRITISH HAS BEEN THE EXPANSION OF DOCK FACILITIES IN HOME AND OVERSEAS PORTS TO COPE WITH THEIR OWN EXPANDED EFFORT AND THE ENDLESS LEASE-LEND TRAFFIC FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BOMBING OF MIDDLE-EAST DOCK AREAS HAS HAMPERED NORMAL UNLOADING METHODS, A DOCKS OFFICIAL SAID, SO THAT LIGHTERING--USE OF SMALL BOATS TO CARRY GOODS ASHORE--IS CONSIDERED ADVISABLE AT THE MOMENT. THUS SHIPS CAN BE SCATTERED IN A HARBOR.

"I KNOW AMERICAN BOATS HAVE BEEN CROWDING ON EACH OTHER IN THAT AREA," HE SAID, "BUT THE FACT THAT THEY ARE NOW TURNING THEM AROUND (CLEARING THEM) IN THE MIDDLE-EAST AT THE RATE OF ONE A DAY MEANS VERY GOOD GOING, WHEN ALL THE HAZARDS ARE REMEMBERED."

BUT BRITISH DOCK EXPERTS ARE NOT TALKATIVE ABOUT THE WAY THEY'VE BEATEN BOMBINGS AT HOME AND AROUND THE AFRICAN COAST BECAUSE, AS ONE OF THEM SAID: "WE'VE PAID IN LIVES, SHIPS AND STORES FOR BEING TOO COCKY ABOUT OUR WORK."

THERE IS EVERY REASON FOR CAUTION. EVERY TIME IT HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC THAT CERTAIN DOCK AREAS HAD RECOVERED FROM A BLITZ AND WERE AGAIN WORKING AT TOP SPEED, THE INFORMANT SAID "THEY GOT ANOTHER AND WORSE DOSE. NOW WE DON'T DO ANYTHING BUT GET ON WITH THE JOB AND STAY DUMB."

DEC 10 1941

IT WAS ADMITTED THAT MANY OF THE DOCKS AROUND BRITAIN HAD BEEN "BADLY KNOCKED ABOUT", BUT ACTUALLY THE DESTRUCTION OF NAZI RAIDS "DID US A GOOD TURN" WITH CLEARANCE JOBS WHICH FORCED IMPROVEMENTS ONCE ON A WHEN-POSSIBLE SCHEDULE.

IN MANY CASES WHERE THERE HAD BEEN NARROW BOTTLENECKS OUT OF THE DOCKS, MULTIPLE TRACKS HAVE BEEN BUILT WHICH MORE THAN BALANCED DELAYS CAUSED BY BOMBINGS.

MOST BRITISH PORTS ARE ABLE TO TACKLE THE GRADUALLY INCREASING WEIGHT AND DIVERSITY OF CARGOES IN THEIR STRIDE. INFORMANT SAID THEY HAD CRANES AND GEAR "ABLE TO MOVE PRACTICALLY ANYTHING THE WAR MACHINE WILL TURN OUT."

TRANSPORT MINISTER LORD LEATHERS TOLD A SHIPPING CONFERENCE ON NOVEMBER 12 THAT "MORE AND BETTER EQUIPMENT IS BEING INSTALLED AS FAST AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE", ADDING THEY WERE "KEEPING THE TURN-AROUND TIME DOWN TO THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM."

A DOCKS EXECUTIVE SAID THEY HAD RECENTLY HAD ONE 6,000 TONNER WITH A CARGO SO MIXED "THE MANIFEST GAVE US A HEADACHE", BUT IT WAS DOCKED AND SENT AWAY AGAIN IN THREE DAYS. "THAT SORT OF THING USED TO TAKE FIVE OR SIX DAYS", HE COMMENTED.

30.24 — 13439

30.24 — 13439

"THE BIGGEST TROUBLE ABOUT THE SPEED-UP," HE SAID "IS THAT WE CAN'T, FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, BE TOLD ABOUT BOAT MOVEMENTS. IN PEACETIME WE WERE ALWAYS READY, KNOWING WHEN AND WHERE A CARGO WAS COMING IN. NOW, THE FIRST A DOCKMASTER KNOWS IS THAT A FREIGHTER IS IN. THAT MEANS TIP-TOP COORDINATION, EQUIPMENT AND FIRST-CLASS DOCK LABOR--AND WE'VE GOT THEM."

A MOBILE ARMY OF ABOUT 100,000 DOCKERS IS ONE OF THE MAIN FACTORS BEHIND THE SPEED-UP OF THE TURNAROUND, AND DOCK, ROAD, RAIL AND CANAL FACILITIES ARE SO LINKED TO THE NETWORK OF DUMPS THAT TRAFFIC IS MOVING LIKE CLOCKWORK THESE DAYS.

ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH HELPED WAS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS THE PRINCIPAL CUSTOMER, A FACT WHICH ELIMINATED PEACETIME SORTING AND INEVITABLE CUSTOMS DELAYS.

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THE SPOKESMAN HAD ONE BIG GRUMBLE, HOWEVER. "WE'VE GOT SIX GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS--SHIPPING, ADMIRALTY, TRANSPORT, FOOD, SUPPLY AND MINES--SCRAPPING WITH EACH OTHER FOR PRIORITY ON CARGOES. THEY NOT ONLY GET IN EACH OTHER'S WAY, BUT HINDER US AS WELL."

A FACTOR WHICH HELPED IN THE SPEED-UP WAS THE SYSTEM OF SPECIAL LIGHTING FOR NIGHT SHIFTS WHICH, WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH SPOTTERS AND ALARMS, HELPED TO REDUCE DELAYS TO A NEGLIGIBLE MINIMUM.

NIGHT WORK, OR RATHER THE ABSENCE OF IT, IS THE BIGGEST HEADACHE FOR DOCKWORKERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE-EAST.

IT IS TOO DANGEROUS ON SUCH A VULNERABLE COASTLINE TO PERMIT EVEN A GLIMMER OF LIGHT AT NIGHT. "IF WE COULD PUT A NIGHT SHIFT ON," SAID AN EXECUTIVE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM AFRICA, "WE COULD SPEED UP THE TURN-AROUND BY AT LEAST 70 PER CENT."

ANSWERING THE CRITICISM THAT THE BRITISH HADN'T MADE PROPER PROVISION FOR THE HANDLING OF THE INCREASED TRAFFIC IN AFRICAN PORTS, HE WAS CAUTIOUS BUT FIRM.

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"IT IS TOO RISKY TO GO INTO DETAIL, BUT EVERYONE KNOWING THE HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF INSTALLING MODERN FACILITIES IN THESE PORTS ALSO KNOWS WE CAN ONLY USE WHAT'S THERE NOW.

"ALL OUR TIME IS TAKEN UP HITCHING THE MANHANDLING METHODS OF NATIVES TO MODERN MECHANICS, WITH THE EVEN MORE TICKLISH JOB OF PERSUADING THEM TO IGNORE AIR-RAIDS AND WORK RIGHT THROUGH. A 'WIN THE WAR' SLOGAN IS NO GOOD THERE. IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM TO STICK WHEN THE BOMBS ARE FALLING, ALL THE MACHINERY IN THE WORLD WON'T HELP YOU."

HE ADDED: "BUT I MUST BE FAIR. AFRICAN DOCK LABOR IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD AT MANHANDLING STUFF, AND THE WAY THEY'VE MOVED ON FROM THEIR LEISURELY ORIENTAL METHODS IS MARVELLOUS."

HE QUOTED AS AN EXAMPLE A RECENT COALING ACHIEVEMENT BY AN EGYPTIAN GANG. "WE HAD TO SHIFT A BOAT ON PRIORITY, AND THEY PUT 1250 TONS OF COAL ABOARD IN AN HOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS, EVERY BIT OF IT MANHANDLED. THAT'S A RECORD."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, DEC.9, SENT DEC.6)

FN1021AES

JAPS SINK TWO BIG BRITISH BATTLESHIPS

Jubilant Japanese Hail Sinking of Warships, Landing in Philippines

TOKIO, Dec. 10 (Official radio received by A. P.) (A. P.).—Imperial headquarters jubilantly announced tonight the sinking of two British capital ships, the new 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse, by Japanese bombers off Malaya; the landing of troops in the Philippines, and the occupation of the U. S. island of Guam.

Acknowledged Japanese losses in the communique broadcast by Domei were two transports sunk and two damaged without loss of life; 51 missing Japanese airplanes, 13 of them Army planes and 38 naval.

FLEET OBLITERATED

Excited crowds were told by loudspeakers that "the British Far Eastern Fleet has been obliterated."

(Britain acknowledged loss of the two ships with perhaps a considerable part of their crews totaling more than 3000 men, but there was no other official indication to support Japan's claim of having "obliterated" Britain's newly assembled Far Eastern flotilla working out of Singapore.

(A DNB dispatch in Berlin quoted Japanese naval men as believing that the 35,000-ton British battleship King George V, a sister ship of the Prince of Wales, also had been sunk, but there was no confirmation of this in Tokio, nor any indication that the King George was in the Far East).

WALES TRIED TO ESCAPE

The Japanese said that the Repulse sank immediately after bomb hits on it at 2:29 P. M. today Tokio time (12:29 A. M. E. S. T.), and that the Prince of Wales was crippled in one attack, tried to escape, and went down under another avalanche of bombs at 2:50 P. M. (12:50 A. M., E. S. T.). The Prince of Wales was specially armored against air attacks.

The action occurred off the eastern Malayan coast, the Japanese said, while on the northern tip of Malaya, Japanese land forces were fighting their way toward Kota Bharu, a British air base, after successful landing operations.

ACTION ON LUZON

The Japanese landing in the Philippines in combined land, sea and air operations was described as "north of Manila" on the island of Luzon.

(A Manila dispatch quoted the Philippine Constabulary as saying enemy parachutists had captured Vigan, which is on the western side of Luzon Island. Earlier Manila dispatches told of a Japanese landing at Aparri, on the northern side of Luzon 250 miles airline from Manila.)

TROOPS HOLD GUAM

The Japanese, announcing the occupation of Guam, island outpost and transpacific Clipper stop about 1500 miles east of Manila, said their troops now were firmly established there.

An 820-ton British naval tug also was reported officially sunk by Japanese units at the mouth of Hong Kong Bay in the spreading war.

Warned Of 10-Year War

All this news of successes caused wild excitement in Tokyo, and Emperor Hirohito dispatched a congratulatory message to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the combined fleets.

However, Capt. Hideo Hiraide, naval press section spokesman, uttered a note of caution at a national rally. He asserted that Japan had smashed the main British and United States naval forces in the Pacific, but said the nation must be prepared to wage a ten-year war.

He contended that successes against the British and the smash at the Pearl Harbor base of the United States fleet had reversed the 5-5-3 naval ratio of the 1922 Washington conference in Japan's favor.

Tokio Loudspeakers Inform Japs of Warship Sinkings

Report Preparedness To Take Over Control Of Three Oceans

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 10 (omchi radio pickup).—Loudspeakers today shouted Japan's most tremendous news of war successes so far—the sinking of two of Britain's mightiest capital ships and the landing of Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands—to jubilant throngs of war-stirred Japanese.

Announcing that Britain's new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse had gone down in the Pacific off Malaya under bursts of Japanese air bombs, imperial headquarters declared "the British Far Eastern fleet has been obliterated."

(The loss of the two ships was acknowledged by Britain, but there was no indication of other losses to substantiate the Japanese claim that Britain's newly massed naval strength in the Far East had been nullified.)

Japan already had claimed naval supremacy of the Pacific after her Sunday air smash against the United States fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and imperial headquarters today proclaimed Japan prepared to seize control of both the air and water of the Pacific, Indian and Antarctic Oceans.

Troop Landings Reported.

In a virtual broadside of communiques which kept crowds gathered in front of radios and newspaper bulletin boards, the Army and Navy sections of the Imperial headquarters:

Said Japanese landing parties had en set ashore successfully in the Philippines north of Manila in joint land-sea-air operations against Philippine resistance,

Declared that previously-reported occupation of the United States Pacific island of Guam had been confirmed and that Japanese military and naval forces now were securely established there.

Japanese naval units were reported officially also to have approached the mouth of Hong Kong Bay and sunk an 820-ton British naval tug. The announcement indicated that the vessel was doing patrol duty.

(Berlin news and radio announcements quoted Japanese naval authorities as saying they had reason to believe that the British battleship King George V, new 35,000-ton sistership of the Prince of Wales, also had been sunk in the air-sea battle.

(There was no confirmation of this from any other quarter, however, nor even any intimation that she is in that part of the world.)

Against all these successes, the communiques said Japan had lost not one warship.

They acknowledged only that two transports had gone down and two others were damaged, with no loss of life on any of them, and that 51 planes were missing, 13 Army planes and 38 naval.

A terse announcement said the Repulse sank instantly and that the Prince of Wales, crippled and in flight from a first air assault, was destroyed in a second aerial attack.

Hirohito Congratulates Admiral.

Wild excitement greeted the broadcast, cut into all Japanese networks, and Emperor Hirohito dispatched a message of congratulations to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the combined fleets.

Capt. Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the naval press section, urged restraint, however. He told a national rally that Japan had smashed the main British and United States naval forces in the Pacific, but must be prepared to carry on the war for a decade.

Contrary to British and American expectations, he declared, the qualitative strength of the Japanese fleet had risen tremendously since the 1922 Washington Conference, where, he said, Britain and the United States forced on Japan an inferior (5-5-3) naval ratio in hopes of preventing a Japanese naval victory.

But the smash on Pearl Harbor, he declared, has reversed the ratio and "the Japanese Navy will continue to let actions speak in proving to the world the superiority of the Japanese Navy."

The Privy Council met in a 15-minute plenary session with the Emperor, Prime Minister Gen. Hideki Tojo and other cabinet members present. (A radio report heard by C. B. S. in New York said an important foreign policy decision had been discussed in Tokio and might be announced today.)

Heavy Fighting Continues.

A Domei dispatch from Saigon said heavy fighting was occurring between Japanese and British forces near Kota Bharu in northern Malaya.

Official Japanese quarters, in denying what they called "United States claims of the sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier off Hawaii," suggested that "United States observers might have seen a United States vessel believed to be the U. S. S. Enterprise (19,900-ton aircraft carrier) sink after being hit by Japanese bombs and mistaken it for a Japanese warship."

A member of the navy press section of imperial headquarters asserted that "all Japanese aircraft carriers in the Pacific still are carrying out their tasks with full force" contrary to rumors abroad that one had been sunk.

Continuing, these sources were quoted in a Domei broadcast as saying that the imperial Japanese headquarters had delayed making all such announcements until reports were verified, sacrificing speed for accuracy.

30.24—13441

30.24—13441

Japanese Claim Landing On Guam

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—DNB said today that Japanese Imperial Headquarters had announced at 2.20 P. M. (Tokyo time) that Japanese troops had landed on the United States-owned Pacific island of Guam with the support of naval units.

The German news agency also quoted Japanese naval headquarters as saying that Japnese naval forces had sunk an American submarine off Palau Island on Monday.

Japan Out to Rule Pacific

Spokesmen Say Tokio Must Control Indian and Antarctic Oceans, Too.

DEC 11 1941

Tokio, Dec. 10 (Official radio picked up by AP).—The Japanese Imperial Navy is determined and prepared to secure control of the air and seas in the Pacific, Indian and Antarctic oceans, the spokesman of the naval section of Imperial Headquarters declared today.

By this means, he said, two fundamental policies will be successfully realized—disposing of the China affair and creating the prosperity sphere of East Asia.

However, Capt. Hideo Hiraide, the spokesman, warned a national rally under auspices of the Tokio press that the Japanese people must be prepared to carry on war against the United States and Britain for ten years "even though the Japanese Navy already has smashed the main force of the United States Pacific Fleet."

By The Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Thursday, Dec. 11—More than 2,000 survivors were saved from the British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse, it was officially announced today.

Several hundred survivors of the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse, sunk by the Japanese in the South China Sea, were rescued by a destroyer today and brought here. Their number and the circumstances of the rescue were not disclosed.

British Destroyer Rescues Survivors

New York, Thursday, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British radio, in a broadcast heard by CBS this morning, said 600 to 700 survivors of the Prince of Wales and Repulse had been landed at Singapore.

CBS Reporter Aboard Sunken British Ship

Singapore, Dec. 10.—(AP.)—Cecil Brown, 33, Columbia Broadcasting System reporter, was on board the Prince of Wales when she was sunk, informed quarters said today.

With Brown went O'Dowd Gallagher, London Daily Express war correspondent, who had covered the Chinese-Japanese and the Spanish civil wars, and the battles of France and Britain.

Brown cabled his New York office on Monday morning:

"Out-towning four days. Swell story."

Subsequently two cables were received signed by Brown, but which, it was explained, could have been written by someone back-stopping for him.

Brown, a native of New Brighton, Pa., went to Europe as a staff member of International News Service, then resigned to take a CBS post in Rome. He was expelled from Italy last spring on the ground that his reporting was unfriendly to the Fascist regime.

Brown reached Belgrade a few hours before the first German bombing in the invasion of Yugoslavia. After the Balkan campaign Brown was attached to the British Middle East forces as CBS correspondent with headquarters in Cairo and was recently transferred to Singapore.

His wife, Martha Brown, lives in New York.

JAPANESE SAY AIR ATTACKS CAUSED LOSS

DEC 11 1941

Britain Left With 19 Battleships After Worst Single Tragedy

Australian Reaction Puts Curbs On Business To Conserve Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 10—Two Great British men of war, the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse, were sunk today by the Japanese in action off Malaya.

The full story had not yet unfolded here tonight. There was no information as to how they had been destroyed aside from Japan's claim that they had gone down under air attack—an unprecedented feat, if true, recalling reports that Japanese pilots have been making "human torpedoes" of themselves by diving headlong at the objective.

Dispatches from Sydney reported that the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse had stunned the people of Australia and altered the whole concepion of Australian preparations.

Concedes "Initial Momentum"

The Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, immediately promulgated regulations for the conservation of vital stocks for essential services.

"There can no longer be business as usual in Australia," he proclaimed, "but only concentration on war production and war necessities. Frankly, the enemy's striking power in the air has given the enemy an initial momentum which only a maximum effort can arrest. There must be an end to holiday plans."

The Australian War Cabinet and War Advisory Council at once began discussing measures to meet the new position.

Worst Since War Began

The sinking of the two mighty ships was the worst single tragedy to befall the Royal Navy since the war began. Nevertheless, it left Britain with at least nineteen battleships afloat or building.

Shortly after Prime Minister Churchill had informed Parliament of the news, the Germany agency DNB attributed to Japanese naval authorities an expression of belief that the 35,000-ton battleship King George V also had gone down.

Nothing was said as to the basis for this alleged belief; there was no confirmation from any quarter that the George V had been even involved in the action off Malaya.

The Prime Minister made his announcement with utter candor, not sparing the House.

"Bad News For House"

"I have bad news for the House which I though I should impart to them at the earliest possible moment," he said.

"The report has been received from Singapore that H. M. S. Prince of Wales and H. M. S. Repulse have been sunk while carrying out operations against a Japanese attack upon Malaya.

"No details are yet available except those contained in a Japanese official communique which claims both ships were sunk by an air attack.

"I shall take occasion at an early date to make a short statement of the general war situation which has, from many points of view, both favorably and adversely undergone important changes in the last few days."

Loss Of Life Not Known

The loss of life aboard the Repulse and Prince of Wales, which together carried crews aggregating more than 3,000 men was not known.

[Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Minister in the Far East, was heard by CBS to state in a broadcast from Singapore that this loss had been considerable.]

The Prince of Wales, launched in 1939 and especially armored against air attack, participated in hunting down the German battleship Bismarck after the latter had destroyed the British battle cruiser Hood.

Scene Of "Charter Meeting"

It was aboard the Prince of Wales that Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt drew up the Atlantic charter.

She had arrived in Singapore last week as flagship of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, commander of the newly created Eastern Fleet.

In the entire previous course of the war only two British capital ships had been lost—the battleship Royal Oak, 29,150 tons, which was sunk by a German submarine on October 14, 1939, in Scapa Flow; and the Hood, a 42,100-tonner.

JAPANESE TELL OF BATTLE

The Japanese communique, as circulated about the world, stated:

"The British Far Eastern Fleet was sighted off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula at 11.30 o'clock this morning and Japanese aircraft immediately went into action.

"The Repulse was sunk instantly by bomb hits at 1429 (2.29 P. M.).

"The Prince of Wales was hit and listed to starboard as a result of direct hits.

"She attempted to escape, but at 1450 (2.50 P. M.) she received additional hits and was sunk."

FIRST SUCH AERIAL VICTORY

If these claims are established this will have been the first time in history that a battleship has been sunk by unaided aerial action.

The Vichy radio during the day broadcast a Tokio dispatch which stated that Japanese naval airmen in attacking the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor had, after releasing their torpedoes, "flung their planes straight at their objectives" in suicide dives.

This dispatch, which was attributed to the Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi, added that Japanese flying boats "flew an unprecedented distance to reach Pearl Harbor" and that "not a single one of our airmen expected to return alive."

Heavy Casualties Reported; English Far Eastern Fleet Obliterated, Tokio Asserts

By the Associated Press.

DEC 11 1941

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Britain lost two of her mightiest capital ships today—the powerful new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse—both sunk by the Japanese off Malaya in the most disastrous single blow struck to the British Navy in the whole war.

Their loss was announced by the Admiralty without word of how they were sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean or of the fate of thier crews, together more than 3,000 men.

The normal complement of the Prince of Wales is 1,500 men and that of the Repulse is between 1,181 and 1,205 men.

A Japanese communique said the two ships were destroyed by air attack. This, if confirmed, would be the first known sinking of any warship of the size either of the Prince of Wales or the Repulse by aerial bombardment.

King George Declared Sunk.

(D.N.B. quoted Japanese naval authorities today as announcing they had reason to believe that the 35,000-ton British battleship King George V also had been sunk with the Prince of Wales and Repulse.

(No explanation was offered for this reported belief and there was no confirmation from any other quarter that the new British battleship, sister ship of the Prince of Wales, had been hit or even involved in the air-sea battle.

(The German wireless, heard in New York, carried this: "Flash—Tokio—the Japanese Naval Office announced that also the British naval battleship King George has been sunk."

(Imperial Japanese headquarters declared today that "the British Far Eastern battlefleet has been obliterated" with the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, according to a pickup of the official Japanese radio.

(Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister in the Far East, announced in a broadcast from Singapore that there had been considerable loss of life on the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, C. B. S. said today.

(Worse than the loss of the ships is that of the many brave sailors and highly-trained officers who have died, as they would have wished to die, fighting for their country," Mr. Duff Cooper was quoted as saying.)

The Prince of Wales, only recently dispatched to the Pacific, was the flagship of the fleet Britain has massed and organized to defend the empire in the Far East. She was especially armored against air attack.

Churchill Announces Loss.

Prime Minister Churchill made public the announcement of the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in a terse statement before the shocked House of Commons.

He gave the news biuntly:

"I have bad news for the House which I thought I should impart to them at the earliest possible moment," he declared. "The report has been received from Singapore that H. M. S. Prince of Wales and H. M. S. Repulse have been sunk while carrying out operations against a Japanese attack upon Malaya.

"No details are yet available except those contained in a Japanese official communique which claims both ships were sunk by an air attack.

"I shall take occasion at an early date to make a short statement of the general war situtlon which has.

from many points of view, both favorably and adversely undergone important changes in the last few days."

Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

Battleships Remaining.

With the Prince of Wales and Repulse lost, Britain still had at least 19 battleships afloat or building.

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Battleships now in service are five of the 30,000-ton Queen Elizabeth class, built during the last war; four of the 29,000-ton Royal Sovereign class; the Nelson and Rodney of 33,000 tons, commissioned in 1927, and the battle cruiser Renown of 32,000 tons, the only one of three of this type in commission at the start of the war.

The Prince of Wales was one of five ships of the King George V class, all of which were scheduled for completion in 1941.

The King George V itself is known to be in service.

Two 40,000-tonners, the Lion and Temeraire, mounting 16-inch rifles, are scheduled for completion in 1943.

The Navy's program called for two more ships to be completed in 1944, but no names have been assigned to these and no announcement made of progress on them.

One of Navy's Blackest Days.

The warships went down in one of the British Navy's blackest days "whilst carrying out operations against the Japanese attack on Malaya," the Admiralty said.

It added that "no details were yet available except those contained in the Japanese official communique, which claims that both ships were sunk by air attack."

The Prince of Wales was flying the flag of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, commander of the British fleet in Eastern waters.

Previous to today's blow, Britain in more than two years of war had lost only two of her capital ships, the battleship Royal Oak, 29,150 tons, sunk by a German submarine October 14, 1939, in Scapa Flow, and the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood, sunk by the German battleship Bismarck May 24, 1941, in the Atlantic.

Approximately 1,300 men were lost aboard the Hood and 810 men aboard the Royal Oak.

Helped Hunt Down Bismarck.

The Prince of Wales was one of the vessels which hunted down the Bismarck in the Royal Navy's quick revenge for the loss of the Hood. The Atlantic charter was drawn up aboard her in August by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

She arrived in Singapore last week as the flagship of Admiral Phillips, proudly leading a flotilla to reinforce the British Navy in face of the Japanese threat which turned into war.

The British announcement today said only:

"A report has been received from Singapore that H. M. S. Prince of Wales and Repulse have been sunk while carrying out operations against the Japanese in attacks on Malaya."

The announcement came a short time after Japanese imperial headquarters in Tokio had broadcast a communique announcing that the two vessels had been sunk by Japanese bombers this afternoon, Tokio time, off the east coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Sank Instantly, Japs Say.

The Repulse, the Japanese said, sank instantly after being hit by the Japanese air bombs, while the Prince of Wales was damaged, sought to escape and then was attacked again, suffering additional hits which sent her under the waves.

There was no mention in the Japanese announcement of the crews.

A British spokesman said there would be a statement shortly on the general situation which, he said, from many points of view was both favorable and adverse and had undergone important changes during the past few days.

The text of the Japanese communique said:

"The British Far Eastern fileet was sighted off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula at 11:30 o'clock this morning and Japanese aircraft immediately went into action.

"The Repulse was sunk instantly by bomb hits at 14:29 (2:29 p.m.).

"The Prince of Wales was hit and listed to starboard as a result of direct hits.

"She attempted to escape, but at 14:50 (2:50 p.m.) she received additional hits and was sunk."

Laid Down in 1937.

The Prince of Wales was laid down January 1, 1937, along with the keel of the 35,000-ton King George V, at the earliest possible moment after Britain was freed of naval pact restriction.

Her design included an improved distribution of deck and side armor, as well as an improved system of underwater protection.

Armament includes ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns and four multiple pompoms for use against aircraft.

The 14-inch guns are a new model with an effective range greater than 15-inch guns mounted on earlier ships.

The Repulse was begun January 25, 1915, and completed in August, 1916, as one of the "hush ships" of the World War period. Subsequently she was modernized from lessons learned in the World War.

She carried the Prince of Wales, who later became Eward VIII and now is the Duke of Windsor, to South Africa in 1925 and escorted King George VI and Queen Elizabeth part of the way across the Atlantic in 1939 when they visited Canada and the United States.

Since the outbreak of the war with Germany, there have been many German claims that she had been damaged or disabled, by air attack or by submarines. In June, D. N. B., official German news agency, said the Repulse and the battleship Malaya both were put out of action by U-boat torpedoes.

Her armament includes six 15-inch guns, 12 4-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and a variety of smaller guns.

Subs Helped Planes Sink Two Ships

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British Destroyer Saves Hundreds Of Survivors; Dutch In Fight

Japs Capture Air Base

Last Man Out Of Dunkerque Was Aboard Cruiser Repulse

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 10—The commander of the sunken British battle cruiser Repulse was the senior naval officer at Dunkerque and one of the last men to leave the beaches of that bloodied battle ground in the great British evacuation.

He was Capt. W. G. Tennant, of Worcestershire, a 51-year-old navigation expert and bird lover. Lord Gort's dispatches telling of the British evacuation at Dunkerque ended with these words:

"By midnight on June 2-3 all the remaining British troops had been embarked. Major-General Alexander, with his senior naval officer, toured the beaches and the harbors in a motorboat, and being satisfied that no British troops were left ashore, they themselves left for England."

The senior naval officer was Tennant.

The catain of the second British capital ship acknowledged lost today, the battleship Prince of Wales, was Capt. John Catterall Leach, who was injured in his ship's fight against the German battleship Bismarck and who was returned to service from sick leave especially to take charge of the Prince of Wales when that vessel took Prime Minister Churchill to sea for his historic meeting with President Roosevelt last summer.

Berlin, Thursday, Dec. 11 (AP)—DNB quoted the Tokyo Imperial Naval Command today as announcing that the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse were sunk about noon Wednesday off Kwangcha, on the coast of Malaya.

(Maps of Malaya show no "Kwangcha.")

It said both ships had been closely watched by a Japanese submarine which reported when they left their base, and that they then were followed and attacked by Japanese submarines, with Japanese planes later engaging them.

British Find Survivors Of 2 Warships

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Prince of Wales and Repulse Sunk Off Malaya, Possibly by Air Attack; Japs Capture Base

King George V Also Hinted Sunk

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—DNB quoted Japanese naval authorities today as announcing they had reason to believe that the 35,000-ton British battleship King George V also had been sunk with the Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse in air attacks on Britain's Far Eastern fleet.

(The German wireless, heard in New York, carried this: "Flash—Tokyo—The Japanese naval office announced that also the British naval battleship 'King George' has been sunk."

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(There was no confirmation of this from any other quarter, however, nor even any intimation that she is in that part of the world.)

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Singapore, Thursday, Dec. 11 (AP)—Several hundred survivors of the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse sunk by the Japanese in the South China Sea, were rescued by a destroyer today and brought here. Their number and the circumstances of the rescue were not disclosed.

British land forces meanwhile consolidated their positions along strong lines in Northern Malaya, where the Japanese had driven a wedge across the frontier.

Singapore heard in stunned silence of the sinking of the two powerful capital ships which led Britain's new eastern fleet into Malayan waters only eight days ago. Naval authorities said they were unable at present to give details of the grievous setback to the fleet, which had gone on a sweep of the sea looking for Japanese naval units.

The Japanese in their land drive apparently had captured hotly-contested Kota Bharu airbase, but elsewhere on the long peninsula leading to Singapore British defenses were firm.

British and Indian troops reformed and re-organized south of Kota Bharu after heavy fighting in the jungles just below the Thai border, and a communique said they were in excellent spirits and their losses comparatively light.

The Japanese who landed at Kuantan, on the Malayan east coast about 200 miles above Singapore and 100 miles below Kota Bharu were battering vainly against strong British positions, it was announced.

"The situation at Kuantan remains unchanged," said a night communique. "The position there remains intact."

Only at Kota Bharu on the ragged north border had the Japanese made any advance, and at one point in this frontier area a Punjabi motorized unit trapped and destroyed seven Japanese tanks.

In the seas about Malaya and in the air, both warships and planes from the Dutch East Indies reinforced the British in strength.

Netherlands bombers were helping British, Australian and New Zealand air units to pound Japanese transport ships and air bases in Thailand. Dutch warships (possibly including new cruisers) were with the British Far Eastern fleet in the China Sea.

Official advices from Hongkong, meanwhile, acknowledged there had been some Japanese penetration of the colony's mainland defenses in the land attack which began Monday.

The attackers were declared to have been stopped, however, and there was even better news from Chungking, China—a report of an offensive by Chinese troops against the rear of the Japanese forces attacking Hongkong and an assault directed against Japanese-held Canton.

Juantan, under Japanese attack in Malaya, is important because it is the hub of roads leading south to Singapore and west 70 miles to the North-South Malayan railway, but informed persons expressed the belief that because of the strength of British defenses the Japanese are likely to make little progress there unless they achieve air superiority and can put overpowering forces ashore.

Singapore had two air raid alarms last night and one this morning, but saw no Japanese planes. At least five raiders were shot down Tuesday, during a battle over Butterworth, an important station on the western trans-Malayan railway on the mainland opposite Penang Island.

The food situation remained good on Singapore Island, but the public was urged to buy reasonable amounts. Asiatics still were leaving the congested downtown district of Singapore, but many were refused entry to Johore State, which is linked to Singapore by a causeway.

North Malaya Air Base Taken By Nipponese

By C. YATES McDANIEL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10.—The British apparently have lost Kota Bharu, the northern Malaya air base where the Japanese have landed strong forces just inside the Thailand frontier, but a communique indicated tonight they have balked Japanese drives both in that area and at Kuantan, only 200 miles north of here.

The communique mentioned Japanese tanks for the first time, saying seven were trapped and destroyed yesterday in the Kedah area along the Thailand border by a British Punjabi motorized unit.

British troops, "after acquitting themselves splendidly have reorganized south of Kota Bharu and now are in excellent spirits after heavy fighting over a wide area yesterday," the communique said.

"Our casualties remain comparatively light," it added.

"Elsewhere our frontier remains unbroken."

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Positions Remain Intact.

"The situation in Kuantan has been unchanged since the morning communique and the position there remains intact."

The communique was issued at 10 p.m. (7 a.m. E. S. T.).

Strong Netherlands Indies warship and warplane reinforcements had joined British land and air forces in trying to check the Japanese assault on Northern Malaya in

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30.24— 13443

the spreading battle of Southeastern Asia.

(Probably because of local censorship, this dispatch did not mention the loss of the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales or the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse.)

Transports and River Pounded.

Dutch bombers and fighters flew in yesterday and already have joined British, Australian and New Zealand air units which have been pounding Japanese transports and land bases in southern Thailand since Monday.

The Dutch flyers also have been fighting alongside British Empire air forces to contest Japan's admittedly vigorous efforts to win quick mastery of the air.

Battle Raging At Kuantan

Dutch warships are with Britain's eastern fleet in the China Sea.

British land and air forces were reported in action this morning trying to check Japan's latest—and nearest—threat to Singapore at Kuantan, on the Malayan east coast 200 miles north of this vital fortress.

Details were not available concerning this new Japanese landing attempt, but Britain was known to have strong defenses around Kuantan, the hub of roads leading south along the coast to Singapore and west toward the important north-south railroad seventy miles in the interior.

An official British announcement said today, "It can now be stated there has been no confirmation of the unofficial report included in Monday's communique that mustard gas has been used by the Japanese."

Informed sources expressed belief that the Japanese threat to Kuantan was not likely to become serious unless the enemy is able to gain air superiority and put overpowering land forces ashore. They explained that a movement south or west would be possible only along the roads, because they cross wild, impenetrable jungle.

Singapore had two night air alarms and one this morning, but no hostile planes appeared. At least five raiders were downed yesterday in an air battle which developed when the Japanese attempted a strong attack on Butterworth, an important station on the western Trans-Malayan railroad, on the mainland opposite Penang Island.

Johore Bars Refugees

Several Japanese aircraft were reported reconnoitering over southern Malaya, although none appeared here.

Malaya's organized manpower was fully mobilized last night with the mustering of the local defense corps for full-time service.

Asiatic populations continued to leave congested downtown Singapore, but neighboring Johore state, linked to Singapore by a causeway, yesterday refused entry to any persons without relatives or definite destinations there because of fear that an influx of homeless would hamper defense and upset long-made food plans.

Authorities said the food situation on Singapore Island was good but urged the populace to buy only reasonable requirements.

Reports from the Burmese capital of Rangoon said Burma was ready for any eventuality.

Chinese dispatches said that Chinese forces were trying to relieve the Japanese pressure on Hongkong, Britain's No. 2 Far Eastern bastion, by strong, widespread attacks on the Japanese in southern Kwangtung province.

Round Up Chutists At Vigan

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Invaders Use Air And Sea Arms To Cover Landings

By CLARK LEE

Manila, Dec. 10 (AP)—Invading Japanese troops and parachutists were reported tonight to have won footholds of uncertain tenacity along 160 miles of the north and northwest Luzon coast of the Philippines, despite a smashing assault by United States Army and Navy fliers on one transport convoy of six ships.

The United States Army announced officially that the Japanese, in heavy force, swept against Northern Luzon from Vigan to Aparri, that landings were effected at Aparri and perhaps several contiguous points on the north coast and that the six-troop convoy had been crippled in early morning landing operations near Vigan, on the northwest.

The Philippine constabulary said main Japanese forces also had succeeded in landing near Vigan and there was one report that the town had been taken by Japanese parachutists.

(A London radio report from Manila later said a number of parachutists had been rounded up in the Vigan area).

A second Army communique late in the afternoon said that the situation in North Luzon was unchanged and that no other landings had been confirmed aside from those mentioned earlier, about Aparri.

(A Washington communique indicated that the air attack on the six ships had defeated attempts to land between Vigan and San Fernando, the latter about 150 miles from Manila).

Manila and its own naval and military establishments were under ferocious and sustained aerial attack in the bright afternoon sunshine.

Smoke columns were visible from Nichols Air Depot; fires burned at the Cavite Naval Base, and the raiders struck at a line of merchant ships anchored outside the breakwater of Manila Bay and at Fort William McKinley.

More than 100 bombs were dropped in the first hour of the attack. Several Japanese planes were reported shot down.

U. S. Forces Swing Into Action

American forces swung into immediate action in the north and west to fight off the first full-fledged invasion of United States territory since the War of 1812.

In the early morning, army and navy flyers roared to the attack against the six Japanese transports off Vigan on the west coast, scoring direct hits on three, capsizing and sinking one and damaging three others with near misses. The ships, a communique said, were heavily escorted.

The Japanese used both naval and aerial bombardment to cover their operations which, a communique from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the United States commander in chief, said were "in heavy force."

Attacked From Air, Shelled

Aparri was pounded from the air throughout Tuesday night and then shelled by warships, while the first troops landed at dawn at near-by Pamplona.

American troops, with the support of the Philippine army, were going into action on the ground. The nature of their operations cannot be disclosed at present.

Those Japanese landing operations which were carried out were along some eighty miles of China Sea coast and a similar distance on the Babuyan Channel coast.

This coast line for the most part is favorable for landings. For many years Filipinos there have complained to the authorities that Japanese fishing boats frequently visited the region and made soundings, but few of them were ever pursued and captured.

Face Rough Terrain

From both Vigan and Aparri, however, the invaders face rough terrain if they hope to advance overland toward Manila.

Aparri lies at the edge of a fertile farming region which extends inland for some distance, but beyond this lies a range of almost impassable mountains in which the jungle is so dense and the ground so difficult that only men on foot can cut their way through. Savage head-hunters populate the country.

A single narrow road leads southward from Vigan, flanked on one side by the sea and on the other by rugged mountains.

Intense Excitement

Even before the day's air attack, the invasion news created intense excitement in Manila. Many persons were leaving the city, taxis were absent from the streets and the two-wheeled horse-drawn calesas were hard to find. Most business went on normally.

Seventy-one planes attacking in four waves dropped 200 heavy bombs in the attacks on airfields, naval establishments and merchant ships in the afternoon assaults. Anti-aircraft shells burst well beneath them and fighters, which were seen rising off to meet the bombers, apparently failed to gain altitude fast enough to engage them.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted the first wave of twenty-seven planes, which flew over at about 20,000 to 25,000 feet. The Japanese circled the city three times in perfect formation and dropped 100 bombs, centering their attack on military objectives.

A. A. Fire Starts Again

Smoke began to spiral up from Nichols Field. The attack began about 12.40 and ended at 1 P. M. The heavy gunfire ceased momentarily, then burst out in renewed fury at the formation which by then was disappearing into clouds off Cavite.

The faint drone of motors sounded from high above anti-aircraft bursts which dotted bright blue patches of sky with huge smoke rings over the bay. The second wave of attackers came on despite the anti-aircraft fire.

Then water began spouting in high white columns along a line of merchant ships in the bay. The bomb geysers grew in precision from the merchantmen nearest the land, working toward Cavite. Perhaps forty bombs were dropped in this attack.

Oil Tanks Ablaze

A moment later columns of dirt and smoke sprouted from the direction of Cavite. A few minutes later flames were visible. The two largest fires had the appearance of oil tanks ablaze. Some bombs were dropped in the water off Cavite.

Fifteen minutes after the first two assaults another wave of nine bombers appeared over Cavite, flying in close formation high above the incessant anti-aircraft fire. The planes flew in a formation of three perfect V's. More bombs were dropped toward Cavite, raising at least two new smoke plumes.

Then Toward Ships

Then the formation swung toward the merchantmen. Anoher load of bombs was dropped. The planes circled over the docks and the seaward edge of the city, skirting McKinley Field, where more bombs dropped, then roared out to sea past Cavite.

The bombers roared overhead with what to those on the ground was agonizing slowness, heedless of anti-aircraft fire. They had hardly disappeared when eight other planes in close formation made a fourth assault, centering on Cavite, where perhaps thirty bombs were dropped.

There was no panic among the hundreds watching from the bay front. The civilians slowly dispersed after the last flight of bombers had disappeared over the horizon.

4-MOTORED BOMBERS

Many giant four-engined bombers were said to have been among the Japanese attacking planes.

Reports from Baguio, between Manila and the north coast, said two of a flight of three Japanese bombers apparently returning to their base after the Manila raid were shot down by United States fighters. Crewmen bailed out and were captured.

A boatload of casualties, including four dead, arrived at Manila from Cavite. The injured were said to have come from the Canacao naval dispensary at Cavite, which was hit by a bomb. Officials decided to move the dispensary to the mainland.

CIVILIAN BOAT HIT

One civilian boat at the Cavite dock was said to have been hit. Fires were still burning in the Cavite area six hours after the raid.

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Five Japanese fishing boats sailed up the Pasig River in the heart of Manila, apparently unaware that the war was on. Soldiers and police fired on the boats when they failed to heed a warning to halt. The 10 Japanese fishermen on board were arrested.

R. P. CRONIN

Parachutists Capture Port.

Manila, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Japanese parachutists were reported to have captured the northwestern Luzon port of Vigan today and sea-borne troops landed near the northern port of Aparri.

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An army communique said that the Japanese first anded at Aparri "and perhaps other contiguous points" nd conducted landing operations at Vigan amid bomb-ng by American planes which capsized one transport and damaged two of five others. A second communique said at 4:45 P. M., Manila time (3:45 A. M., Eastern standard time) said no further landings had been made and that "the situation in northern Luzon remains the same."

The 4:45 P. M. communique continued: "There is no evidence of any landings other than those mentioned this morning. Military objectives in the vicinity of Manila were bombed early this afternoon. While not yet verified, it is reported that the Japanese did not escape unscathed. Several planes were reported shot down. One report from a reliable source said a plane piloted by a

Filipino aviator accounted for one Japanese aircraft."

The first landing was said to have been made at Pamplona, close to Aparri. Filipinos familiar with the region said that although there were no large harbors, many places along the coast were favorable for such landings. They declared that for years Japanese fishing boats had been seen along the coast, taking soundings.

There was intense excitement but no panic in Manila. Many rushed to leave the city but conveyances were hard to find. No taxis were running, and most of the two-wheeled, horse-drawn calesas were engaged. General business continued normal.

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Manila Under Aerial Attack.

Manila was under aerial attack from 12:40 P. M. (11:40 P. M., Tuesday, Eastern standard time) until 1 P. M.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire ceased momentarily then burst out with renewed violence at a target invisible in the clouds off Cavite. The faint sound of airplane motors could be heard far overhead and anti-aircraft shell bursts blossomed white in bright blue patches of sky.

Smoke was seen from the vicinity of Nichols Air Depot. Mushrooms of water spouted among merchantmen in the harbor. A few minutes later flames could be seen from two large fires.

After the first two assaults nine more bombers were seen high over Cavite, well above the bursts of anti-aircraft fire. They flew in the Japanese three-V close formation. These, too, dropped bombs on Cavite and unloaded other explosives over the merchantmen. A final attack was made eight minutes later by eight other bombers circling high over Cavite and the harbor shipping.

Reliable but unofficial reports said that the Japanese also bombed Iba and Clark Field en route to the Manila raids. Iba and Clark Field are north of Manila.

Police said more than 100 bombs fell in the Manila and bay area, but civilians looked on without a sign of panic from vantage places along the bayfront.

Two of three Japanese bombers which flew over Baguio, north of Manila, late today were shot down by United States Army flyers. The crews of the downed planes took to their parachutes and were captured. No bombs were dropped on Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines.

All indications were that a heavy battle still was raging all along the northern and northwest coasts of the island, with naval, air and land forces involved.

An army communique issued shortly before noon by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States commander in the Far East, said the exact strength of the attacking Japanese forces was not known, but declared:

"The enemy is in heavy force off the northern coast of Luzon, extending from Vigan to Aparri."

In terse official language the bulletin told of the damage inflicted upon the attacking Japanese flotilla by the American air force.

Communications Cut.

"Our bombing attacks on these ships created grave damage. Three transports were directly hit, one immediately capsizing. Bombs were observed hitting close to three others."

Advices relayed from the constabulary commander at Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan province, where Aparri is situated, said the Japanese had paved the way for the landing attempt there with an aerial bombardment through the night.

Shortly after this report was received all communications with Vigan, Aparri and Tuguegarao were interrupted.

Vigan, a city of 19,939, is the capital of Ilocos Sur province. Aparri, the only safe port on the north coast, has a population of about 20,000.

[The official Tokio radio announced early today that Japanese forces had succeeded in landing at several points north of Manila and that operations still were proceeding. It was reported the sinking of an American submarine off Palau Island and an unidentified American transport of 15,000 tons in Manila Bay.]

The sea-borne Japanese assault on northern Luzon came as United States and Philippine officials strove to stamp out an apparently well-organized Fifth-Column movement accused of causing two false air raid alarms in Manila during the night and of setting flares to guide Japanese bombers to targets around the capital the previous night.

Observers here, speculating on the Japanese objective in attacking Northern Luzon, said that the invaders faced very difficult terrain if they hoped to advance overland to Manila.

Mountains Intervene.

Aparri is on the edge of a fertile farming region which extends back about 150 miles from the coast, but beyond this lies a range of almost impassable mountains which extends southward to within 100 miles of Manila.

The jungle in those mountains is so dense and the terrain so rough that only men on foot can get through. The country is populated with savage native tribesmen descended from headhunters.

From Vigan only a single narrow road, unsuitable for the movement of heavy equipment, leads southward, flanked on one side by the sea and the other by rugged mountains.

The two false air-raid alarms which sounded in Manila during the night were attributed by Alfredo Eugenio, Philippine national air-raid precautions head, to spurious telephone calls to persons in charge of the sirens.

Senor Eugenio announced the arrest of two air-raid workers of undisclosed nationality and said that two more were under surveillance. He issued instructions that hereafter alarms should be sounded only on orders direct from his office, and said he would recommend that the whole alarm system be taken over by the army.

He expressed also a belief that the fifth columnists had hoped to cause confusion and panic among the uneducated masses in Manila by sounding the alarms.

Air-raid observers reported that during the alerts they saw numerous red rockets rising from various places in and around the city. One series shot up like fireworks from a crowded downtown area and another from the sea wall.

There still were no official figures on casualties resulting from the widespread air raids directed against Luzon since the initial assault, but an army announcement last night declared that losses had been heavy on both sides.

American pilots and anti-aircraft gunners declared that the suddenness of the Japanese assault had given the raiders an initial advantage, but expressed full confidence.

"The next time we'll give 'em hell," declared one gunner.

An American pilot said that thus far the Japanese had got the worst of it in individual aerial dogfights.

"The got the first jump on us, but we're not overly impressed," he said, "and we certainly don't think they are super men."

Tales of Heroism.

Tales of courage and heroism came from air fields on which the Japanese had made surprise attacks, with stories of American gunners blazing away at the raiders from grounded planes.

"One bird sat in the tail of a bomber on the ground and kept blazing away at those diving Japs," said one soldier. "They shot the seat away under him and wing off his plane, but he was still firing when they went away.

"A private in another grounded bomber kept his machine gun going until the gasoline tanks caught fire and got so hot he had to get out."

Another observer told how an American lieutenant, piloting a pursuit plane, "got on a Jap's tail at 20,000 feet and rode him clear into the ground."

Japanese planes dropped leaflets Monday over the province of Ilocos Norte in extreme northwestern Luzon urging the Filipinos to revolt and stating "we are here to finish the war in the Far East and liberate the Filipino people."

Filipino soldiers at an army training camp at Davao cheered raiding Japanese planes Monday afternoon and realized their mistake only when the Japanese opened fire with machine-guns, belated reports said today. At Baguio the populace made a similar mistake.

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Air Battle Over Manila

By RUSSELL BRINES
Associated Press Correspondent

Manila, Dec. 10—Japanese four-motored bombers smashed at military objectives and shipping moored in the harbor today in a prolonged assault on the Manila area that started huge fires at Cavite naval base and sent columns of smoke spiraling up from Nichols air depot.

American interceptor planes and Japanese dive bombers fought a brisk battle over Nichols Field and one plane was believed to have been hit.

I watched the entire attack from a beach house one and one half miles from Nichols. Hundreds of other persons along the beach front huddled against fences and beneath trees during the four separate afternoon attacks.

Flames Seen 9 Miles Away

From where I stood, nine miles directly across the bay from Cavite, flames roaring high in the air could be seen at the end of the raid. Smoke also rose from a smaller fire at Cavite an hour after the assault. Another Cavite fire apparently was extinguished. Black smoke hovered over Nichols Field.

After first circling the city in two formations of twenty-seven planes each the Japanese returned seaward, then split up for the assaults. High in the clouds above the bay at least six dive bombers peeled off from the main units and roared swiftly down toward Nichols. The bomb blasts shook my house.

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The attack stirred alive a gigantic hornets' nest as American interceptors which had cleared over the air base throughout the morning went into action. After their swoop onto the field the bombers climbed high and split up. Individual dogfights developed, with the Americans trying to get onto the tail of the Japanese planes.

Could See Fighting

The fighting could be seen through scattered clouds directly over my head. Anti-aircraft guns cracked throughout the city and the machine guns of the combatant planes rattled incessantly.

The fight lasted at least fifteen minutes. One plane emitted a light stream of smoke from its motors and disappeared inland. Some witnesses reported that it had glided toward McKinley Field, after which a high burst of smoke was seen. Another plane slanted seaward beyond Cavite, straightened near the water, then disappeared over the horizon. The fight ended when the fast bombers climbed high and headed seaward with the Americans following.

Meanwhile, smoke began spiraling up from Nichols Field. This attack started about 12.40 and ended at 1 P. M.

Heavy gunfire ceased momentarily then burst out again at planes hidden in the clouds off Cavite. As a second wave of bombers came on the smoke rings of anti-aircraft shells puffed out far below them.

The planes dropped forty bombs at columns of merchant vessels, sending up high waterspouts. Columns of dirt and smoke also shot into the air from the direction of Cavite and flames roared up, apparently from an oil-tank fire. Several bombs fell into the water off Cavite.

Third Flight Attacks.

A third flight of nine bombers attacked some fifteen minutes after the first assaults. Flying in close V formations, they appeared over Cavite, apparently safe from anti-aircraft shells bursting below them.

The attackers dropped a cluster of bombs, sending up two new smoke plumes from Cavite, swung toward the merchantmen and dropped another salvo, then bombed the Fort McKinley area and sped back out to sea.

This attack was followed by a fourth in which eight planes in close formation dropped some thirty bombs on Cavite.

U. S. Transport Claimed At Manila by Japanese

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Japanese submarines sank a 15,000-ton United States transport in Manila Bay yesterday, the German radio said today in quoting a Japanese communique. Japanese naval units said they sank an American submarine off the Island of Palau, 180 miles east of the Philippines.

A British armored merchant ship of 6,000 tons was also reported sunk off Hong Kong.

The Japanese claimed that Hong Kong was blockaded by land and sea and that it was again heavily raided yesterday.

In North Malaya the Japanese reported occupation of important key positions.

"The attack on Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Wake and Singapore started simultaneously," the Japanese announced, asserting they had lost only 10 aircraft and no naval vessels.

Naval Battle Reported

London, Dec. 10. — (AP) — The German radio said today that a battle between United States and Japanese fleets was in progress off Manila, but gave no indication of the source of the information. Possibly catching its own report on the rebound, the station later quoted the Boston radio as saying a "great naval battle" was raging near Manila.

30.24— 13445

30.24— 13445

One Day Of War Turns Kids Into Tough Soldiers

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By CLARK LEE

Manila, Dec. 10 (AP)—One day of war at Manila has made tough, determined soldiers out of a good many American youngsters who only yesterday were just kids in soldiers' uniforms.

I spent the night with a group of them on anti-aircraft duty guarding Manila Bay. Their detachment shot down the first Japanese plane felled by anti-aircraft fire in the Clark Field battle and later downed four others, plus one badly hit and probably unable to return to its carrier.

They were dog-tired from daylong, nightlong duty but quickly sprang to man their guns when he heard the sound of Japanese bombers approaching at 2:25 this morning in a softly moonlit sky. They withheld their fire because they did not sight the planes.

In the drawling accent of a Southwestern State they said: "Yesterday we'd a let fly anywhere at the sky."

Yesterday they were so green that when 54 Japanese bombers came over at 10,000 feet with the sunlight painting their silvered wings they remarked to one another: "My ain't they purty?"

A few minutes latey they suddenly became soldiers, instead of kids. They didn't hit any of the heavy, multi-motored raiders, but they did answer to their own satisfaction the question of whether the Japanese can fly aeroplanes and bomb accurately.

"Sure, they can bomb," a Sergeant said. "If they can't hit a fish in a barrel from 10,000 feet they can come close to it."

While the last bombs were still exploding Japanese fighter planes, obviously from carriers, dived and strafed planes on the ground and the gun position as well. The guns went into action, getting "five for sure and probably one more." Two American pursuit planes pitched into the battle and downed one each.

Coasts Are Now Fully Protected

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Communiques Tell Of Successes And Setbacks

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP) — The Army announced tonight it had ringed the nation with men and steel sufficient to "meet any threat" of invasion — and added that a search was on for fifth columnists who lit beacons to guide enemy airmen to Seattle.

In two communiques, its first of the war, it told of both success and setbacks in the Far Pacific, and disclosed what had been done to protect the nation's coastal areas, their dense populations and mighty war industries against Axis attack.

The fifth columnist search was on in the region of Port Angeles, Washington. In that vicinity, State Police last night found and extinguished a series of fires, in the form of arrows pointed toward Seattle.

"Steps to augment the defense of both the East and West coasts commenced Sunday night, when the War Department placed plans in effect which have materially strengthened the forces already stationed in those areas," the communique said.

"The railroads aided greatly in the movement of troops and materiel, operating through trains to destinations on emergency schedules. In addition to the ground troops moved, the Air Force has completed a re-distribution of air units which has placed it in a position to meet any threat on both the East and West coasts."

At the same time, the War Department made public 88 more names of those killed at Pearl Harbor, and the Navy disclosed that Rear Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd was killed in action during last Sunday's savage peace-time attack on that outpost, total casualties had already been officially estimated at 3,000 with nearly half of them fatalities.

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Successes took the form of bombing attacks on a convoy of Japanese troop transports off Luzon in the Philippines. One of the transports was sunk and five others damaged.

But Japanese landing parties successfully gained footholds on Northern Luzon, the principal Philippine island, and the capital was stunned at word of the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse.

"Reports from the Far Eastern Command," said the Army communique, "indicate a definite attempt of the enemy to invade the Island of Luzon. Initial Japanese attacks against the West Coast of Luzon north of San Fernando were repulsed with apparent heavy enemy losses. Actual landings were effected along the northern coast of Luzon. The Japanese attacks are in considerable strength, and are supported by heavy naval forces.

"Military and naval installations on Luzon have been subject to intermittent Japanese air attacks throughout the day, that on the naval base at Cavite being particularly heavy."

On the home front, meanwhile, William S. Knudsen called for a "work or fight" program and said the production of heavy four-motored bombers would be increased to 1,000 monthly, twice the present goal.

The seven day, 168 hour production week must go into effect immediately in five fields, he said, naming them as guns, planes, tanks, ammunition and shipbuilding. New plants must be built for making TNT and powder, he said, and new planes plants would be located well inland, out of the reach of enemy bombers.

When a reporter said that previous appeals for the 168 hour week had failed, and asked what further step could be done to bring it about, Knudsen answered:

"I think the Japs have done that for us."

At the close of the day, the White House released a message from President Roosevelt to Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese Generalissimo, predicting that the common Chinese-American struggle "will result inevitably in the complete elimination of the lawless forces against which your effort, our effort and the efforts of our associates are now directed."

Washington took the bad news with the good, as President Roosevelt last night cautioned it that it must, and set about the routine of activity in the capital of a nation at war.

President Roosevelt met with his War Cabinet, William S. Knudsen, OPM director, announced that the production program for heavy four-motored bombers would be boosted from 500 a month, the present goal, to 1,000. He also urged a "work or fight" program for American industry.

Secretary Morgenthau called in congressional leaders to discuss the question of higher taxes. The House passed a bill giving Navy authority to purge the Merchant Marine of subversive radio operators. The State Department announced that representatives of the American nations would meet in early January to draw still tighter the Pan-American front against the Axis.

And, there were other things: Four of the famous Japanese cherry trees were chopped down in Potomac Park during last night's semi-blackout here. Park authorities called it vandalism, not patriotism. SPAB ordered a 75 per cent reduction in the manufacture of coin-operated gambling machines and juke boxes because the metal is needed for the war industries.

There was a tense little scene in the Senate, with one of that Chamber's leading isolationists temporarily blocking a bill which the administration considers necessary to the war effort. Hiram Johnson of California said "No," and forced the postponement of the passage of a measure which would permit the Army to send its draftees, reserves and others outside the Western Hemisphere.

He told the Senate he wanted to "keep the President's promises." These, he explained as pledges given "again and again" by Mr. Roosevelt that Americans would not be recruited to "fight on foreign soil."

A colleague asked whether the Japanese attack was not sufficient to justify a change. Johnson replied:

"No, I don't think so but if it be sufficient there is time to determine that. We don't need to run it through in a quarter of a day."

The parliamentary situation was such that unanimous consent was necessary for the consideration of the bill. Its passage under other circumstances was expected later.

To all outward appearances, the Capital swallowed its disappointment that President Roosevelt gave no additional details of Sunday's debacle at Pearl Harbor. Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee said that the President must be the judge of what information should be given to the public, and that he was satisfied Mr. Roosevelt had told all he could.

"The President, as Commander-In-Chief," he said, "is in the position of having to determine the line of demarcation between giving as much information as possible to the American public and of refraining from giving information that will be comforting to the enemy."

At the White House, it was said, meanwhile that a record-breaking number of telephone calls, telegrams and letters had been received in response to last night's speech.

"Without exception, they show a complete unanimity," said Stephen Early, the President's secretary.

Ships At Manila Reported Hit

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The German wireless reported from Shanghai that several vessels anchored in Manila harbor were hit by bombs at noon today when the Japanese air force again attacked the Philippine capital.

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announced late today.

Two boatloads of Japanese attempting to cross Tide Cove and land on the east shore were sunk by British machine-gun fire and survivors of the party were wiped out on the beach, the communique said.

A Japanese plane crashed this morning in Tide Cove.

Artillery Fire Credited

All reports to British headquarters, the communique added, testify to the effectiveness of the artillery fire which yesterday and last night halted the invaders.

About 1,000 United States nationals, including Occidentals, Chinese and Filipinos, are marooned here, some of them having come from Shanghai. The Occidentals number about 350 persons, including 110 women and 60 children.

Many of the Americans are registering for civil defense work.

night, we inflicted severe casualties on a Japanese company on patrol, one of our own patrols in a hand-to-hand encounter wiping them out with Tommy guns, rifle butts and bayonets."

Japanese naval units were reported officially also to have approached the mouth of Hongkong Bay and sunk an 820-ton British naval tug. The announcement indicated that the vessel was doing patrol duty.

Chinese Launch Offensive Against Jap-Held Canton

New York, Dec. 10.—(AP)—The British radio said today the Chinese had launched an offensive against Japanese-held Canton, southern Chinese port northwest of Hongkong, which the Japanese are attacking.

The Japanese are rushing up reinforcements and heavy fighting is progressing, the radio said.

TWO HONGKONG ATTACKS SAID TO BE BLOCKED

Boatloads Of Japanese Reported Wiped Out By Gunfire

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Dec. 10—Two Japanese attacks on this British crown colony from the direction of Shanghai have been beaten off and the situation has been stabilized, a British communique

Japs Pierce Hongkong Lines

Attack Halted, Though Fighting Continues —British Lose Malayan Air Base.

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Hongkong, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Some Japanese penetration of Hongkong's defenses was acknowledged in a communique today, but it declared that the attack has been halted, even though fighting continues.

The communique said:

"The Japanese launched a heavy attack on our positions. Some penetration of our forward defenses occurred, but the attack, for the moment, is halted. Fighting is continuing.

"In spite of poor visibility, our artillery was effective. Last

Heavy Damage Reported.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Berlin radio reported today that Hong Kong again had been attacked by Japanese planes and that particularly heavy damage had been inflicted at Kaijung Dock, a large shipbuilding establishment in the British crown colony.

Chinese Open Offensive.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10 (AP).—Chinese news dispatches declared today that Chinese troops had launched an offensive against the rear of Japanese forces attacking Hong Kong and also were creating a diversion by attacking Japanese-occupied Canton.

Batavia, Thursday, Dec. 11 (AP).

Batavia's second air-raid alarm

of the war sounded at about 9.30 A. M. today.

A CBS correspondent in Batavia reported the all-clear soon afterward.

Enemy Warplanes Fly Over Indies Island

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 10.—Enemy planes flew over the Netherlands Indies island of Pulu Sambu off the coast of Singapore without dropping bombs tonight.

An air alarm was sounded in Batavia from 4:30 to 11:15 (9 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., E. S. T.).

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British Pacific Bases And Facilities Open To Use by Her Allies

Japanese Branded 'Bunch Of Pirates' for Manner Of Attack on Hawaii

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A British authority declared today that "all bases and facilities we can afford will be available for our Allies" in the Pacific.

Discussing the naval situation in the Pacific, he stigmatized the Japanese as "a bunch of pirates whose technique in opening hostilities in the Nazi manner "assured surprise and temporary advantage."

From the wide dispersal of the Japanese fleet, he said, it is obvious that preparations for war must have been made "a long way back."

"Co-ordination of the attack must have entailed the most careful preparation, great secrecy and cunning," he said.

Vessels from which air attacks were launched on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii were at least 10 days out of Japanese bases, he said.

He said it was believed that the objects of the first Japanese attacks were:

On Pearl Harbor: "To damage and put of commission the main United States naval base in the Pacific."

On Guam and other intermediate islands: "To check the mobility of the United States fleet."

On Manila: "It apparently was an attempt to wreck an advance American base and obtain an excellent Japanese base for intensified operations.

Against Hong Kong: "The elimination of a British base which was the major threat to Japanese supply lines."

On Malaya: "It was apparently an attempt to open up Singapore to air attack. We do not know whether it was likewise planned as a preliminary to a land attack on that naval base."

Through naval reconnaissance, he said, Japanese troop carriers were detected off Indo-China December 6, steaming in a westerly direction.

"Reconnaissance prepared us and initial Japanese attacks were repulsed, but fighting continued in Thai territory, which apparently did not seriously resist."

AUSTRALIA MAPS ALTERED STRATEGY

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Loss of Two Capital Ships Changes Position.

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that Japanese striking power in the air had given the enemy 'an initial momentum which only the maximum effort can arrest" and called on Australia to concentrate on war production and war necessities. News of the loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse, which the Prime Minister called a grave blow, altered Australia's whole conception of preparations.

Mr. Curtin immediately published regulations for the conservation of vital stocks for essential services only and the War Cabinet and War Advisory Council held urgent meetings to map new plans. All provincial premiers were summoned to a conference.

Recruiting for the Australian Imperial Force was halted, at least temporarily, to avoid any possible drain on trained home-based forces during the emergency. The Commonwealth was warned to be ready for aerial or naval bombardment.

Hawaiian Islands, Under Martial Law, Safe Since Sunday

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Populace Behaving Well; Two Pay Blackout Fines

Honolulu, Dec. 10 (AP) — The Hawaiian Islands Army command reported tonight there had been no attacks against the islands since Sunday and that the military government was functioning smoothly and the populace was behaving well in the emergency.

The proclamation of martial law in the territory received the full approval of President Roosevelt after reports of its smoothly functioning machinery had been submitted to him.

An impressive blackout was held last night. It was intended to safeguard civilians as well as military installations. There have been but few cases of non-cooperation and these have been severely dealt with.

A Provost Court, presided by Judge James L. Coke, law member of the Military Commission, has disposed of 15 cases. More are under investigation.

Two persons who failed to obey blackout regulations were fined $10 each.

Japanese Credit Hawaii Attack to 'Suicide' Airmen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Vichy radio broadcast a Tokio dispatch today asserting that the Japanese naval airmen who attacked the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor released their torpedoes and then "flung their planes straight at their objectives, thus repeating the famous exploit of three 'human torpedoes' which marked the Japanese attack on Shanghai."

The dispatch, quoting the newspaper Nichi Nichi, said Japanese flying boats "flew an unprecedented distance to reach Pearl Harbor" and that "not a single one of our airmen expected to return alive."

The "three human torpedoes," according to the Japanese Army account, were three privates who thrust lengths of bamboo filled with explosives under the Chinese barbed wire at Shanghai in 1932 and died in the blast. But, the Japanese say, they opened a way through the wire for an infantry assault.

A huge statuary depicting the feat stands before the War Office in Tokio.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Reuters reported today that the Thai government has called an extraordinary session of the People's Assembly to consider developments in the Pacific war.

King George Sends Message To Leader in Malaya

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—King George VI messaged Sir Thomas Shenton, Governor General of Malaya, today that the empire relies "on your fearless determination" to crush Japan's onslaught and that he was confident its faith was well placed.

"At this fateful moment I assure you of my high confidence in your leadership. I am at one with you and their highnesses, the rulers and the peoples of Malaya in the trial which you are sustaining," the King said.

"I know that the empire's reliance on your fearless determination to crush this onslaught will be fully justified and that, with God's help, the devoted service of every man and woman in Malaya shall contribute to our victory."

Swiss to Care for U. S. Interests in Japan

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Japanese Foreign Office was formally notified today that the Swiss Legation would look after United States interests in Japan while the Argentine Embassy would protect British interests, the Japanese radio announced today.

Japanese Planes May Be Using Powerful New Aerial Torpedo

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The possibility that Japan has developed a new and far more powerful aerial torpedo than had been in use before was suggested here today by the work of her airmen against ships at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya.

Authorized sources, however, said they had no official information.

Experts in armament here discounted today the report from London that Japan has a powerful new aerial torpedo accounting for the destruction at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya. One of the best authorities said that no more powerful torpedoes than those now used by the British and American forces are made, as far as is known by manufacturers in this country. They admitted, however, that they have no accurate information as to who is making the Japanese aerial torpedoes.

Report of Use of Gas By Japs Unconfirmed

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10.—An official British announcement said today "it can now be stated there has been no confirmation of the unofficial report included in Monday's communique that mustard gas has been used by the Japanese."

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GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDERED

New York, Dec. 10. (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies has ordered general mobilization of all able-bodied men, CBS correspondent, John Raleigh, reported today from Batavia.

Taking It Out On Perry

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch today reporting a movement "by leading Japanese personages" to tear down the statue of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, United States Navy, which stands near Yokosuka, site of the Japanese navy's greatest base.

The dispatch, quoting the newspaper *Yomiuri*, said that Perry "commanded a fleet of six ships which, despite the protests of the Japanese, anchored in the Bay of Tokyo in February, 1854."

It recalls that this resulted in the treaty which opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to United States ships and brought Japan into intercourse with the rest of the world after two and a half centuries of seclusion.

The 1854 visit was Perry's second. The first was in 1853.

Air Raids on Tokio, Kobe And Osaka Denied

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The German wireless today quoted the Japanese government spokesman, Tomokazu Hori, as saying reports of United States air raids on Tokio, Kobe and Osaka were devoid of foundation.

The spokesman said not a single plane of enemy forces had flown over any part of Japan since the outbreak of the Pacific war. The reports of raids on Japanese territory were mentioned in a C. B. S. broadcast from Manila, which said they were unverified.

1,600 U. S.-British Citizens at Shanghai

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Japanese press department announced that 1,600 United States citizens and British subjects were registered at Shanghai, a German broadcast reported today.

A Japanese spokesman said this total included Filipinos and British Indians, although these were not regarded as enemies of Japan.

1,270 Allied Nationals Are Seized in Japan

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 10 (Official Radio Pickup).—The Home Ministry announced today that 1,270 British and American nationals, including Canadians and Australians, had been taken into custody throughout Japan since the outbreak of the war.

Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R., Dec. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—The Soviet Union, deeply involved with Germany on its Western front, so far maintains neutrality in the United States-Japanese conflict in the East.

Soviet-Japanese relations still are outwardly based on the neutrality pact signed last Easter, valid for five years, binding each nation to stay out of war in which the other is involved with a third power.

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S. A. Lozovsky, deputy commissar for foreign affairs, reaffirmed this neutrality pact two weeks ago. Since then there has been no official statement on war in the Pacific.

The official press has maintained a strictly impartial attitude, publishing United States and Japanese official announcements alike without comment.

Security and Peace Declared Japan's Aims in New War

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—D.N.B., in a dispatch from Tokio, gave Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, as authority for this statement of Japan's war aims:

"Japan took to arms for no other reason than to guarantee our country's security and safeguard the peace and well-being of the people of Eastern Asia, who have a common fate with Japan through geographical position and their natural conditions."

New Japanese Accord With French Reported

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Exchange Telegraph quoted the Berlin radio today as saying a new "defense agreement" had been reached between Japan and French Indo-China, the Vichy government's Oriental outpost which was a springboard for Japanese attacks on United States and British possessions.

30.24 — 13447

30.24 — 13447

Franco-Japanese Accord Reached.

Vichy, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—An announcement today, confirming Japanese reports, said that a new Franco-Japanese accord had been reached to "adapt the means of defense of Indo-China to the new situation." The statement said that "this agreement takes into account the attitude of neutrality France intends to observe during the conflict in the Pacific and refers to previous accords which affirm French sovereignty over the Indo-Chinese Union."

LATIN NATIONS MOVE AGAINST JAPS, AID U. S.

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Buenos Aires, Dec. 10 (AP).—Latin-American moves today included:

Argentina Bolivia and Honduras froze Japanese funds, following Brazil and Uruguay.

Paraguay Bolivia and Ecuador declared solidarity with the U. S.

President Baldomir of Uruguay warned that war operations threatened to come to the River Plate and added: "We are practically at war . ."

Argentina was reported ready to reconsider a previous objection to fortifying the Straits of Magellan at Chile's suggestion for cooperative effort.

An Argentine senator suggested a special session to consider a war declaration or a rupture with Japan.

Smash Japs' Windows.

Japanese store windows were smashed at San Salvador by demonstrators parading with El Salvador and U. S. flags to the locked Japanese legation.

President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico tonight appointed his predecessor, Lazaro Cardenas, commander-in-chief of all Mexico's Pacific forces, land, air and naval.

Mexico's gold-shirted legions, previously accused of Fascist leanings, offered their services to the Government as war leaders reinforced the Lower California coasts and Congress approved solidarity with the U. S.

Cuba closed down two radio stations because they interfered with transmissions from U. S. stations and forbade the entry of aliens except from the Americas and Britain.

U. S. authorities closed the Panama Canal from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. until further notice; Panama cautiously moved 74 Germans and 57 Italians to the Atlantic side in custody.

Colombia let it be known that if Germany or Italy declared war on the United States, Colombian reaction identical to that taken toward Japan could be expected. Colombia severed relations with Japan Monday.

Set for New Move

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 10 (AP)—Colombia let it be known tonight that if Germany or Italy declared war on the United States, Colombian reaction identical to that taken toward Japan could be expected.

Mexico City, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho tonight appointed his predecessor, Lazaro Cardenas, commander in chief of all Mexico's Pacific forces, land, air and naval.

He converted the corps of Presidential aides into a general staff to coordinate defense efforts.

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Pan-American Nations Act to Aid U. S. in War on Japan

Argentina, Brazil, Chile Move to Co-operate As Non-Belligerents

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10.—The pattern of pan-American thought on Japan's aggression in the Pacific solidified today, with smaller nations generally declaring themselves in on the hostilities and the larger pledging aid to the United States short of war.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile took steps to co-operate as non-belligerents.

Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti of Chile announced that Argentina and Chile had agreed to fortification of the Strait of Magellan, the island-dotted route between the Atlantic and the Pacific where German raiders took refuge at times during the World War.

Rossetti said an agreement would be signed to amend a boundary treaty of 1881 which forbade military establishments in the strait.

Cuba Declares War.

Cuba's Congress unanimously declared war against Japan, following swiftly similar action by the Central American bloc.

The Colombian House of Representatives today approved by a vote of 69 to 29 a bill granting the government emergency powers it had requested to meet the international situation.

Colombian government planes patrolled coastal shipping lanes by order of the War Ministry.

Panama's police rounded up nearly 200 Germans and Italians and established a temporary concentration camp on the Cristobal High School grounds, some United States soldiers from the Panama Canal Zone assisting in guard duty.

Solidarity with the United States was proclaimed in Chile, Peru, Uruguay and was reaffirmed in Mexico by President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Increased Production.

Avila Camacho declared in a nine-minute radio speech to the nation last night that Mexico, which broke relations with Japan Monday, could best help the United States at war by increasing industrial and agricultural production.

He twice repeated, "Mexico is in danger!" and pledged that the United States could rely on Mexico's "solidarity and co-operation."

"Mexico has already taken the necessary steps for the protection of her territory and vigilance over her territorial waters," he said.

Argentina stuck to the policy of "neutrality toward all" long proclaimed by Acting President Ramon Castillo, but granted the United States the use of her port facilities or warships. The United States was described officially as "a non-belligerent."

Venezuela Stands Firm.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—President Isaias Medina condemed Japanese aggression and re-affirmed the Venezuelan policy of friendship with the United States in a radio speech last night. He said that Venezuelan territory never will be used for an attack against North America. Troops guard all strategic points.

Paraguay Stands Firm.

Asuncion, Paraguay, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Government of Paraguay declared solidarity with the United States in the Pacific war today.

ONE-MAN ANTI-JAP BLITZ

Warpath Leads Chilean Of American Descent To Jail

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 10 (AP)—A Chilean of United States descent conducted a *Blitzkrieg* on a Japanese toy store without warning today and landed in jail.

Police said the one-man riot sauntered into the store, beat up two Japanese clerks and smashed much of the stock.

gression.

Votes Colombian Emergency Bill

BOGOTA, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Colombian House of Representatives approved today, by a vote of 69 to 29, a bill granting the government the emergency powers that it had requested to meet the international situation.

BAN SHIPS AT NIGHT IN PANAMA CANAL

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Army headquarters announced tonight the Panama Canal would be closed from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. daily.

Precautionary blackouts also were ordered both in the Canal Zone and in the city of Panama.

Meanwhile, the Republic of Panama completed formal action on its declaration of war against Japan, which was signed immediately by the President.

CANAL ALARM FALSE

Siren Signal Was Sounded During Blackout.

Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 10 (A. P.).—United States Army headquarters said today that a siren signal which sounded yesterday at 11:45 P. M. during a Canal Zone blackout proved to be a false alarm.

There was a report at first that hostile planes were believed to have been sighted in the Canal Zone area, but the all clear sounded ten minutes later, when the report was dispelled.

All of Puerto Rico Has 2d Blackout

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Puerto Rico had an island-wide blackout tonight for the second night in succession. Military sources said the White House had inquired last night as to what island defense steps had been taken.

San Juan Ends First All-Night Blackout

By the Associated Press.

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SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 10.—San Juan today completed its first all-night blackout and practice air alarm begun when sirens sounded through the city at 9 o'clock last night.

The F. B. I. this morning confirmed that during the night seven Germans, one Japanese and one Italian were taken into custody.

2 Malayan Casualties

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP)—First casualties to be suffered among Canadian soldiers defending Hong Kong—the wounding of two men—were announced late today by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

18 Nations War on Japan

10/12/41

By Associated Press

Eighteen nations are now at war with Japan. They are:

The United States, Great Britain, The Netherlands East Indies, Costa Rica, Canada, China, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Free France, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Australia, New Zealand, Panama, Union of South Africa, Cuba.

Mexico and Colombia have broken off diplomatic relations with Japan, and China also has declared war upon Germany and Italy.

BAR AXIS SHIPS AT MAGELLAN

DEC 11 1941

Argentina and Chile Will Fortify Straits.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Argentina's agreement with Chile to fortify the Straits of Magellen at the bottom of the new world throws a bar across the only remaining open sea route linking the Axis Powers.

With the Panama Canal closed to the Axis and Africa's Cape of Good Hope in control of the British, last night's defense pact will mount guns commanding the narrow waters between the South American mainland and Tierra Del Fuego. Those guns will:

Dominate the role route for a Nazi-seized French fleet to join forces with the Japanese.

Cut Japanese supply lines to and from German held ports in the Atlantic.

Sever Japanese shipping lanes to eastern South America.

Holds Path Open for U. S.

Hold open a path for the United States Navy between the Atlantic and the Pacific if anything should happen to Panama or if some emergency were to crowd the Canal.

The fortification agreement, announced in Santiago, completes a rough circle of inter-American bases around South America.

It gives the bottom of the hemisphere a double-barreled defense, for the Falkland Islands, slightly to the northeast in the Atlantic, are British.

It ties in with armed bases in the Caribbean, on the hump of Brazil, and at Panama.

Coupled with Brazilian, Uruguay and Argentine pledges to permit use of their harbors to United States warships, it effectively blockades the Atlantic coast. It also completes the blockade along the Pacific Coast, for Ecuador, Chile and Peru offer friendly harbors, and Ecuador has agreed to give the United States free use of the Galapagos Islands.

In addition to sealing the South American coasts where Japan has been buying raw materials, selling finished goods and settling colonies in coastal flat lands ideal for airplane landing fields, the straits fortifications when completed will be a counterbalancing influence on heavy Nazi concentrations in southern Chile and Argentina.

Although it has not been officially announced, it was assumed the United States would help finance the fortifications.

U. S. Calls Upon Latin Neighbors For Unity Parley

Note To Other Republics Tells Of "Treacherous Attack" By Japs

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The United States today called upon its good neighbors, the 20 other American republics, to consult on joint action for defense of the Western Hemisphere against the Axis.

Secretary of State Hull formally proposed to the governing board of the Pan-American Union that the foreign ministers of the American nations convene on defense measures in conformity with good

neighbor pledges already made at Pan-American Conferences.

The United States acted at the suggestion of Chile, with its long Pacific coastline. The date for the meeting is expected to be set Dec. 17 when the Pan-American Union will have replies from the other countries to the United States' note. Nine of them already have declared war on Japan and others have given the United States assurances of support.

The United States' note to the other republics declared that Japan's "treacherous attack" on American territory in the Pacific made it urgently necessary for all the nations on this continent to take defensive action.

Setting forth the threat to the Western Hemisphere, the note said:

"On Dec. 7, 1941, without warning or notice and during the course of negotiations entered into in good faith by the government of the United States for the purpose of maintaining peace, territory of the United States was treacherously attacked by armed forces of the Japanese Empire.

"The course of events since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 clearly demonstrates that the fate of every free and peace loving nation of the world hinges upon the outcome of the present struggle against the ruthless efforts of certain powers, including the Japanese Empire, to dominate the entire earth by the sword.

"The wave of aggression has now broken upon the shores of the new world.

"In this situation that menaces the peace and security and the future independence of the Western Hemisphere, a consultation of the ministers of foreign affairs appears to be of urgent desirability."

The American republics, at conferences, held in Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama, and Havana, have previously adopted resolutions recognizing that "a threat to the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American republic is of common concern to all."

U. S. WRITERS 'CONFINED' TO BERLIN HOMES

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP)—United States newspapermen were ordered out of a German press conference today and sent to their homes in German retaliation for the arrest of Axis newspapermen in the United States.

The American embassy said later they were not arrested but merely confined to their homes. One German official assured them that any further action would be "in the noblest form," that if police came for them it would not be in police cars.

German employes of American news agencies and newspapers were permitted to continue sending dispatches.

CITES U. S. ARRESTS

The Americans were seated with other newspapermen at the customary conference table when the Foreign Office spokesman came to the door. Instead of entering, he announced:

"Contrary to international practice, German correspondents have been arrested in the United States.

"I must now ask American correspondents to leave this room and proceed to their homes."

As the Americans left he silently shook their hands.

American newspapermen "no longer exist for you and us," a Foreign Office speaker told the remaining correspondents.

(Five German newspapermen, all but one representing DNB, German News Agency, were taken into custody in New York after President Roosevelt assumed extraordinary powers over German, Italian and Japanese nationals.)

"LEAVE FOR JUG"

(The Bern office of the Associated Press received from Berlin on its automatic teletype today a message which said: "Hurry up. We leave for the jug."

(Asked if the Americans would be interned Angus Thuermer replied:

("We don't know. All American correspondents have been asked to leave for their homes in Berlin. Bye-bye old man."

(The next dispatch was filed by Rudolph Josten, German employe of the staff.)

German authorities refused to comment upon President Roosevelt's speech last night in which he warned the American people that the United States must face the war machines of Germany and Italy as well as Japan.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, close to the Foreign Office, said it would find an authentic German answer soon.

Germany Cuts Off Press Relations With America

U. S. Newsmen Confined To Homes; Hitler Is Reported in Berlin

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—United States newspaper correspondents were dismissed from the daily press conference today and instructed to go to their homes—not their offices—on grounds that Axis newspapermen had been arrested in the United States in violation of international practice.

(The British Broadcasting Corp. said today that "Hitler is now back in Berlin in order to address the Reichstag." N. B. C. heard the broadcast in New York.

(The Rome radio said in a broadcast heard by N. B. C. that President Roosevelt's speech last night "is of such a manner that the functioning of the tri-partite pact may be expected."

(The Tokio radio broadcast a Domei dispatch from Rome last night saying "it was understood" the United States Embassy in the Italian capital had started burning important documents in preparation for severance of American diplomatic relations with the Axis.)

Americans Forced to Leave.

Instead of going to the conference table, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stood at the entrance and announced:

"Contrary to international practice, German correspondents have been arrested in the United States.

"I must now ask American correspondents to leave this room and proceed to their homes."

Then, as the Americans left the room, he silently shook their hands.

Another official assured the American correspondents that whatever might be done to them as reprisal would be done "in the noblest form."

No police car, for instance, would call for them in case their arrest was deemed desirable, he said.

(President Roosevelt, charging the existence of a German and Italian threat of a "predatory incursion upon the territory of the United States," has assumed extraordinary powers over the nationals of those countries as well as of Japan.

(Among Germans taken into custody, the German Embassy in Washington asserted, five were newspapermen in New York and all but one were representatives of D.N.B., the official German news agency.)

U. S. Newsmen "No Longer Exist."

American newspapermen "no longer exist for you and us," a Foreign Office speaker told the assembled correspondents after the departure of the Americans.

He said he regretted the step, but that it was a logical consequence of the United States' handling of German journalists.

Berlin newspapers carried accounts of the arrest of 400 German and Italian nationals in the United States, but thus far there have been no reports of arrests of American nationals here.

"Leaving For The Jug"

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (AP) — American press correspondents in Berlin left their offices for their homes at 12.40 P. M. today, presumably under house arrest.

Lanky Angus Thuermer, of the Associated Press staff in Berlin, answered an automatic printer query from here at 12.37 with a laconic: "Hurry up. We leave for the jug."

Asked who would fill in at the Berlin end of the wire, Thuermer messaged back: "Rudy (Rudolph Josten, German employe of the staff) will fill in. Lochner (Berlin Bureau Chief Louis P. Lochner) and I have to leave for home now. See you."

Ultimate Fate Unknown

Asked if they would be interned, he answered: "We don't know. All American correspondents have been asked to leave for their homes in Berlin. Bye-bye, old man."

There the connection was broken.

The Berlin connection was restored at 1.05 when Josten filed a brief story that, as the Foreign Office put it, 'American journalists no longer exist for you."

The wire continued in operation with Josten able to file.

"Roosevelt Only Aggressor"

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Zurich tonight quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman in Berlin as saying that "Germany in the future regards President Roosevelt as the only aggressor existing in this world."

"The necessary consequences will follow immediately," the spokesman was said to have added.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Thursday).—A number of United States citizens, including newspaper men, were arrested in Berlin today, D. N. B., official news agency, said in a report issued here by Reuters, British news agency.

Germans Held For Inquiry, Washington Tells Berlin

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The State Department said tonight it had informed the German Embassy, in answer to inquiries, that a number of German newspaper corespondents in this country had been held "for investigation."

Among them was Kurt Sell, for many years correspondent here for DNB, the official German news agency.

The embassy was informed that the correspondents were lodged in hotels or in their homes and were being given every consideration and provided every possible comfort.

Suggestion Of Release

At the conclusion of the investigations, it was said, it was hoped that a number of the correspondents would be released.

Sell, the best known of the German correspondents in this country, has represented the German news agency here for fifteen years and has many friends among his American colleagues.

A number of the German Embassy staff visited Sell today, insuring the embassy's satisfaction with his treatment.

Nazis' Word On U.S. War Is Due Today

Reichstag Will Meet To Hear Declaration By Government

Will Broadcast Action

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced tonight that "the German Reichstag meets tomorrow at 3 p. m. (Berlin time) to hear a declaration of the government. The meeting will be broadcast by all German radio stations." The announcement was heard here by CBS.

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today that "Hitler is now back in Berlin in order to address the Reichstag." NBC heard the broadcast.

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Rome radio said today in a broadcast heard by NBC that President Roosevelt's "speech is of such a manner that the functioning of the Tri-Partite Pact may be expected."

REICHSTAG MEETS TODAY

London, Thursday, Dec. 11.—(AP.)—The German Reichstag is to meet at 2 p. m. today, British time (8 a. m., EST), according to a German radio announcement, the Reuters news agency reported.

Tuesday it was reported that the Reichstag might meet Wednesday, but apparently no meeting was held. Nevertheless rumors that such a meeting would be held persisted in Berne, Switzerland.

Bern, Dec. 10 (AP)—Italy and Germany will adopt the attitude that the United States has brought them into the Japanese war, the Italian Foreign Office spokesman told foreign newspapermen in Rome today.

The official position is not yet ready to be announced, the spokesman said, and added that President Roosevelt in his speech last night "declared Germany and Italy, independent of any declaration of war, consider themselves already at war with the United States."

The press conference was reported by the Swiss news agency.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Argentine news agency Andi reported in a dispatch from Berlin tonight that the German Reichstag would meet at 3 p. m. Berlin time (8 a. m., E.S.T.) Thursday "to accept a declaration by the German government."

The agency said according to all indications this declaration would concern the war in the Pacific.

It said the proceedings would be broadcast over all radio stations in Germany.

Berlin, Rome Wires Of A. P. Are Silent

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Communications between Switzerland and the Berlin and Rome offices of the Associated Press were broken tonight.

The Bern Associated Press bureau was unable to reach the offices in the Axis capitals by either telephone or teletype.

Earlier in the day both offices had filed dispatches through Bern.

Roosevelt's Statement Assailed by Italians

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Roosevelt's statement last night that Germany and Italy consider themselves at war with the United States was declared by a Fascist source today to be an attempt to justify "the war-mongering policy which has led the United States into war."

Official comment, however, was withheld.

Stefani, official Italian news agency said the President's references to Germany and Italy showed clearly his "state of mind."

GAYDA IGNORES LATINS

Italian Editor Says They Are Tied to U. S.

Rome, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, said today that Italy and Germany, like Japan, would ignore

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declarations of war by "minor Latin republics of Central America." He said that the geographic necessities of these republics were understood in Berlin, Rome and Tokio, but that their "total, passive, risky enslavement" to Britain and the United "is less understood."

U. S. ASSAILED IN SPAIN

Press Prints Nazi Attacks on Roosevelt

DEC 11 1941

Madrid, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The controlled Spanish press was filled with long war reaction reports from Berlin today, mainly centering about statements of Nazi spokesmen that "Roosevelt is the lone aggressor."

The Falange (fascist) party organ Arriba said that the war in the Pacific would weaken Britain immediately by breaking the flow of war materials from the United States and added:

"Senor Roosevelt's famous two-ocean navy was nothing more than a sensational project when hard and valiant reality struck at all the traditional routes from San Francisco to the rest of the world."

announced tonight.

Russian troops in the south also were advancing, and the radio quoted Major General Petrov in *Red Star* as saying the Germans had lost 15,000 men, 150 tanks, 131 planes and more than 70 guns in thirty days of assault on the Red naval base of Sevastopol, in the Crimea.

Radio Cites Red Gains

The radio cited these gains:

Seven towns retaken in the Kalinin area, 95 miles northwest of the capital; 1,400 Nazis killed

Several settlements rewon in the Tula sector, 100 miles south of Moscow; 600 Germans killed.

Recapture of Olets, in the Orel sector, 200 miles to the south; the routing of two German infantry divisions, and 12,000 German casualties.

DEC 11 1941

75 Tanks Captured

Two Soviet units, under Generals Kuznetsov and Levuashenko, were credited with wiping out 4,800 Nazis and the capture of 75 tanks in isolated battles, and the Red Air Force was officially reported to have destroyed 600 German soldiers, 10 tanks, 67 trucks with supplies and infantry, and about 80 ammunition carts in a single day's activity.

The communique, without specifying the precise locale, said only, "on a number of sectors of the western and southwestern front our units advanced and occupied a number of populated centers."

The Soviet Government said that Red Army detachments killed 1,400 invaders and took seven villages in the Kalinin sector, ninety-five miles northwest of the capital, and wiped out more than 600 men in winning back several settlements at Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

The Moscow radio quoted Major-Gen. Petrov in Red Star as saying that the Germans also had lost 15,000 men, 150 tanks, 131 planes and more than seventy guns in thirty days' attacks on the Crimean naval base, Sevastopol.

A special communique broadcast by the Moscow Radio told of the developments at Tikhvin, a strategic railway center which has been a pawn of war for a month. It links Leningrad with Vologda and the supply port of Archangel.

German Retreat Is Deep.

Reports to London indicated that Adolf Hitler's troops, failing in a two-month drive aimed directly at the capital, were retiring to defensive positions ranging up to 100 miles west of the Soviet defense arc.

(Reports to London indicated that a German move to dig in for the winter on a line through Rzhev, Vyazma, Mechosk and Orel was under way.

(There were indications, however, that Russian counter-attacks would continue. One report told of the formation of a field army of more than 500,000 men, specially supplied by Ural industries for subzero warfare.)

Names Divisions Routed

Russian sources said a German announcement of the restriction of Eastern activity to local operations might be an artifice to cover other plans.

The Moscow radio said the Twelfth German Tank Division, the Eighteenth Motorized Division and the Sixty-first Infantry Division were routed with heavy casualties after they had held Tikhvin ten days.

"The remainder of these divisions have taken on peasant clothing, thrown away their equipment and are trying to escape through the woods," it was said. "Our booty is great."

Other Successes Claimed

A communique later said Soviet air units had destroyed 10 German tanks, 67 trucks with infantry and military supplies, about 80 carts with ammunition and 600 soldiers and officers in one day's activity.

Other successes were credited to a single artillery unit which claimed destruction of nine German gun batteries, eighteen mine-thrower batteries, three blockhouses, one observation post and the annihilation of an infantry regiment. 3

tions are being drawn back to where the terrain offers better possibilities of defense through the winter, it was said.

On the other hand, spokesmen asserted, in certain sectors there will be advances in order to improve the position.

No Peace Talks With Reds, Nazis Say

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The German Foreign Office spokesman was quoted by the Berlin radio today as categorically declaring there is no possibility of peace talks with Soviet Russia.

"There will be no talking with the Bolshevists. They will be beaten," he said.

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Russian News Ominous, London Feels

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—Reports that the Russians had gained air superiority over the Germans were seen by some sources here tonight as ominous, the speculation being that the Nazis were withdrawing planes from the Soviet front for a renewal of heavy assaults on England.

REDS REPORT RECAPTURE OF TEN VILLAGES

Armies Advancing On Moscow And South Fronts, Soviet Says

14,000 More Nazi Troops Fall Near Capital's Snowy Lines

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 10—At least 14,000 more German troops have fallen on the snowy Moscow front and the advancing Red Army has recaptured ten or more villages, the Soviet radio announced tonight.

Red Army Takes Key City

Olets Recaptured With 12,000 Nazis Lost—Berlin Admits Army Retires.

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Moscow, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—A special radio announcement declared tonight that Red Army troops have recaptured Olets, routing two German infantry divisions and inflicting casualties of 12,000 Nazis killed and wounded. Olets, due east of Orel, on the front about 200 miles south of Moscow, had been in German hands since the beginning of this month.

New gains for the Red Army, particularly in the southern sector, were announced by the Russian communique tonight after earlier reports that German troops had been blasted from Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad, leaving 7,000 dead in a ten day battle, and had suffered new reverses before Moscow.

Nazis Withdraw Many Wedges In Russian Front

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—German troops are withdrawing from many of the offensive wedges they have driven into the Russian Front, German military spokesmen said today, but they declared the retirement was to winter positions for tactical reasons.

The spokesmen acknowledged that Tikhvin, rail center 110 miles southeast of Leningrad which the Russians claim to have recaptured, may have been among the places vacated.

The German push is through until spring, spokesmen indicated, declaring "Germany has no strategic ambitions this winter."

For Defense Possibilities

Advanced detachments in certain wedges and troops in unfavorable positions are being drawn back to where the terrain offers better possibilities of defense through the winter, it was said.

On the other hand, spokesmen asserted, in certain sectors there will be advances in order to improve the position.

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Russia

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 10 — German advance forces have withdrawn to winter lines in sector after sector along the Russian battle front, a military spokesman declared today.

Asserting that the Nazi push eastward was through until spring, this spokesman said "Germany has no strategic ambitions this winter."

He acknowledged that because of the withdrawals "to better defensive positions" it was possible that the Russians had reoccupied Tikhvin, railline center 110 miles southeast of Leningrad.

He did not specify the extent or location of the withdrawals.

Finns Capture Refugees.

Helsinki, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Finnish troops intercepted on the west shore of Lake Onega 40,000 civilian refugees who had been herded by the Red army for transfer across the Lake, said a Finnish army dispatch today. The dispatch said that "endless caravans of pitiful refugees" were trudging homeward through the snow.

The Finnish communique said that a Russian garrison at Motti, southwest of Karhumaki, on the west shore of the lake, was wiped out almost to the last man in fierce fighting. Units of several hundred were annihilated as they withdrew across the ice and through the woods, said the communique.

Reds Claim Air Superiority.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Russians claim air superiority over the entire Soviet-German battlefront, particularly in the Moscow area, a British authority said today.

"Russian tanks have been doing particularly well on the Moscow sector," a British source said, declaring that they have proved more effective than German machines in the snow, because of broader treads.

"Our British Valentine tanks, which have been operating on the Moscow sector, have been found very satisfactory by the Russians and have done very well. There is more and more evidence of great German difficulties in mechanical transport maintenance."

German prisoners taken on the Moscow front were described as "inadequately and filthily clothed."

Allies Lift Siege Of Tobruk Via New Junction In Libya

Imperial British Forces Announce Capture Of Gambut

DEC 11 1941

At The British 8th Army Battle Headquarters In The Desert, Dec. 10 (AP)—British troops were reported officially to have lifted the siege of Tobruk with a new junction at El Adem in the Libyan desert, and tonight another heavy tank battle was believed imminent west of there.

South African, Indian and Allied troops made the junction and also captured Gambut, a coastal point about 40 miles east of Tobruk. German and Italian units fled westward after suffering heavy losses, the British announced.

Officers said their troops had established a 30-mile-deep wedge from Tobruk southward into the desert, and mobile units now were hitting out on either flank in mopping up efforts against the Axis forces. A sandstorm raged throughout the area.

Twenty-seven German tanks were captured and destroyed at Gambut where they were found in a repair shop.

Although the R.A.F. still was giving full and effective support to the advancing ground forces, it was conceded that German air strength was getting tougher beyond Tobruk.

The Axis troops still held Bardia and the frontier pocket of Salum and Halfaya, but these points now were cut off by the British wedge into Tobruk.

Axis Siege of Tobruk Raised in Capture of El Adem, British Say

Westerly Movement of Foe Speeded by Pressure, Cairo Communique Says

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 10.—The

British announced a rejoining of hands of the Tobruk garrison with British forces at El Adem in the Libyan desert today and declared that the westerly movement of Axis forces "has now apparently accelerated under the vigorous pressure of our forces."

Road communications eastward from Tobruk have been established and the British have recaptured Gambut, coastal point about 40 miles east of the fortress, the communique added.

It said the British from Tobruk had reached South African and Indian troops at El Adem to the southeast, but admitted that Germans and Italians still were in strength on the western perimeter of Tobruk's defenses.

Tobruk Siege Raised.

Nevertheless, the siege of Tobruk has been raised, the communique declared.

The R. A. F. is giving the "fullest and most effective co-operation" with the ground forces in the advance westward, it was added.

In an attempt to cover the retreat, about 20 Axis tanks made an attack yesterday and lost two of their number.

El Adem was occupied after being abandoned by the Germans and Italians, and an infantry column to the south was driven westward with heavy losses, the communique said.

At the same time South African armored cars and mobile columns of Indians were reported working around to the German and Italian rear by circling toward Acroma.

Twenty-seven abandoned German tanks were captured in a repair shop at Gambut, the British said.

BRITISH CAPTURE TOBRUK CORRIDOR

With El Adem's Fall Port Is Fully Relieved.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The British have recaptured El Adem, key to East-West communications in Libya, a British authority announced today. He declared: "The relief of Tobruk now is an established fact."

British troops were continuing to operate around the southern flank of the Axis force and "pushing round to the west of his lines of communications."

this informant said.

The Axis troops still held three strong points, Bardia, Halfaya and Ghiba, which is on the frontier between Salum and Sidi Omar, but the doom of those last centers of organized resistance in eastern Cirenaica sems inevitable, he said.

Notable Air Successes Claimed by Italians

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—Italian fighting planes of a new type sent into action on the North African front have scored notable successes over the R. A. F., shooting down 13 British planes in fierce combats, the Italian high command announced today.

The daily war bulletin also credited German planes with shooting down six British planes and said two more were destroyed by Axis anti-aircraft defenses.

The Italians admitted they had lost eight planes.

Sharp land fighting was reported in the Tobruk zone and at Salum, near the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

British planes returned to the attack on Sicily last night, bombing Trapani but causing only minor damage, the high command announced.

Ship With 2,000 Prisoners Sunk, Italians Admit

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Italian high command announced today that an Italian ship with 2,000 British prisoners aboard had been torpedoed.

The attack occurred off the coast of Greece, a communique said, and asserted that rescue operations still were under way.

WARNS BRITONS OF NAZI INVASION

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Lord Strabolgi, chief labor whip in the House of Lords, said today that Germans have 100,000 crash airplanes and gliders which could be used in landing a big force in Britain. He told the House of Lords that a ready answer to raiding parties from the air is the home guard and that they should be armed with the most deadly weapons available.

NEW WAR BUDGET BILLION POUNDS

British Parliament to Be Asked for Credit.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The British Government will ask Parliament for a credit of another billion pounds (about $4,000,000,000) for war expenditures during the current year ending March 31, 1942, informer quarters said today.

This credit would bring to four billion pounds (about $16,000,000,000) the total war credits voted since March 31, 1941.

American Export Line Drops Run To Lisbon

Last U. S. Ship Service To Europe Announced "Deferred" By Government Order

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—The last American steamship service to Europe, the American Export Line's New York-Lisbon run, has been discontinued, the company said today.

Lisbon is the steamship outlet for Americans and refugees fleeing Europe. Advices from Lisbon said that Portuguese and Spanish ships would continue to make unscheduled voyages to bring refugees here.

American Export Line officials said the service had been "deferred" by Government order.

German Spy Is Executed

Captured After Parachute Jump in England

London, Dec. 10 (AP).—A German spy was executed this morning at Wandsworth Prison, the Home Office announced today.

He was identified as Karel Richard Richter, a Sudeten German born Jan. 29, 1912, in Kraslice.

The Home Office said he was convicted under the Treachery Act after a secret trial, and that his appeal, heard on Nov. 24, was dismissed.

An authoritative statement said Richter parachuted to a landing in England near the Hertfordshire village of London Colney on the night of May 13.

He hid in a wood for nearly two days, it said, and "20 minutes after he merged from his hiding place he was in the hands of the police."

This speedy capture, the statement added, came about because a lost truck driver on Richter's emergence from the wood shouted at him for directions.

A police constable then appeared and the truck driver, in a casual remark, spoke about "an unhelpful stranger who was then only a dozen yards away."

The policeman immediately followed Richter, questioned him and, unsatisfied with the answers, took him to the nearest police station, where there was further questioning and a search.

"There was found on him several hundred pounds of money in British and United States currency," the statement added. "He also had a map of the eastern counties and a pocket compass. He was wearing a civilian suit, three pairs of woolen pants and two pairs of socks."

The police in a search of the neighborhood of the wood found a carefully concealed camouflaged parachute harness, a German crash helmet bearing the swastika design, a flying suit, a fully loaded automatic, a trowel, a parcel of food and a portable wireless transmitting set capable of sending messages to the continent.

Canadian Corvette Sunk Two Americans Saved

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10.—(AP.)—Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced today that the Canadian corvette, Windflower, had been sunk in a collision while on convoy duty and that 23 members of her crew were presumed lost.

There were 44 survivors, two of them Americans: Harry A. Mackenzie, a telegraph operator, whose sister, Mrs. Elenor Young, lives on Liberty Street, Bloomfield, N. J., and Able Seaman Charles Lane, whose father, Charles Lane, lives at 23 Roanoke Street, Lynn, Mass.

Darlan Sees Ciano

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 10 (AP).—Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano today at Turin.

East Haddam Man Listed As Casualty by British

London, Thursday, Dec. 10.—(AP.)—The names of two United States residents were included in a list of deaths from "enemy action" among members of the merchant navy and fishing fleets issued by the minister of war transport today. They were Michael Danko, RFD No. 1, East Haddam, Conn., and John Garthwaite, 139-12 Thirty-Fourth Road (Flushing), New York.

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The War Department issued the following today:

Information received last night from the Commanding General, Far Eastern Command, reveals the defeat of a hostile attack against the west coast of Luzon between San Fernando and Vigan. Our first bombing attacks on six transports at Vigan resulted in direct hits on three hostile ships and damage to the remaining three, one ship capsizing and sinking immediately.

The Navy Air Force participated in the attack in close cooperation with the Army. No operations have as yet materialized in the southern islands.

A second communiqué, issued at 5 P. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theatre—Reports from the Far Eastern Command indicate a definite attempt of the enemy to invade the island of Luzon. Initial Japanese attacks against the West Coast of Luzon north of San Fernando were repulsed with apparent heavy enemy losses. Actual landings were effected along the northern coast of Luzon. The Japanese attacks are in considerable strength and are supported by heavy naval forces.

Military and naval installations on Luzon have been subject to intermittent Japanese air attacks throughout the day, that on the naval base at Cavite being particularly heavy.

2. Hawaiian Islands—no action has been reported in this area since the initial attack on Dec. 7.

3. West Coast—The Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, reports that the Washington State police last night found and extinguished a series of fires near Port Angeles, Wash. These fires were in the form of arrows pointed toward Seattle. Search is being made for Fifth Columnists.

4. General—Steps to augment the defenses of both the East and West Coasts commenced Sunday night when the War Department placed plans in effect which have materially strengthened the forces already stationed in those areas.

The railroads aided greatly in the movement of troops and material, operating through trains to destinations on emergency schedules. In addition to the ground troops moved, the Air Force has completed a redistribution of air units which has placed it in a position to meet any threat on both the East and West Coasts.

MANILA, Dec. 10 (AP)—An Army communiqué today declared:

The enemy is in heavy force off the northern coast of Luzon, extending from Vigan to Aparri.

Large Japanese naval elements are escorting transports with Japanese aircraft. At Vigan about 7:30 A. M. six transports were engaged in landing operations.

At that time our bombing attacks on these ships created grave damage. Three transports were directly hit, one immediately capsizing.

Bombs were observed hitting close to three others. At Aparri, and perhaps at other contiguous points, landings were effected. The exact strength of the enemy is unknown.

A later Army communiqué said:

The situation in Northern Luzon remains unchanged. There is no evidence of any landings other than those mentioned this morning.

Military objectives in the vicinity of Manila were bombed early this afternoon. While not yet verified, it is reported that the Japanese did not escape unscathed. Several planes were reported shot down. One report from a reliable source said a plane piloted by a Filipino aviator accounted for one Japanese aircraft.

U. S.-Canada Defense Called Complete

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10 (AP)—Plans for the joint Canadian-United States defense of the North American west coast are "complete in every particular," it was stated officially today.

An official said that the joint defense plan called for use of the forces of both countries but did not involve a single command. It was added that if some contingency arose which would make such command desirable it could be established in five minutes.

The joint Canadian-American Defense Board is to meet next week.

Japanese

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The following was issued today:

The British Far Eastern Fleet was sighted off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula at 11:30 o'clock this morning and Japanese aircraft immediately went into action.

The Repulse was sunk instantly by bomb hits at 14:29 [2:29 P. M.].

The Prince of Wales was hit and listed to starboard as a result of direct hits. She attempted to escape, but at 14:50 [2:50 P. M.] she received additional hits and was sunk.

British

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that a report has been received from Singapore that H. M. S. Prince of Wales (Captain J. C. Leach, M. V. O., R. N.), flying the flag of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, K. C. B., and H. M. S. Repulse (Captain W. G. Tennant, C. B., M. V. O., R. N.) have been sunk while carrying out operations against the Japanese attack on Malaya.

No details are available except those contained in the Japanese official communiqué which claims that both ships were sunk by air attack.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10 (AP)—A communiqué issued tonight said:

In the Kelantan area the day has been quiet. Reports show heavy fighting took place yesterday over a wide area. Our units, after acquitting themselves splen-

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didly, have now reorganized south of Kota Bharu and are in excellent spirits. Our casualties have been comparatively light.

Elsewhere our frontier remains unbroken.

In the Bardia area a Punjabi motorized unit yesterday trapped and destroyed seven enemy tanks.

There is no change in situation at Kuantan where our position remains intact.

An unconfirmed report that gas has been used by the enemy is without foundation.

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (AP)—A British communiqué today said:

The Japanese launched a heavy attack on our positions. Some penetration of our forward defenses occurred but the attack, for the moment, is halted. Fighting is continuing.

In spite of poor visibility our artillery was effective. Last night we inflicted severe casualties on a Japanese company on patrol, one of our own patrols in a hand-to-hand encounter wiping them out with tommy guns, rifle butts and bayonets.

The British Command in Hong Kong issued the following this afternoon:

Two attacks from the direction of Shanghai have been beaten off and the situation has been stabilized at approximately this morning's position.

A Japanese plane crashed this morning at Tide Cove.

Two boatloads of the enemy attempted to cross Tide Cove and land on the east shore. Both boats were sunk by machine-gun fire, and the remnant of the landing party was wiped out on the beach.

Reports are reaching headquarters testifying to the effectiveness of our artillery fire last night.

CAIRO, Dec. 10 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

British troops from Tobruk joined hands in El Adem with South African and Indian troops from the southeast, although the enemy are still in strength on the western defenses.

The siege of Tobruk has, therefore, been raised and road communications have been opened with the east.

The westerly movement of the enemy referred to in a communiqué yesterday has now apparently accelerated under the vigorous pressure of our forces with the fullest and most effective cooperation of our air forces.

The remaining enemy armored forces are endeavoring to cover this westerly movement and one counter-attack was made yesterday by about twenty tanks. This attack was, however, repulsed and two enemy tanks were destroyed.

El Adem itself was found to be unoccupied by the enemy and our columns working southwest from that place maintained pressure all day on enemy positions held with artillery and some tanks, inflicting many casualties and taking a number of prisoners.

An enemy infantry column immediately south of El Adem was driven westward with heavy losses.

Simultaneously South African armored cars and mobile columns of Buffs, [East Kent Regiment], Punjabi and Rajput troops have been working around the enemy's right rear toward Akroma.

Mopping up operations north of the road Bardia-Tobruk continues and our occupation of big supply centers which the enemy had established at Gambut, halfway between Bardia and Tobruk, is now confirmed. During this mopping up twenty-seven abandoned tanks were found at what had evidently been a German repair shop.

On the coast near Tobruk an enemy hospital was seen outside of which were displayed signs asking for water.

In yesterday's operations a few miles west of Ed Duda about 150 prisoners of war were taken, most of them German.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command in Cairo issued the following today:

Dispersed aircraft of the airdrome at Derna and motor transport on roads in the vicinity of Derna were attacked by our bomber aircraft Monday night. Other attacks were made on tanks and motor transport in the El Adem area with good results.

During yesterday the airdrome at Derna again was raided, direct hits being obtained on two aircraft on the ground. Tmimi airdrome was also attacked, bombs falling among aircraft in the dispersal area.

A G-50 was shot down by our bombers near Martuba. Fighter combats which developed over the battle area in the course of yesterday's operations resulted in one JU-88, one JU-87, one ME-109 and one ME-110 being shot down. Other enemy aircraft were extensively damaged.

Machine-gun attacks were carried out on the landing ground at El Agheila and on traffic moving along the El Agheila-Agedabia road.

From these and other operations eleven of our aircraft are missing, but the pilots of a number of fighters are safe.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the Solum area enemy pressure increased against strongholds held by our troops. To the south of Tobruk fighting continues. Enemy mechanized units have been destroyed.

Axis air formations successfully renewed attacks against large concentrations of enemy motorized units east of Bir el-Gobi, as well as motorized columns on the march.

At Tobruk strong concentrations of armored units in the area east of that stronghold were effectively bombed.

In numerous aerial combats nineteen enemy planes were shot down. Thirteen were destroyed by new-type Italian fighters and six by German fighters. Two enemy planes were destroyed by anti-aircraft defenses at Agedabia and Solum.

Eight Italian planes did not return.

Enemy planes dropped bombs on Derna and Bardia. In the last mentioned place two field hospitals were hit, although they were clearly marked with red crosses. There were some injured among the patients.

Last night the R. A. F. attacked Trapani [in Sicily], causing insignificant damage.

Italian planes effectively bombed installations on the island of Malta.

One of our ships returning from Libya with 2,000 British prisoners was torpedoed off the Greek coast by an enemy submarine. Rescue work is in progress.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (From Russian Broadcast Recorded by The Associated Press)—The following communiqué was issued today:

During the night of Dec. 9-10 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts.

The Moscow radio tonight broadcast the following communiqué:

During today our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the western and southwestern front our units advanced and occupied a number of populated centers.

During Dec. 9 four German planes were destroyed.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP)—A communiqué from German headquarters today said:

On the east front local enemy attacks were successfully repulsed. The opponent again suffered heavy bloody losses.

Strong air force formations on the southern sector of the east front dispersed troop and tank concentrations and effectively bombed Soviet airports.

In the Moscow region and northeast of Lake Ilmen the enemy suffered considerable losses through attacks by combat planes.

In North Africa heavy fighting is continuing. German and Italian dive bombers effectively battered British mobile columns and anti-aircraft positions. German chasers downed five enemy planes at Tobruk.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 10 (AP)—The communique of the Finnish Army follows:

Karelian Isthmus—Mild local enemy harassing fire of field guns and trench mortars against our positions without damage. At some places infantry fire reached a fierce pitch. Numerous enemy patrols were annihilated. Our artillery and trench mortars shelled enemy bunkers, a supply column, etc., and silenced some enemy guns and mortars.

Svir River Front—Numerous enemy patrols trying to cross the lower flow of the Svir River were dispersed. South of the upper flow there was artillery and trench mortar fire on both sides.

East Front—Southwest of Karhumaki our troops mopped up after fierce fighting. Numerous enemy units comprising as many as several hundred men in scattered retreat north and east of Karhumaki and Povenets were annihilated on the ice and in the woods. North sectors are unchanged.

Air—Our own force continued to bomb and machine-gun enemy forces retreating southeast of Povenets. A large fire broke out in a certain enemy column. In addition, a fuel supply was set afire. One of our planes was destroyed.

WORK OR FIGHT PLAN BACKED BY KNUDSEN

DEC 11 1941

Japs Have Forced 7-Day Week, Says Production Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—William S. Knudsen put himself on record for a "work or fight" program for American industry today and declared that production of heavy four-engined bombers would be boosted to 1000 a month, twice the present goal.

Knudsen, production director of the Office of Production Management, told a press conference that the 168-hour, seven-day work week urged by President Roosevelt last night must go into effect as rapidly as possible in five more industries.

FIVE FIELDS NAMED

Guns, planes, tanks, ammunition and shipbuilding were the five fields he named.

Told that appeals by the War Department and the President had previously failed to bring about the 168-hour week and asked what further step could be taken to achieve it, Knudsen said:

"I think the Japs have done it for us."

He added that construction of new plant facilities was essential for heavy, long-range bombers and for the production of T. N. T. and powder.

TO BE LOCATED INLAND

New bomber plants, Knudsen said, would be located far inland, out of range of Axis raiders, instead of being concentrated as most of them are now, along the Atlantic and Pacific shores.

At the present time, he said, there appears to be sufficient skilled labor to go on the 168-hour week.

Asked whether he thought it might become necessary to conscript labor, he first passed the question off with a pleasantry. It was repeated, and he replied gravely:

"Do you mean 'work or fight?' Good, I'm for it."

SWING SHIFTS URGED

Knudsen indicated in the discussion that he believed the 168-hour week could be accomplished in the five industries named by a "swing-shift" arrangement without increasing the hours of individual workers for the time being.

Knudsen stated that new curtailments in passenger automobile production for December and January have been ordered by the Office of Price Administration.

He refused to state the extent of the new slash, referring questioners to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who was not available immediately for comment.

Roosevelt Sends Note To Chiang

DEC 11 1941

Tells Confidence of War Outcome; Filipino President Cables His People's Determination

Washington, Dec. 10. — (AP.) — President Roosevelt today sent a message of confidence in the outcome of the war to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of China.

The message, made public by the State Department, said:

"Japan first treacherously attacked and then declared war upon the United States. The Congress has declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan.

"In the valiant struggle of resistance which China has carried on for four and one-half years against the invading forces of a predatory neighbor, China had been made aware of this country's sympathy in principle and in practice. China is now being joined in her resistance to aggression by a host of other nations that have been menaced by Japan and the movement of conquest in which Japan is a major participant.

No Easy End.

"The struggle can not be easily or quickly brought to a successful end. It will demand of all who are entering it, as it has demanded and will demand of you and your courageous people, concentrated effort and intensive devotion to the common cause of vanquishing the enemy and thereafter establishing a just peace.

"I take pride in my country's association with you and the great nation which you lead. I am wholly confident that the struggle in which we are engaged in common with other gallant nations will forge stronger the bonds of traditional friendships and will result inevitably in complete elimination of the lawless forces against which your effort, our effort, and the efforts of our associates are now individually and collectively directed."

Washington, Dec. 10. — (AP.) — President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines cabled President Roosevelt today his people were "loyal to America and determined to stand by her."

The text of the cable, transmitted to the President through the Interior Department, read:

"I have just arrived from Baguio the summer capital of the Philippines, where I was when the war between the United States and Japan was declared. I have covered the country by automobile and I am happy to report that everywhere the people are loyal to America and determined to stand by her in testimony of their gratitude to you, to the Government of the United States and to the American people, and because of their devotion to the cause of democracy and freedom. I am proud, therefore, that the reiterated assurance I have given to you to the effect that you can count upon us was no empty word."

U.S. Holds Midway, Cable Indicates

DEC 11 1941

Napa, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP).—A cablegram arriving here today indicated that Midway Island in the Pacific was in American hands at least up to a late hour yesterday.

The message was from Asil Callen, 19, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ace Callen.

Young Callen is in the Navy. His message said merely "safe, don't worry." It appeared to have been dispatched last night.

1-Leave Blank

Admiral Kidd Killed In Attack on Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Navy announced today that Rear Admiral Isaac Campbell Kidd was killed in action during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sunday.

Kidd was flag secretary and aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Husband Kimmel.

Admiral Kidd reported for duty as chief of staff and aide commander of battleships of the battle force on February 3, 1940 and was in command of a Battleship division of the Pacific Fleet at the time of his death. The ship on which he was serving was not named.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 26, 1884, Kidd was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He served on the USS Pittsburgh in 1913 and in 1914 was transferred to the USS California. Two years later he returned to the Naval Academy for duty and served there until 1918 when he assisted in fitting out the Battleship New Mexico and subsequently served as executive officer of the New Mexico until July 1919, when he became flag lieutenant and aide on the staff of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

There followed tours of duty at the Naval Academy again, on the Battleship Utah and the cargo ship Vega, as captain of the port of Cristobal in the Canal Zone, as Chief of Staff of the command base force, as head of the officer detail section in the Bureau of Navigation, and as commander of Destroyer Squadron One, scouting force, from February, 1935, until June, 1936.

Then he completed courses at the Naval War College and served on its staff for several months before reporting for duty as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Arizona, his last assignment before joining the battle force of the Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Kidd, whose home was in Washington, held the Cuban Pacification medal, the Mexican service medal, Victory fleet medal and the Atlantic fleet clasp.

Survivors include a son, Isaac Campbell Kidd, Jr., a midshipman scheduled for graduation at the United States Naval Academy next week. His widow has been living temporarily in Annapolis.

Clipper Captain Describes Attack On Pacific Outposts

Tells How Two Squadrons Of Planes Bombed And Machine-Gunned Wake Island

DEC 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 10—Japanese planes destroyed the Pan American Airways' docks, hotel and other buildings in their surprise raid on Wake Island last Sunday, but failed to cripple the Philippine Clipper, which just had landed there, Capt. J. H. Hamilton said tonight.

Captain Hamilton told his story in a statement issued jointly by Pan American Airways and the Twelfth Naval District public relations office.

He described the flight to California via Mdway and Honolulu as "routine" in os far as the flight was concerned.

But what he saw at the Pacific island outposts was anything but routine.

Captain Hamilton told how he took cover in a drainage pipe while two Japanese squadrons of nine planes each machine-gunned and bombed the island outpost.

The clipper was outbound for Singapore and was flying between Wake and Guam when the naval commandant at Wake Island advised Hamilton by radio that hostilities had begun and suggested that the plane turn back.

"We circled, dumped about 3,000 pounds of gasoline—to get to our landing weight of 80,000 pounds—and returned to Wake . . . and landed about twenty minutes after taking off," the statement said.

"On our arrival there, the commandant cleared us to depart subject to his orders. He asked that first we make a patrol flight, and we prepared to do so. Orders were given to fuel the plane with sufficient gas for that flight and for the flight to Midway, plus the standard reserve.

"Then I went with the commandant to his office to discuss the patrol.

Planes Came Over

"As I left his office to go to the hotel, and had just arrived by automobile at the spot where workmen had been laying five-foot drainage pipes, I left the car to walk. . . .

"At that moment, they came over—nine planes on close pyramid formation, flying at about 1,500 feet. I ducked into one of the drainage pipes.

"This was one of two squadrons, each of nine planes, which participated in the attack.

"One squadron started by machine-gunning the construction camp, the other immediately afterward launched the attack which I saw.

Five-Minute Attack

"They were over the island for about five minutes, dropping what I judged to be fairly small bombs, about 150 pounds.

"The bombs fired the hotel, destroyed other Pan American buildings and the dock, but did not hit the Clipper. However, there were sixteen bullet holes in the plane. By good fortune, no bullets struck a vital spot.

"The attacking planes left the vicinity then and we prepared immediately for departure. . . . We rounded up Pan American ground personnel. We felt it was imperative to take them aboard to go with us.

Two Vessels Sighted

"En route to Midway we . . . saw nothing until we were approaching Midway and were within about forty miles of the island. Then we saw two surface vessels, destroyers or cruisers, headed on a course toward Wake. Midway was completely blacked out.

"As soon as we landed we reported this to the naval commandant and we learned that the attack which had been made on Midway had been shelling by surface vessels.

"Up to that time there had been no attack on Midway by plane. At each point we noted an economy of action, At Wake and at Midway. The enemy apparently knew the desired objectives and proceeded directly to them.

Took Off Again

"As soon as possible, we proceeded again, this time with Hawaii as our destination.

"Again the flight operation itself was routine; we saw nothing.

"Toward the conclusion of the flight we took a course for a time directed on an alternative airport, then were informed that the way was clear at Pearl Harbor. We altered our course and landed there.

"The damage at Honolulu is a matter of record.

"I must say that the morale of the people in Hawaii is excellent.

"The same is true of the people we saw at Wake and Midway.

"These people are calmly going about their regular business as best they may, at the same time taking the necessary precautions for safety.

And So To Frisco

"We remained in Honolulu until yesterday afternoon, when we took off for San Francisco.

"This portion of our journey was like any other we have ever made, with the exception that we maintained radio silence."

By radio silence, Hamilton meant that the plane's radio transmitter was not used, so that enemy planes might not intercept signals and use them for calculating the Clipper's position.

Hamilton said that thirty-seven persons, including eleven crew members, were aboard the Clipper when it left Wake Island. All except the crew members and one company executive were left at Honolulu.

Native Of Arkansas

Captain Hamilton, 34, a native of Texarkana, Ark., attended the University of California, and then took a navy flying course at Pensacola, Fla., for two years.

He has 5,562 flying hours to his credit and has been flying Clippers for two years. He and his wife, the former Geraldine Allen, of Miami, Fla., live in San Francisco.

Navy Probe Rejected

DEC 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 10 — Chairman Harry S. Truman (Dem., Mo.) announced today the Senate Defense Investigating Committee would continue it work during the war, but "believes that it should not investigate military and naval strategy or tactics."

Therefore, Truman said, no attempt will be made to inquire into the circumstances of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor Sunday. He made the comment after a closed committee session called to determine future policy.

"From its inception," a statement said, the committee has confined itself to "the non-military aspects of the defense program, that is to say, with seeing to it that the defense articles which the army and navy had determined that they need are produced in a minmium of time at a minimum of cost and with as little disruption of the civilian economy as possible."

Walsh Takes Same View

Chairman David J. Walsh (Dem., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said President Roosevelt must be the judge of when information about war operations should be given to the American public.

For that reason, Walsh said, his committee would make no effort to question naval officials on the extent of ship losses in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Walsh said he was satisfied that the President had told all he could about the Pacific situation, and added:

"The President, as Commander in Chief, is in the position of having to determine the line of demarcation between giving as much information as possible to the American public and of refraining from giving information that will be comforting to the enemy."

Meanwhile the House Naval Affairs Committee was called into executive session to permit members to question Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Naval surgeon general, as to whether the Navy's top-ranking officers are physically fit for wartime duty.

Representative Vincent, Democrat, of Kentucky demanded the opportunity to interrogate Dr. McIntire on the subject, asserting, "We can't fight this war with 65 or 70 year old men."

The committee had invited Secretary Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, to be on hand for the session so that they might be questioned as to how the Japanese managed to deliver their surprising and damaging attack on Pearl Harbor.

Vinson Halts Plan.

Chairman Vinson announced late yesterday, however, that Secretary Knox would be out of the city today and that the war with Japan made it impossible for Admiral Stark to take time from his official duties to testify.

President Roosevelt told the Nation in his speech last night, however, that he himself did not yet have sufficient information on the Pearl Harbor attack to state the exact damage done to United States warships there. Because of this lack of information, many lawmakers considered that any investigation of the circumstances of the assault would be premature.

Representative Vincent had demanded questioning of the Navy's high command on the Pearl Harbor attack, declaring that "somebody was asleep" in Hawaii. A short time later, Representative Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan told the House he planned to demand court-martial proceedings against the ranking Army and Navy officers involved, a step which Mr. Vinson promptly denounced as "nothing but a cheap effort to get newspaper publicity."

Representative Dingell was forestalled at the close of yesterday's House session from making a five-minute additional speech on the subject when Representative Cole, Democrat, of Maryland forced adjournment because a quorum was lacking.

"I'll get five minutes one way or the other tomorrow to make this speech in spite of the brass hats," stormed Mr. Dingell a few minutes later.

Naval Expansion.

Chairman Vinson disclosed yesterday that the Navy is preparing legislation to authorize the building of still more combat ships which will be started just as soon as new or existing ways are available.

Mr. Vinson said he would insist that the new program emphasize battleships, apparently to offset any similar construction which Japan might undertake. The Georgian gave no details of the projected expansion.

At present, the United States has about 345 combat ships in the five major categories—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines—under construction and on last Navy Day, October 27, the number in service totaled 346.

Asserting that all naval building now is on a 24-hour-a-day basis, Mr. Vinson said the forthcoming legislation might include some provisions for further expediting the work.

Radio Put At Disposal Of Military

President Delegates Power to Defense Communications Board; Details Explained

DEC 11 1941

Washington, Dec. 10 — (AP.) — President Roosevelt placed all the nation's radio facilities at the disposal of the Army and Navy today for "use, control, inspection, or closure," but an official explanation said this did not mean any general commandeering of stations.

An executive order by the President "means simply that the Chief Executive is delegating to the Defense Communications Board certain authority which is already given him" by the Communications Act, said Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the board.

After asserting that no "general taking over or operation of private radio by the Government is contemplated," Fly added:

"There is no change in policy or plans. The step is a procedural one. It has long been known that the military may require certain communication facilities in connection with the national emergency. Many of these needs have already been arranged for by agreement. Under today's executive order, the Army or the Navy will now, when necessary, arrange to take over or close radio facilities through the Defense Communications Board, thus relieving the President of this extra responsibility. The Defense Communications Board, which has made plans for utilizing wire and radio services in the present emergency, is not undertaking censorship."

Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, urged all stations to "exercise unusually careful editorial judgment in selecting news." This, Miller said, was in line with Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions in his radio speech last night.

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Hemisphere Service Bill Is Blocked

Senator Johnson, Delaying Action by Senate, Says He Wants President to Keep Promise

DEC 11 1941

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP).—Senator Johnson, Republican, California, veteran foe of the Administration's foreign policies, temporarily blocked Senate action today on a measure lifting legal restrictions upon the use of selectees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere.

Explaining to reporters later that he wanted to "help the President keep his promises," Johnson said he desired additional time to study the bill because he felt that it would permit the sending of American soldiers to fight on foreign territory.

"The President has promised again and again," Johnson said, "that he would never send American boys to die on foreign soil. I want to help him keep that promise."

Reminded that Congress had declared war on Japan, Johnson said he thought there was no need to rush through the bill before the Senate knew fully what was involved in it.

Would Extend Service.

The measure, offered by Chairman Reynolds, Democrat, North Carolina, not only would lift the hemisphere restrictions, but would extend the service of all Army personnel for the duration of the war and six months after.

Reynolds said he would press for action on the measure tomorrow and Chairman May, Democrat, Kentucky, of the House Military Affairs Committee announced he would ask the House to accept the Senate varsion of the bill in order to speed enactment.

May said he had received no word from Army officials about a reported proposal to expand the draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 45 years old. The present law takes in only those from 21 through 35, with those above 28 being deferred.

"I am not in favor of going down to 18 yet," May said. "We may have to go up, but I don't want to go down to take in the children."

OPM Stops Big Rush By Buyers

Order Is Effective From Today To Dec. 22 1941

DEC 11 1941

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The government tonight banned the sale of any new automobile tires to the public until Dec. 22 to stop "a consumers' buying wave."

The order, effective tomorrow, was issued by Donald M. Nelson, priorities director, on the OPM's Civilian Supply Division. "Severe penalties," the OPM said, are provided for violation of the order.

"The prohibition means," the announcement explained, "that no new automobile, truck, bus, or motorcycle, farm implement or other type of tire or tube may be sold by anyone—including tire stores both wholesale and retail; filling stations, automobile dealers or any others—except on preference rating orders of A-3 or higher.

"The restriction, however, does not apply to the sale of used tires and tubes, retreaded tires, or to the sale of tires and tubes furnished with new or used automotive vehicles.

"Although the prohibition on tire sales is effective until Dec. 22, a more permanent plan for controlling distribution of tires is to be worked out."

The OPM said that the consumers' buying wave had broken out after the start of hostilities with Japan Sunday. Motorists and others apparently feared that the war would shut off the supply of rubber and decided to stock up.

Pending the working out of a control program, the order also prohibits processors from consuming or processing any rubber except for defense needs and certain essential civilian uses which the order lists.

For these essential civilian uses rubber may not be processed at a rate of consumption greater than that for November.

The order was issued so suddenly that tire dealers, who apparently will have to close shop for ten days unless they sell other merchandise, had no advance warning.

Only a brief press release was issued tonight. Officials said the full text of the order would not be available until tomorrow.

Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, told the Senate Military Committee today he believed the nation's present rubber supply would last two or three years with rationing and said he was interested in any feasible plan to increase the supply.

Jones testified at a hearing on a plan of Senator Downey (D.-Calif.) to increase the rubber supply through cultivation of large acreage of Gualyule plant in the Salinas Valley of California. He said he would support the plan if it was found feasible.

Witnesses testified that the plant could be cultivated to produce a ton of rubber a year per acre at the end of four years and that enough seed was available to plant 50,000 acres this year.

Jones reported a supply of 600,000 tons of rubber in the country and another 100,000 tons on the high seas en route from the Far East. He expected some war loss in the tonnage en route.

Jones said that four synthetic rubber plants now building would produce about 40,000 tons a year in another 12 months. He placed the nation's consumption at about 600,000 tons a year.

Quezon Pledges Loyalty Of His People To U. S.

Philippines' President Cables Roosevelt That They Will Stand By America

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines cabled President Roosevelt today his people were "loyal to America and determined to stand by her."

The text of the cable, transmitted to the President through the Interior Department, read:

"I have just arrived from Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines, where I was when the war between the United States and Japan was declared. I have covered the country by automobile, and I am happy to report that everywhere the people are loyal to America and determined to stand by her in testimony of their gratitude to you, to the Government of the United States and to the American people, and because of their devotion to the cause of democracy and freedom. I am proud, therefore, that the reiterated assurance I have given to you to the effect that you can count upon us was no empty word."

DEC 11 1941

U. S. to Release Funds So Japs Can Eat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The State Department announced tonight that arrangements had been made for the release of sufficient frozen funds for the purchase of food and other necessities for the personnel of the Japanese Embassy and Japanese consular establishments in this country.

The announcement emphasized that the arrangement would be continued "on a strictly reciprocal basis."

The Japanese Embassy staff here has been purchasing necessities with funds they had on hand at the time Japan attacked Hawaii, but it is understood the money was running short.

Government Seizes 2,303 Enemy Aliens

Only Three Hours Needed By FBI To Make Arrests

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The government has seized 2,303 enemy aliens since Sunday, apparently completing its initial program for such arrests.

Attorney-General Biddle, announcing the total today at a press conference, said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had apprehended all those listed for arrest in this country within two hours after receiving its orders. In Hawaii the job was done within three hours.

Those held include 1,291 Japanese, 865 Germans and 147 Italians.

They are in the custody of the Immigration Service pending a review of evidence concerning them by civilian boards. Aliens ordered detained for the duration of the war will be turned over to the Army, while immigration officials will have charge of those paroled.

The seizures brought to around 4,300 the number of aliens held in connection with war developments. About 900 Italians are at Fort Missoula, Mont., 300 Germans at Fort Lincoln, N. D., more than 400 Germans at Fort Stanton, N. M., and around 400 Germans and Italians are held under sabotage charges or have been convicted as a result of damage done to Axis ships in United States ports.

During the World War this country arrested 8,500 enemy aliens, of whom about 3,000 were paroled. Those detained for the duration included 2,300 civilians and 2,200 military prisoners, mostly German officers and seamen. The detention camps were in Georgia, North Carolina and Utah.

Biddle declared that there had been "absolutely no evidence of fifth column activities, sabotage or espionage." Those seized, he said, were persons whom the department felt "it would be unwise not to apprehend" and had been selected as much as a year ago.

Urging the public to "keep our heads and tempers," the Attorney-General said that aliens need not fear arrest so long as they obeyed the law.

He announced that Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, would come to the department to organize a new division to handle alien property, similar to the office of alien property custodian which existed until 1934. Crowley also will be the Attorney-General's alternate on the Economic Defense Board.

Princess Hohenlohe Seized By FBI Agents

Figure In European Intrigue Successfully Fought Deportation Last May

Philadelphia, Dec. 10 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe of Hungary, once reputed friend of high Nazi officials and a colorful figure in European political intrigue before the war, was arrested today by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

The Princess, now nearly 50, was sent to the United States immigration station at Gloucester, N. J., along with sixty-four other German, Italian and Japanese nationals rounded up in Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania.

Immigration and FBI agents declined to say where the Princess had been taken into custody. They also declined to say whether she had been residing or visiting here.

She successfully fought deportation proceedings last May.

RAID GERMAN GROUP

Dies Agents Seize Papers of Chicago Organization.

DEC 11 1941

Chicago, Dec. 10 (AP).—Agents of the Dies committee disclosed today that they had raided an organization which they said had been collecting about $1,000 a week ostensibly for the relief of German war prisoners in Canada.

Papers of the organization, called the Kyffhauser Bund Hilfs Werk, were seized and several of its leading figures were questioned and then released, the agents said.

They added that their investigation showed that the group had sent between $30,000 and $33,000 to a clearing house in Philadelphia The money was supposed to go to relieve the prisoners in Canada, the agents said, but evidence they collected indicated that it was being diverted to other purposes. They declined to furnish additional details.

SAYS BRITISH AIM TO DISARM REICH

DEC 11 1941

Representative Cole Tells of Trip to England.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Representative Cole, Republican, of New York said today that Great Britain, confident of ultimate victory over the Nazis, planned to disarm Germany after the war so that she could never again threaten the peace of the world.

"There will be no German Army after this is over," he said in his interview.

The New Yorker, a member of a congressional party that has just returned from a trip to the British Isles, said he found the English "a determined and courageous people who will never stop fighting until Hitler is licked."

"Many of the officials with whom I talked," he said, "expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to inflict on Germany the horror and destruction which the Nazis have inflicted on the British. But they are determined to put an end once and for all to Hitlerism."

Oil Industry Warns Germany and Japan Have Ample Gasoline

Nippon Believed to Have Fuel for Two Years; More Seen as Aim of Drive

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—From various authoritative oil industry sources came the warning today that Japan and Germany, despite huge losses of supplies, have sufficient petroleum and gasoline for at least a good many months of all-out blitzkrieg campaigns.

Some suggested Japan has enough for two years and that Germany still is fairly well supplied. However, they said, both nations are evidently making supreme efforts to assure themselves of future oil supplies.

These sources called "utter nonsense" the often-heard suggestions that both the aggressor powers were nearing the end of their resources of petroleum—the most valuable asset of modern military and naval

forces.

"We heard that opinion," one expert said, "when the Germans conquered Poland, and we heard it again when they ran over France and Norway and Greece—and we're still hearing it in combination with their fighting in Russia and Libya."

Oil May Be Aim of Campaign.

Some oil experts point out that the Japanese attack in the Pacific may be part of a grand campaign formulated by the Axis around the oil supplies of Europe and Asia.

Japan obviously struck in Hawaii and the Philippines, they say, to divert American supplies from the British Isles, the Near East and Russia.

The Near East and Russia contain practically all the oil resources of Eurasia.

Russia is expected to produce about 250,000,000 barrels of oil—an output second only to the United States—this year, and nine-tenths of this production comes from the Caucasus, which Gen. Timoshenko's forces are defending so successfully.

That may mean, it was suggested, that Germany will throw her Eastern armies into a power drive against Iraq, Iran (Persia), Saudi Arabia and Bahrein.

Island Stored Petroleum.

Those four areas are expected, according to the oil men's statistics, to produce more than 100,000,000 barrels of petroleum this year, three times the amount which Germany now obtains from her own fields and from Rumania, Poland, Italy and Albania combined.

Japan, at the crossroads of Far Eastern maritime operations, was stated by some foreign oil experts to have, in the course of the last 15 years, converted herself into "an island filling station."

In addition to imports and new oil sources, there have been tremendous developments in the production of synthetic gasolines.

And all this excess apparently has been stored in Japan, in underground reservoirs.

Oil men recalled that, during the earthquake of 1923, there were terrific explosions of gasoline as a result of quake and reasoned that this could have resulted only from underground storage. Some said they had reason to believe this storage method still was being employed, and had been, in numerous secret positions in Japan, for a long number of years.

U. S. LEADS AXIS IN STEEL BY 2 TO 1

Allies' Capacity More Than Twice Enemy's Total, Institute Reports

Seizure Of Two-Thirds Of Russian Plants Would Not Give Germany Lead

DEC 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 10—The American Iron and Steel Institute said today that the United States alone can produce three tons of steel for every two made by the Axis and Axis-dominated nations.

Combined steel capacity of the United States, the British Empire and Russia is considerably more than twice the Axis total, the institute declared.

Even if two thirds of Russian capacity should fall into German hands, the United States and the Allies could still make sixty per cent. more steel than Germany and the rest of the world, the world-wide survey made by the institute disclosed.

88,000,000-Ton Capacity Seen

The institute summed up the international steel situation as follows:

The United States industry will have capacity by the end of this year for producing about 88,000,000 net tons annually.

Approximately 60,600,000 tons annually can be made by Germany, Japan and all continental European steel-making nations except Russia.

[Foreign figures are not published but the records of maximum production in peak periods afford a measure.]

Nearly 120 P. C. More

British Empire steel capacity is around 20,600,000 tons a year and Russia about 21 800,000 tons.

Combined capacity of the United States, the British Empire and Russia is approximately 130,400,000 tons annually, or nearly 120 per cent. more than the Axis.

About sixty per cent. of Russian steel capacity is believed located in the central and southern areas. Even if Russia lost all that capacity around 117,300,000 tons could be produced annually by the United States, the British Empire and the balance of Russian mills.

Capacity Of Axis Mills

The Axis and Axis-dominated countries could make only about 73,700,000 tons annually even though they could operate all the steel-making facilities in central and southern Russia at full capacity, a doubtful possibility.

The mills of Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland have produced as much as 29,600,000 tons annually, or roughly half the total steel capacity owned by Axis and Axis-dominated nations.

The institute gave the following figures for probable maximum capacity of steel-producing nations, based on the last recorded peak year:

	Annual Capacity.	When Reached.
Axis Dominated		
France	10,700,000	1929
Belgium	4,500,000	1929
Japan	7,100,000	1940
Italy	3,000,000	1939
Luxembourg	3,000,000	1929
Hungary, Spain, Sweden	2,700,000	....
Allied		
United Kingdom	15,100,000	1939
Canada	2,600,000	1941
South Africa	400,000	1941
Australia	1,300,000	1940
India	200,000	1940

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Reached Peak In 1929

The institute said that France, Belgium and Luxembourg reached their peak in 1929 and failed to reach that level in any later year. German output from 1936 through 1940, however, was in excess of 1929.

Similarly, present estimated capacity of the United States, the United Kingdom and British dominions, and Russia is much greater than in 1929.

New Argentine Envoy To Tokyo Stranded

A. M. Candioti, At San Francisco, Hopes To Accompany Departing Representatives Of Japan

San Francisco, Dec. 10 (AP)—Alberto M. Candioti, Argentina's new Ambassador to Japan, is 4,500 miles from his job, with about the same chance of getting there as a thumbless hitchhiker. He and his wife virtually are living out of a suitcase—seventy-six packages of personal effects are somewhere on (or maybe under) the high seas.

Candioti today said the outbreak of war had not diminished his eagerness to take over his duties, particularly since the British Government has asked that the Argentine Embassy in Tokyo look after British interests in Japan.

He said he probably would remain in San Francisco indefinitely, hoping for passage to the Orient with departing representatives of the Japanese Government.

American Consul, Girl Clerk Seized By Japs at Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The State Department announced tonight that O. Edmund Clubb, American Consul at Hanoi, French Indo-China, had been arrested by Japanese military authorities.

Iris Johnston, a clerk at the consulate, was taken into custody at the same time, on the evening of Dec. 7, it was said.

Both were described as safe and well. Clubb's home is in South St. Paul, Minn. The State Department had no information on Miss Johnston's home address.

The American Consul at Manila reported tonight that his staff was all safe and well.

Blackout Stirs L.A.; 'Not Test'

Los Angeles, Dec. 10 (AP).—A three-hour blackout, during which unidentified planes were reported by the Army's Interceptor Command as circling in the vicinity of Los Angeles, was lifted shortly after 11 P. M. tonight (2 A. M., Thursday, New York time).

"This definitely is not a test blackout," the regional controller of the Fourth Interceptor Command in Los Angeles had said. "This is serious."

Shut Plane Plant.

Police officers of suburban Hollywood ran along darkened streets shortly after 10 P. M. warning all pedestrians and motorists to seek shelter immediately. Excitement prevailed, and the Consolidated Aircraft Co. in San Diego, where the blackout also was ordered, stopped production and sent all employes home. Company officials said it would cost the plant nearly 135,000 man-hours of labor.

Some defense plants in the Los Angeles area also were ordered closed. Lockheed and Douglas aircraft plants remained operating full blast, however.

Earlier it was revealed that signal fires in the form of arrows pointing at Seattle had been found by Washington State Police near Port Angeles, Wash., and were extinguished. The commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area said an intensive search was under way for fifth columnists.

COAST FIRES PROBED AS SPIES' BEACONS

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SEATTLE, Dec. 10 (AP).—Two brush fires seemingly pointing the way to Seattle and Bremerton were discovered by State patrolmen last night.

In Washington the War Department said a search was on for Fifth Columnists who lit beacons to guide enemy airmen to Seattle.

Ross Cunningham, assistant to the Governor, reported that identity of the persons who set the fires was known, but that so far as he could determine no arrests had been made.

FIRES RESEMBLE ARROWS

He gave this version of the incident:

Brush fires were burning on the Olympic Peninsula yesterday, set by persons clearing land. State Patrolmen W. L. Lane and Howard Hurd, in the vicinity, attached no significance to the blazes until they burned low.

Then the fires, on opposite sides of the highway, appeared to resemble arrows, one pointing in the general direction of the Bremerton Navy Yard, the other toward Seattle. The patrolmen extinguished them.

FBI GETS REPORT

State authorities reported the fires to Army officers and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and then withdrew from the case.

Meanwhile, at Nome, Alaska, fire swept through the Lomen Commercial Company's property, causing $40,000 damage, Carl Lomen, chairman of the board, was informed tonight. Previous estimates of damage had ranged up to $100,000.

Flares Fall on San Francisco

Believed to Have Been Dropped by Enemy Planes—Alarms Black Out City.

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San Francisco, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Two air raid alarms early today plunged San Francisco into a blackout almost 100 per cent effective. The alarms were accompanied by reports that a half dozen flares had been dropped over the city, presumably from enemy planes.

The army interceptor command, silent as to the cause of the alerts, said that no information was available concerning the flares, but added that it was unlikely that they had been dropped from United States planes.

Army planes took to the skies at the first warning—a yellow alert indicating the presence of "unidentified" planes in the area. This was about 1:45 A. M. (Pacific standard time). Five minutes later the all-clear signal was sounded.

Then, at 2:15 A. M., came a second alert; this time a blue signal, signifying the approach of enemy planes. For slightly more than an hour the alarm continued, then sirens sounded an all-clear. Windows were reported broken along downtown streets by citizens seeking to get at switches in stores where lights still burned.

Other Cities Darken.

Other northern California cities were blacked out at approximately the same time: Oakland, Berkeley and other Bay area cities and Sacramento. The blackout here was considerably more thorough than that of Monday night, when illuminated shop signs glowed on.

Stung by an army general's reprimand, San Francisco has dropped its easy-going ways and had begun to learn how to respond to air raid warnings.

"This is war — death and destruction may come from the skies at any moment," Lieut.-Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding General of the Fourth Army, said in a blunt rebuke for the manner in which the city responded to first mainland air raid alarms of the Japanese-American war Monday night and early Tuesday.

The General's warning of the danger of death from the air spurred other West Coast cities, from Canada to Mexico, to make blackout and air raid preparations. All of them admittedly had much to learn.

Gen. DeWitt said the conduct of some San Franciscans who failed to heed the blackout orders was criminal, and said persons who doubted the reality of enemy planes being over California Monday night were acting in a manner that was "inane, foolish, idoitic."

"It is nonsense to assume we would practice an alert," he said.

Pickup Of Planes Off Coast Causes New York Alarm

Flight Soon Identified After Warnings Are Sounded

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—A pickup of a plane flight off the East Coast resulted in air raid warnings today in New York city, on Long Island, in Newark and other New Jersey cities with the all clear signal sounding a short time later.

An intelligence officer at Mitchel Field, headquarters of the First Air Corps, explained that there was "an actual pickup of planes at sea," but they were identified a short time later and the all-clear signal was given.

"There was no record of such a flight by either the Army or Navy or civilian observers," the officer said, "and we had to as-

30.24— 13455 30.24— 13455

sume that they were enemy planes." The assumption was proved erroneous when the planes were identified.

The first alarm today was sounded at 5:53 a. m. (E.S.T.) in Suffolk County, on the eastern tip of Long Island, with an all clear signal at 7:22 a. m. The alarm moved inward on Long Island to Nassau County where it sounded at 8:42 a. m. and ended at 9:05 a. m.

The warning in New York city and the metropolitan area came at 8:41 a. m. with the all-clear at 9:01 a. m.

The metropolitan area experienced its first two alarms of the war yesterday amidst considerable excitement as the result of what theWar Department described as a "phoney tip"that hostile planes were approaching the city.

Military and civilian agencies said they were working on plans to perfect the warning system, improve the signals, co-ordinate civil and military information in order to eliminate the sounding of unnecessary alarms.

Air Raid Rules

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The following is the third in a series of instructions issued by the Office for Civilian Defense for the guidance of the people in case of air raids:

PUT OUT LIGHTS

Wether or not blackout is ordered, don't show more light than is necessary. If planes come over, put out all lights at once—don't wait for the blackout order. The light that's out will never guide a Jap. Remember a candle light may be seen for miles from the air.

If you have portiers, overdrapes, or curtains, arrange a double thickness over your windows. Blankets will do. If you have heavy black paper, paste it on your windows. Don't crowd or stampede stores to get it, however. You probably have everything you need at home. Be ingenious — improvise.

Should you get an air-raid warning, remember to shut off gas stoves, gas furnaces, and gas pilot lights on both. Bomb explosions may blow them out from blast effect. Gas that collects may be explosive later.

Prepare one room, the one with the least window-glass, in the strongest part of your house, for a refuge room. Put food and drinking water in it. Put a sturdy table in it. Put mattresses and chairs in it. Take a magazine or two, and a deck of cards, into it. Take things like eyeglasses and dentures with you when you go into it. Take toilet facilities, paper, a screen. If you have a portable radio, take that too. Above all, keep calm. Stay at home. Put out lights.

Army Studies Methods To Quiet False Alarms

Similar Needless Excitement in '98 and '17 Recalled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—New York's air-raid scare and President Roosevelt's admonition against circulation of "unconfirmed reports" prompted an Army study today of ways to quiet baseless war alarms.

A preliminary investigation indicated that a well intentioned telephone call originated a report of enemy bombers two hours off-shore which sent Mitchel Field, L. I., fighters into the air yesterday amid a flurry of excitement in Manhattan.

Almost at the same time the War Department was scotching a rumor that Oregon had been bombarded from the sea.

Some officials were inclined to view the spread of alarmist rumors as an inevitable product of public excitement which could be expected to decline as the war wore on.

Some recalled that false alarms were equally widespread in the first world war.

In the Spanish-American War following the sinking of the Maine there were heated demands that the fleet be brought home from Cuba to protect Atlantic coast ports from Admiral Cevera's Spanish armada

Navy Places Mines In New York Harbor

Area Covering Approaches Established—Patrol Vessel To Issue Directions To Incoming Craft

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Mines have been placed in the approaches to New York Harbor, the Navy Department announced today.

A statement by the Hydrographic Office said:

"A mined area covering the approaches to New York Harbor has been established. Incoming vessels will secure directions for safe navigation from the patrol vessels stationed off Ambrose Channel entrance."

PRESIDENT LAUD'S HARRIET ELLIOTT

Accepts Resignation Of Defense Commission's Consumer Adviser

Roosevelt, In Letter, Mentions Her "Splendid Service"

DEC 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 10—The resignation of Miss Harriet Elliott as consumer adviser on the Defense Commission and as associate administrator of the consumer division in the Office of Price Administration, was accepted today by President Roosevelt, effective immediately.

In a letter of resignation, dated November 22, Miss Elliott disclosed she expected to return to her duties at the woman's college of the University of North Carolina.

Praises Roosevelt

She spoke with appreciation of her opportunity to assist in the defense program and told the President "this nation and the world are deeply in your debt for your incomparable and courageous leadership in this, the most critical moment in all history."

In a letter of reply, made public at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt likewise expressed appreciation and that of the nation's consumers for Miss Elliott's "splendid service."

Displeasure Reported

Before Miss Elliott's resignation was announced officially, it was said in defense quarters she was displeased with alleged sidetracking of consumers' interests in the defense program.

In its present status, her staff members contended, the consumers' unit has been relegated to virtually hopeless subordination.

Gen. Pershing Offers Services To Nation 'To The Last Ounce'

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF in the first World War, offered his services to his country again today to the "last ounce" of his strength.

Pershing was 81 last September and has been in poor health, but he said in a letter to President Roosevelt he was one of millions of Americans who wanted to be of help in the fight.

Pershing sent this letter to the Chief Executive:

"All Americans today are united in one ambition—to take whatever share they can in the defense of their country. As one among these millions, I hasten to offer my services, in any way in which my experience and my strength, to the last ounce, will be of help in the fight.

"With supreme confidence that, under your calm and determined leadership, we will retain our balance, despite foul blows, I am faithfully yours, John J. Pershing."

The Chief Executive replied:

"You are magnificent. You always have been—and you always will be. I am deeply grateful to you for your letter of December tenth. Under a wise law, you have never been placed on the retired list. You are very much on the active list and your services will be of great value."

2 Destroyers Launched At Boston Navy Yard

The Earle Named In Honor Of World War Figure, The Doran For Bluejacket

Boston, Dec. 10 (AP)—Two destroyers were launched at the Boston Navy Yard today.

One bore the name of the naval officer who organized the North Sea mine barrage in the World War and the other that of a bluejacket who was wounded while cutting a cable between Spain and Havana in 1898.

The former was named in honor of Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., late president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance during the World War. The sponsor was Mrs. John Fore Hines, of Ardmore, Pa., his daughter.

The other—the Doran—was named for the late Chief Master at Arms, John James Doran, USN. Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, of Boston, Doran's sister, was the sponsor.

Admiral Earle won the Distinguished Service Medal for his services, the citation crediting him organizing the mine barrage.

Additional Army Casualty List

DEC 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 10—The names of three more officers and eighty-five soldiers were added today to the army's first casualty list of the war.

The list of the dead now has reached 122. They were at Parl Harbor, where, the White House said Monday, casualties might run to 3,000 dead and wounded, almost half of them dead.

Following are the new additions, to the death list, with the names of the next of kin:

SHIELDS, PRIVATE WILLIAM F., Mr. John Shields, father, Bisbeen, Ariz.

FOX, PRIVATE JACK W., John A. Fox, father, Culver City, Cal.

LUSK, PRIVATE HOWARD N., Mrs. Ann Rynolds, sister, Lynwood, Cal.

ROBERTS, CORPORAL THOMAS E., Mrs. Sibyl M. Roberts, mother, Westminister, Cal.

VERNICK, PRIVATE EDWARD F., Mrs. Mary M. Vernick, mother, San Francisco, California.

SYLVESTER, SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GROVER, Mrs. Roberta C. Anderson, Needles, California.

ANDERSON, PRIVATE GARLAND C., Mrs. Jennie Mae Anderson, mother, Omega, Ga.

GANNAM, FIRST SERGEANT GEORGE K., Karam G. Gannam, father, Savannah, Georgia.

FAIRCHILD, PRIVATE MALCOLM W., Mrs. Maude Fairchild, mother, Chicago.

SCHICK, 1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM R., William Henry Schick, father, Chicago.

CHAPMAN, PRIVATE DONAL V., Irvin M., Chapman, father, Wheeler, Ill.

DEFENBAUGH, PRIVATE RUSSELL C., Mrs. Pearle Felton, mother, Peoria, Ill.

GARRETT, CORPORAL ROBERT R., Mrs. Leila M. Garrett, mother, Galesburg, Ill.

JOHNSON, PRIVATE JAMES R., Mrs. Hettie Johnson, mother, Jacksonville, Ill.

SMITH, PRIVATE HARRY E., Frank H. Smith, father, Harvey, Ill.

DRISNER, PRIVATE JOSEPH R., Mrs. Anna Drisner, mother, East Chicago, Ind.

FERRIS, TECHNICAL SERGEANT HOMER E., Mrs. Walter Morrison, sister, Patoka, Ind.

KUJAWA, PRIVATE CONRAD, John Kujawa, father, Hammond, Ind.

OFFUTT, PRIVATE WILLIAM H., Mrs. Lillian Binder, mother, Connersville, Indiana.

SOUTH, PRIVATE ELMER W., Mrs. Amelia E. South, mother, Indianapolis, Ind.

STULTZ, PRIVATE JULIAN C., William G. Stultz, father, Zionsville, Ind.

COYNE, PRIVATE WILLIAM, JR., William Coyne, Sr., father, Kansas City, Kan.

DYER, TECHNICAL SERGEANT DANIEL A., JR., D. A. Dyer, father, Beverly, Kansas.

KING, PRIVATE MARION E., JR., Mrs. Rebecca King, mother, Hunter, Kan.

NARRAMORE, SERGEANT ROTH J., Mrs. Beatrice Lena Narramore, mother, Elmdale, Kan.

WELLES, PRIVATE JAMES I., James I. Wells, father, Browder, Ky.

PERRY, PRIVATE HAL H., JR., Mrs. Willie Mae Perry, mother, Newellton, La.

BOYLE, PRIVATE ARTHUR F., Frank Boyle, father, Lowell, Mass.

BROWN, PRIVATE ROBERT S., Mrs. Lena Ayers, mother, Chatham, Mass.

FIANDER, PRIVATE STUART H., Mrs. Fanny Masters, grandomther, North Quincy, Massachusetts.

LYONS, PRIVATE LAWRENCE P., JR., Mrs. Leontina Lyons, mother, Chesea, Massachusetts.

MORAN, PRIVATE GEORGE A., Joseph Moran, father, Somerville, Mass.

ZAPPALA, PRIVATE JOSEPH S., Charles Zappala, father, Roslindale, Mass.

ANDERSON, PRIVATE MANFRED C., Carl Anderson, father, Hancock, Mich.

BENNETT, PRIVATE GORDON R., JR., Gordon R. Bennett, father, Clio, Mich.

EDWARDS, PRIVATE LYLE O., Ralph Edwards, father, Leslie, Mich.

REUSS, TECHNICAL SERGEANT HERMAN C., Mrs. Marie Reuss, mother, Menominee, Mich.

STAPLES, PRIVATE MERTON I., Albert Staples, father, Biddeford, Maine.

JENCIUS, PRIVATE JOSEPH H., Theodore Huard, friend, Waterville, Maine.

BRYANT, SERGT. WILLIAM M., Mrs. Josie Bryant, mother, Vicksburg, Miss.

GOSSARD, PRIVATE JAMES E., James E. Gossard, Sr., father, Electric, Miss.

JOYNER, PRIVATE THEODORE K., Mrs. Ada Joyner, mother, Canton, Miss.

HAYS, PRIVATE ALFRED, Mrs. Ruth Hays, mother, Kahoka, Mo.

AVERY, PRIVATE ROBERT L., William E. Avery, father, Lincoln, Neb.

BORGELT, CORPORAL HAROLD W., Mrs. Marie Borgelt, mother, Scribner, Nebraska.

MEYERS, PRIVATE VICTOR L., Mrs. Sylvester L. Meyers, mother, Hendley, Nebraska.

PORTERFIELD, PRIVATE CHARLES P., Mrs. Julia C. Porterfield, mother, North Platte, Neb.

ST. GERMAIN, PRIVATE MAURICE J., Mrs. Azilda St. Germain, mother, Manchester, N. H.

ALOIS, STAFF SERGEANT RALPH, Robert Alois, father, Paterson, N. J.

SCHLEIFER, PRIVATE LOUIS, Morris Schleifer, father, Newark, N. J.

PRICE, PRIVATE GEORGE, Ed Price, father, Artesia, N. M.

TAFOYA, CORPORAL ANTONIO S., Jesus A. Tafoya, father, Route 3, Box 765, Albuquerque, N. M.

MOSER, PRIVATE JOSEPH G., Frank Moser, father, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

PENNY, PRIVATE RUSSELL M., Clifford Penny, father, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.

CASHMAN, TECHNICAL SERGEANT EDWARD J., John J. Cashman, father, New York city, N. Y.

CHAGNON, SERGT. JOSEPH J., Joseph Chagnon, father, New York city, New York.

MERITHEW, PRIVATE WILLIAM W., William Merithew, Jr., son, Oneonta, N. Y.

BURLISON, CORPORAL WELDON C., Henry W. Burlison, father, Cane River, N. C.

JOYNER, PRIVATE RAYMOND C., Mrs. Willie Joyner, mother, Henderson, N. C.

WESTBROOK, PRIVATE ROBERT K., JR., Mrs. Mildred Dement Westbrook, mother, Raleigh, N. C.

LIVINGSTON, PRIVATE RICHARD E., Mrs. Agnes Roberts, mother, Worthington, Ohio.

MESSAM, PRIVATE HORACE A., Ernest Messam, father, Barberton, Ohio.

BRANDT, STAFF SERGEANT BILLY O., Ralph A. Brandt, father, Coburn, Pa.

BRUBAKER, PRIVATE BROOKS J., JR., Brooks J. Brubaker Sr., father, Altoona, Pa.

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GUMMERSON, SERGT. ELWOOD R., Mrs. Flora Gummerson, mother, Uniontown, Pa.

MOSLENER, SECOND LIEUTENANT LOUIS G., JR., Louis G. Moslener, father, Monaca, Pa.

NAREHOOD, PRIVATE CHARLES W., Mrs. Elizabeth Narehood, mother, Pine Glen, Pa.

SMITH, PRIVATE RALPH S., Harry A. Smith, father, Essington, Pa.

SZEMATOWICZ, PRIVATE JEROME J., Mrs. Anna Szematowicz, mother, Mahanoy City, Pa.

WALKER, PRIVATE ERNEST M., JR., Ernest M. Walker, Sr., father, Shelocta, Pa

ZACZKIEWICZ, PRIVATE MARION H., Ludwig Zackiewicz, father, Doyletown, Pa.

FELDMAN, PRIVATE JACK H., Mrs. Reba Feldman, mother, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEWIS, CORPORAL THEODORE J., Mrs. Anna Lewis, mother, Philadelphia, Pa.

MATTOX, PRIVATE HARRELL K., Mrs. Willie B. Coffey, mother, Shawnee, Okla.

NORTHWAY, PRIVATE WILLIAM M., Mrs. Bessie H. Barton, aunt, Providence, R. I.

BEASLEY, PRIVATE LELAND V., Cyrus C. Beasley, father, Loretto, Tenn.

BROWNLEE, PRIVATE WILLIAM J., Rush I. Brownlee, father, Corpus Christi, Texas.

DICKERSON, CORPORAL RICHARD A., Richard L. Dickerson, father, El Paso, Texas.

RODRIGUEZ, PRIVATE RUPERTO B., Joe A. Rodriguez, brother, Del Rio, Texas.

SPARKS, PRIVATE J. B., Mrs. Ida Mae English, mother, Dumas, Texas.

TENNISON, PRIVATE ANDERSON G., Mrs. Bessie Tennison, mother, Canadian, Texas.

ANDERSON, PRIVATE WILLIAM T., Herbert C. Anderson, father, Quantico, Va.

MORRIS, CORPORAL EMMETT E., Charles Morris, father, Charlottesville, Va.

NEEDHAM, CORPORAL LAVERNE J., Mrs. Lottie I. Needham, mother, Walla Walla, Wash.

ELYARD, STAFF SERGEANT HAROLD C., Mrs. Lona Conway, mother, Coketon, W. Va.

HOLLOWAY, PRIVATE JOHN P., Dan Holloway, father, Green Bay, Wis.

MCLAUGHLIN, PRIVATE HERBERT E., Mrs. Mary Ann McLaughlin, mother, Shawano, Wis.

PILIPSKY, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS F., John Philipsky, father, Horicon, Wisconsin.

The War Department announced today that Private Robert R. Nied-Zwiecki, Grand Rapids, Mich., was wounded in the Japanese attack on Hawaii Sunday, and not killed in action as reported in yesterday's casualty list.

Private Wilbur S. Carr, Miamisburg, Ohio, previously reported killed in action in Hawaii, later was found to be alive and well.

Sergt. James H. Derthick, Ravenna, Ohio, reported killed in Hawaii, is alive but wounded.

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

DEC 11 1941

BY DEWITT MacKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

The further Japanese successes in the war of the Pacific—notably the sinking of the Great British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse, and the landing of Jap troops in the Philippines—make grim reading for the Allies, but they are far from decisive and needn't cause any discouragement whatever.

Probably there is little danger that we shall allow ourselves to fall under a complex which attributes superhuman capabilities to the enemy, but we should guard against any such tendency. A lot of folk got the superhuman complex regarding the mighty German war-machine, and it was two years before the Russians deflated the invincibility balloon under which much of the continent of Europe (and the peoples of some other countries) sat and shivered.

The Japanese aren't superhuman, despite the fact that in three days of bombing they have inflicted damage which the Germans haven't been able to do in more than two years with what once was the greatest airforce ever created. And what's the answer to that?

The Nipponese fighting machine doesn't compare in power with that of the Nazis. Certainly the Japanese aren't better warriors. I think we have the answer in three points:

(1). The Japanese created a vast advantage by a surprise attack, and have worked with terrific swiftness since the start; (2), their bombers have been favored with a good fortune which hasn't fallen so plentiful even on the Germans with all their skill and power; and (3) they have been fighting a "suicide" war thus far, striking widely and with utter disregard for consequences to equipment or their own lives.

That last point is important. The Nipponese are risking everything in these early hours in an effort to secure an advantage which will carry them through. That type of warfare brings either great rewards or terrible disasters. It is the sort of thing the Japanese are well adapted to, for a people who are endowed with such courage that they don't hesitate to commit hara kiri to satisfy honor surely aren't going to hesitate to sacrifice themselves in this emergency.

The Japanese are carrying out a strategical program which is Hitlerian in its daring and scope, and it is given to wonder whether Berlin hasn't had a considerable hand in shaping the plans. The line of strategy now begins to take form.

Their immediate objectives are the occupation, or at least the immobilization, of the two great allied naval bases of the Far East — Britain's Singapore and our own Philippines. It is not hit-and-run attack which the Japanese have made on these strongholds.

The British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sunk in a naval engagement off the Malayan peninsula above Singapore, and there is heavy land fighting in Malaya between the British and Japs. The enemy apparently have made one or more landings in Luzon, the Philippines, and Berlin reports a great naval battle between our ships and Japanese off Manila.

If the Japanese could knock out both the Philippines and Singapore, they would have secured command of all those waters.

The object of the Japanese assault on the narrow Malayan Peninsula is twofold: to give them a land base from which to strike at Singapore, which lies at the end of the peninsula, and to cut the lifeline between Singapore and British Burma, against which the Japanese likely will fling an attack.

But beyond these immediate objectives, which are so essential for success, lies another — the Dutch East Indies with their wealth of supplies. For long now the Japanese have made no bones of admitting that they would immediately strike for the Indies if America cut off its shipment of essential supplies to Nippon—as has been done.

Japan has been dependent upon the United States for the bulk of its vital war supplies. There is only one direction in which the Japs can now turn, and that's to the Dutch East Indies. Unless the resources of the Indies can be tapped, Nippon will soon be in a dangerous position.

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AL)-KING GEORGE VI SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TODAY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG:

"IN THE HOUR OF ATTACK BY THE FORCES OF JAPAN IN WHICH HONGKONG FACES THE FIRST FURIES OF THE ENEMY, I SEND YOU AND MY PEOPLE IN THE COLONY A MESSAGE OF CONFIDENCE AND ENCOURAGEMENT IN YOUR ORDEAL.

"I HAVE EVERY TRUST IN YOUR LEADERSHIP AND THE SPIRIT OF FEARLESS DEVOTION WHICH WILL UPHOLD THE GARRISON AND XHE PEOPLE OF HONGKONG. THEYHAVE ALREADY SUSTAINED A WANTON AND SAVAGE ASSAULT, BUT UNDER GOD'S PROVIDENCE ALL THE EFFORTS OF THE ENEMY W LL BEE BROUGHT TO NAUGHT."

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LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE CHARGE OF HENDERSON STEWART, NATIONAL LIBERAL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE "HAS A THOROUGHLY BAD REPUTATION" TOUCHED OFF A FURORE TODAY.

IT ENDED WITH HIS DECLARATION, "I AM NOT THINKING OF THEIR MORALS. THEY ARE EXCELLENT."

AT FIRST HE HAD ASSERTED THAT "CONDITIONS AT MANY CAMPS ARE VERY BAD X X X THE WHOLE SERVICE GOT A BAD NAME X X X THERE IS A GENERAL AND VERY DEFINITE IMPRESSION THAT THE ATS IS NOT THE SORT OF SERVICE A NICE GIRL GOES INTO."

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR THE WAR OFFICE, SAID THE STORIES HAD BEEN INVESTIGATED AND THE MAJORITY PROVED FALSE. LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN TERMED THE CHARGES "UNUTTERABLE NONSENSE."

THE DISCUSSION AROSE IN A DEBATE DURING WHICH THE HOUSE REFUSED TO CONSIDER AN AMENDMENT TO DELETE FROM THE NATIONAL SERVICE BILL THE PROVISION FOR CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN FOR UNIFORMED SERVICE.

BERLIN, DEC. 10-(AP)-WANG CHING-WEI, HEAD OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED NANKING REGIME, CONFERRED TODAY IN NANKING WITH JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS ON MEASURES OF MILITARY COOPERATION ON THE BORDERS OF MONGOLIA AND MANCHUKUO, DNB REPORTED.

ROME, DEC. 10-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI RECEIVED YOUNG KING MIHAI OF RUMANIA AND HIS MOTHER, QUEEN HELEN, YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

30.24 — 13457

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, DEC. 10-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR DELIVERED A NOTE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY INVITING ARGENTINA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS COMMON POLICY IN THE FACE OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

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WINDSOR, ONT., DEC. 10-(AP)-CANADIAN AIR AND ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THE DECLARATION OF WAR WITH JAPAN HAD STEPPED UP THE FLOW OF YOUTHS FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA SEEKING SERVICE IN THE DOMINON'S ARMED FORCES AND HAD STARTED A SUDDEN INCREASE ALSO IN CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS.

ONE RECRUITING STATION REPORTED APPLICATIONS YESTERDAY WERE THREE TIMES THE AVERAGE TUESDAY NUMBER AND THAT OF 92 APPLICANTS ALL EXCEPT 24 CANADIANS WERE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

UNDATED WAR
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THIRTY-FOUR NATIONS ARE AT WAR TODAY, DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS, EACH OF TWO WORLD SECTORS. THEY ARE:
EUROPEAN WAR
GERMANY, ITALY, FINLAND, RUMANIA, CROATIA (PART OF YUGOSLAVIA), HUNGARY ON ONE SIDE.
BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS OF CANADA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, RUSSIA, NETHELANDS, NORWAY, FREE FRENCH, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, ETHIOPIA ON THE OTHER.
PACIFIC WAR
JAPAN AND HER PUPPET STATE OF MANCHUKUO ON ONE SIDE.
THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS, NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, HAITI, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, FREE FRANCE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NICARAGUA, GUATEMALA AND PANAMA ON THE OTHER.
IN ADDITION SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE HOSTILITIES. LITHUANIA, ESTONIA AND LATVIA ALONG THE BALTIC HAVE TWICE CHANGED HANDS, FIRST BY RUSSIAN ANNEXATION, THEN BY GERMAN OCCUPATION. THAILAND APPARENTLY HAS DECIDED TO ACCEPT JAPANESE OCCUPATION WITH LITTLE OR NO RESISTANCE. DENMARK DID NOT RESIST GERMAN OCCUPATION. SYRIA, IRAN AND IRAQ HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY FORCES OF BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES. FRANCE, SPAIN AND SLOVAKIA HAVE SENT TROOPS TO AID GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA.

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UNDATED BATTLESHIPS
BRITISH ONE BATTLE CRUISER AND FIFTEEN BATTLESHIPS BUT UNCERTAIN IF TWO OF THESE COMPLETED. AMERICAN SEVENTEEN DISREGARDING ANY POSSIBLE LOSSES.
JAPANESE TEN WITH AT LEAST THREE UNKNOWN BUILDING AND TWO MORE OSTENSIBLY USED AS TRAINERS BUT POSSIBLY REARMED.
GERMAN THREE
ITALIAN NINE WITH STATUS IN DOUBT SINCE BRITISH HAVE CLAIMED SINKING OR HEAVY DAMAGE TO AT LEAST FOUR AND ITALIANS HAVE CLAIMED ALL REPAIRED.
FRENCH THE LORRAINE INTERNED AT ALEXANDRIA; COURBET AND PARIS IN BRITISH OR FREE FRENCH HANDS; RICHELIEU AT DAKAR DAMAGED BY BRITISH BUT FRENCH CLAIM NOW REPAIRED; DUNKERQUE AND STRATSBOURG DAMAGED AT ORAN BUT BELIEVED REPAIRED; JEAN BART INCOMPLETE AT CASABLANCA BUT POSSIBLY COMPLETED NOW; PROVENCE SHELLED AT ORAN AND BELIEVED BY BRITISH TO BE STILL USELESS.

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RUSSIA THREE OF 1911 VINTAGE WHICH GERMANS REPEATEDLY CLAIMED SUNK OR DAMAGED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION; TWO OTHERS BUILDING BUT ONE OF THESE AT LENINGRAD.

UNDATED WARSHIPS--WITH LONDON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES AND THE 32,000-TON BATTLE CRUISER REPULSE WERE THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH MAJOR WARSHIP LOSSES BY THE BRITISH NAVY SINCE THE START OF THE CURRENT WAR.
FOLLOWING THE 42,100-TON HOOD, THEY WERE THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOST FROM THE BATTLESHIP AND BATTLE CRUISER CLASS, OF WHICH BRITAIN HAD 24, WHEN THE WAR BEGAN. THE ROYAL OAK, 29,150 TONS, WAS SUNK EARLY IN THE WAR BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AT SCAPA FLOW.
OTHER MAJOR BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES WERE THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS -- THE 22,000-TON ARK ROYAL, THE 22,500-TON COURAGEOUS AND THE 22,500-TON GLORIOUS.
NINE CRUISERS HAVE ALSO BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED LOST. BRITAIN HAD 12 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND 52 CRUISERS WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

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CHUNGKING, CHINA, DEC 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CHINA FORMALLY DECLARED WAR TODAY ON JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY, EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT.

PRESIDENT LIN SEN ISSUED THE DECLARATIONS.

(WHILE FIGHTING BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE JULY 7, 1937, THIS IS THE FIRST DECLARATION OF WAR IN THAT CONFLICT.)

MQ232AES

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT "SEVERE LOSSES" WERE INFLICTED ON JAPANESE SHIPS TAKING PART IN THE ATTACK ON KONGMOON, NEAR HONGKONG.

THE BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY NBC ALSO REPORTED JAPANESE TROOPS IN THAT SECTOR "SUFFERED REVERSES."

DEC 11 1941

MA1204AES

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 11-(AP)-COL. GRAHAM THOMSON LYALL, V.C., ATTACHED TO THE ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS, WAS REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY.

COL. LYALL, 42-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF ENGLAND, WAS EDUCATED IN TORONTO AND WAS EMPLOYED AS A MECHANICAL ENGINEER BY THE CANADA STEEL FOUNDRIES AT WELLAND, ONT., AND BY THE NIAGARA POWER CO.

HE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS DEC. 14, 1918, AFTER OPERATIONS NEAR CAMBRAI IN WHICH HE CAPTURED 185 GERMANS, 26 MACHINEGUNS AND A FIELD GUN.

RW144AES

CAIRO, DEC. 10-(AP)-FOOTSORE BUT ALIVE, LANCE WADE, 27, OF TUCSON, ARIZ., PILOT WITH THE RAF, CAME INTO A DESERT AIRDROME TODAY AFTER A 27-MILE WALK BEFORE RESCUE FORCES PICKED HIM UP.

HE HAD DODGED ITALIAN PATROLS, TRIED IN VAIN TO BUY A CAMEL FROM A DESERT TRIBESMAN AND FINALLY RESORTED TO INDIAN SMOKE SIGNALING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.

WADE, WITH SEVERAL OTHER PILOTS, WAS STRAFING AN ITALIAN AIRDROME NEAR BENGASI, MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM HIS HOME BASE. FIFTEEN MILES BACK ON THE HOME JOURNEY HIS ENGINE WAS HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND HE HAD TO LAND.

A BRITISH SERGEANT PILOT ALSO WAS DOWNED NEARBY. WITH WATER TAKEN FROM THEIR PLANES THEY HEADED EAST. FINALLY BRITISH PLANES SPOTTED THEM AND SENT OUT A RESCUE PARTY.

WADE NOW IS GOING TO CAIRO, WHERE HIS FELLOW TUCSON PILOT, SIDNEY MUHART, IS IN A HOSPITAL WITH BURNS AFTER FLYING A FLAMING PLANE ACROSS ENEMY LINES TO REACH TOBRUK.

DEC 11 1941

JR706PES

95

MANILA, THURSDAY, DEC 11-(AP)-MANILA HAD AN AIR RAID ALARM BETWEEN 12:30 AND 1:45 A.M. TODAY (11:30 A.M. AND 12:45 P.M. WEDNESDAY, E.S.T.). NO BOMBINGS WERE REPORTED.

OBSERVERS ON THE BAY FRONT REPORTED HEARING WHAT APPARENTLY WERE JAPANESE PLANES FLYING ACROSS THE EDGE OF THE CITY AT A HIGH ALTITUDE. THE PLANES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ON RECONNAISSANCE.

THERE WERE A FEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHOTS.

MA1236AES

HONGKONG, DEC 10-(AP)-AMONG THE AMERICANS MAROONED HERE BY THE WAR ARE MRS. LAURA ZEGLER, A MISSIONARY FROM OSSEO, MINNESOTA, AND HER SIX SMALL CHILDREN. HER HUSBAND IS STATIONED IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

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BZ918PES

30.24— 13459 30.24—13459

HONGKONG, DEC. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MOST OF THE INHABITANTS OF HONG-KONG THOUGHT THE FIRST AIR RAID ALARM OF THE WAR WAS A TEST WHEN THE SIRENS WERE SOUNDED, BUT WITHIN THREE MINUTES THEY KNEW BETTER. BOMBS EXPLODED AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS RAKED THE GROUND.

BY NIGHTFALL STENOGRAPHERS HAD TURNED NURSES FOR THE DURATION.

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THE RAIDERS CAME IN FORMATION AND THEN SEPARATED, DIVED LOW AND ATTACKED THE KAITACK AIRDROME ON THE MAINLAND, WHERE THE TRANSPACIFIC HONGKONG CLIPPER, ANCHORED OFF THE FIELD, WAS DESTROYED.

ONLY A FEW PEOPLE SOUGHT REFUGE DURING THE ATTACKS. OTHERS WATCHED.

MA1OPES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 10-(AP)-PLANS FOR HOLDING THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN GAMES HERE NEXT YEAR CONTINUED TODAY AS USUAL, IN SPITE OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

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OFFICIALS SAID UP TO NOW THEY HAD NOT CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF POSTPONING THE TOURNAMENTS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN NEXT NOVEMBER.

MEANWHILE, CHAIRMAN JUAN CARLOS PALACIOS TELEGRAPHED AVERY BRUNDAGE, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THAT "IN THIS HOUR OF TRIAL FOR AMERICA, THE ARGENTINE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ORGANIZING THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN GAMES SENDS TO THE SPORTSMEN, THE PEOPLE AND THE GREAT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ITS FULLEST AND SINCEREST TESTIMONIAL OF SOLIDARITY."

JR802PES

SIMCOE, ONT., DEC 10-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER EDWARD J.BOUNDS, 32, OF HOUSTON, TEX., WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE PILOT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE BOMBER THAT CRASHED SIX MILES EAST OF ITS BASE AT NO. 1 BOMBING AND GUNNERY SCHOOL AT JARVIS LAST NIGHT, KILLING BOUNDS AND TWO OTHER AIRMEN.

SW522PES

DASH MATTER--FOLLOW BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS

DEC 11 1941

--DASH--

LOUIS P.LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, HEADS A STAFF IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL WHICH INCLUDES FOUR OTHER AMERICANS, ALVIN J.STEINKOPF, EDWIN SHANKE, ERNEST G. FISCHER AND ANGUS MACLEAN (CAP L) THUERMER.

BALDISH WITH A FRINGE OF GRAYING HAIR, LOCHNER HAS BEEN IN BERLIN SINCE 1924 AND BUREAU CHIEF SINCE 1928.

LOCHNER, 53, IS A NATIVE OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

STEINKOPF, WHO SAW SERVICE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY WITH THE 32D DIVISION OF THE AEF, WAS BORN ON A MINNESOTA FARM, MARCH 27, 1897, AND WAS GRADUATED FROM MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY IN 1917.

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF SINCE 1931, HE WAS SENT TO VIENNA AS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN 1935 AND WHEN THAT CITY BECAME A GERMAN PROVINCIAL TOWN AFTER THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS WITH GERMANY IN 1938,

HE ORGANIZED A NEW A.P. BUREAU IN BUDAPEST.

EDWIN SHANKE, WAS BORN IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL 26, 1910 AND JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN HIS HOME CITY IN 1935. HE HAS BEEN IN BERLIN SINCE 1937 EXCEPT FOR NEWS ASSIGNMENTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

DEC 11 1941

ERNEST G.FISCHER, WHO WAS BORN IN BARTLETT, TEXAS, OCT.7, 1902, WENT TO BERLIN IN 1940 FROM THE DALLAS BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHICH HE JOINED THERE IN 1937, AFTER A PERIOD ON THE NEW YORK CABLE DESK. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

ANGUS THUERMER JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN BERLIN, WHERE HE HAD BEEN A STUDENT, AND AMONG HIS WARTIME ASSIGNMENTS WAS A JOURNEY TO A SILESIAN INTERNMENT CAMP TO INTERVIEW THE BRITISH AUTHOR, P.G. WODEHOUSE. THUERMER WAS BORN AT QUINCY, ILL., JULY 17, 1917.

BZ335PES

DASH MATTER FOLLOW LONDON PRINCE OF WALES

--DASH--

ADMIRAL SIR TOM PHILLIPS, WHOSE FLAGSHIP, THE PRINCE OF WALES, WENT DOWN OFF MALAYA TODAY, IS CALLED THE "TOM THUMB" OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

DEC 11 1941

HE IS ONLY FIVE FEET FOUR, THE SAME HEIGHT AS NELSON AND AN INCH SHORTER THAN NAPOLEON.

NO WORD OF HIS FATE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, BUT HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE REPULSE WAS ANNOUNCED.

ONLY 53 YEARS OLD, SIR TOM HAS SPENT MOST OF HIS SEA TIME IN DESTROYER COMMANDS. BETWEEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE SECOND WAR HE WAS DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF JUST BEFORE 1939 AND DIRECTOR OF THE ADMIRALTY'S PLANS DIVISION FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE THAT.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S FAR EASTERN FLEET WAS ANNOUNCED WHEN THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVED IN SINGAPORE A WEEK AGO YESTERDAY.

DEC 11 1941

HE WAS THREE SONS, ALL LIEUTENANTS. TOM AND CECIL ARE IN THE BRITISH NAVY AND JOHN IS IN THE ARMY. LADY PHILLIPS IS A DRIVER IN HER VILLAGE RED CROSS UNIT IN ENGLAND.

OF MECHANICAL BENT, SIR TOM WAS SEVERAL PATENTS.

JS1145AES

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-BODIES OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, INCLUDING COAST GUARD AND MARINE CORPS, WHO ARE LOST IN ACTION WILL BE BURIED TEMPORARILY IN LOCALITIES WHERE THEY DIED.

THE DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED IN "NAVY DEPARTMENT COMMUNIQUE NO 1" WHICH SAID:

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"THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES THAT INSTRUCTION HAD BEEN ISSUED THAT THE REMAINS OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, INCLUDING COAST GUARD AND MARINE CORPS, LOST IN ACTION BE INTERRED TEMPORARILY IN THE LOCALITIES IN WHICH THEY LOST THEIR LIVES. THIS PROCEDURE IS NECESSITATED BY THE DIFFICULTIES OF OCEAN TRANSPORT IN WAR. THEY WILL BE BURIED WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS."

T1040PES

30.24—13461 30.24—13461

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT CAUTIONED AMERICANS TODAY NOT TO PERMIT THEIR INTEREST IN "FREE GOVERNMENT MOVEMENTS" IN BEHALF OF CONQUERED COUNTRIES TO DIVIDE THEIR ALLEGIANCE OR OTHERWISE DAMAGE AMERICAN UNITY.

OFFICIALS SAID THE WARNING WAS NOT DIRECTED AGAINST THE "FREE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE," OR ANY OTHER GROUP IN PARTICULAR, BUT IT WAS MADE PLAIN THAT THE DEPARTMENT WOULD RATHER NOT SEE AMERICAN CITIZENS BECOME MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES OF ANY OF THE MOVEMENTS.

DEC 11 1941

CLARIFYING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN POLITICAL LEADERS AND GROUPS ORGANIZING SUCH MOVEMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT LOOK WITH FAVOR ON ANY ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO DIVIDE THE ALLEGIANCE OF ANY GROUP OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, IN EXISTENCE OR IN PROSPECT. THE FIRST CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES MUST ALWAYS BE UNITY OF THE COUNTRY, BASED ON THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE AND THE IDEAL OF LIBERTY MANY TIMES INVOKED SINCE ITS FIRST STATEMENT IN OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, TOOK COGNIZANCE, HOWEVER, THAT "IN HARMONY WITH THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DO HAVE A SYMPATHETIC INTEREST IN MOVEMENTS BY ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY WHO DESIRE TO LIBERATE THEIR COUNTRIES FROM AXIS DOMINATION."

IN FACT, THE "FREE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE" IS RECEIVING LEASE-LEND AID FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND IS WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LT1038PES

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY,DEC.11)

GOODNEIGHBORS RALLY TO ARMS

LATIN AMERICA CAN BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THIS COUNTRY IN CONFLICT WITH JAPAN

DEC 11 1941

CAN HELP BLOCKADE BY DENYING MATERIALS TO TOKIO, GIVING THEM TO UNITED STATES; AND PROVIDING BASES AND DRYDOCKS (1,000)

BY ALBURN WEST AND EDWARD STUNTZ

WASHINGTON,DEC 10-(WIDE WORLD)-INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION, ALREADY GEARED TO WAR IN THE ATLANTIC, COULD BE A POTENTIAL STRONG ARM FOR UNCLE SAM IN HIS BATTLE WITH NIPPON.

THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" REPUBLICS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY FORMALLY JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN THE COMBAT AGAINST JAPAN, CAN AT ONCE:

PROVIDE ESSENTIAL BASES AND IMPORTANT DRYDOCK FACILITIES FOR THE UNITED STATES FLEET;

KEEP JAPAN FROM THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT'S VAST STORE OF RAW

MATERIALS WHILE SPEEDING THESE CARGOES HERE;

GUARD UNCLE SAM'S BACK DOOR AGAINST NIPPONESE ESPIONAGE LIKELY TO BE AIMED AT THE ALL IMPORTANT PANAMA CANAL.

STEMMING FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST TERM INAUGURATION OF THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY, THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN 1938 BRANDED AGGRESSION AGAINST ANY ONE STATE AS AGGRESSION AGAINST THEM ALL AND BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ALL THE STATES WILL MEET IN RIO DE JANEIRO TO RANGE THE MIGHT OF THE HEMISPHERE AGAINST JAPAN.

DEC 11 1941

DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REPUBLICS AGAINST JAPAN AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF A POLICY REGARDING THIS COUNTRY AS A NON-BELLIGERENT ALREADY HAVE OPENED THEIR PORTS TO UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND CLOSED THEM TO JAPAN.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SCHEDULED FOR LATE DECEMBER, AND THE THIRD SUCH MEETING SINCE ADOLF HITLER STRUCK AT POLAND IN AUGUST, 1939, WOULD CARRY OUT THE PLEDGE OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ADOPTED AT THE LIMA, PERU, PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN 1938, AND REAFFIRMED AT HAVANA.

BUT WHILE ANY ACTUAL MILITARY AND NAVAL COLLABORATION AWAITS THE RESULTS OF DIPLOMATIC ACTION, THESE FACTORS STAND OUT:

IN OCTOBER, 1940, THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE OTHER 20 REPUBLICS VISITED THE UNITED STATES AS GUESTS OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND TOURED ARMY POSTS.

THE FOLLOWING SPRING THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE ELEVEN LATIN AMERICAN NAVAL POWERS SPENT A MONTH IN A CROSS-COUNTRY AIR TOUR OF NAVAL SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS REPEATEDLY HAVE STRESSED THE VALUE OF THESE VISITS IN BRINGING THE LEADERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLICS TOGETHER.

THEY POINT OUT THAT CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA WOULD PROVIDE AN IDEAL JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR ASSAULTS ON THE PANAMA CANAL, AND UNFRIENDLY MILITARY LEADERS IN ANY COUNTRY WOULD BE A CONSTANT THREAT.

DEC 11 1941

THEY STRESS, TOO, THE DEFENSIVE VALUE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT A POSSIBLE COMBINED MILITARY STRENGTH OF ABOUT 400,000 TROOPS AND 1,244,000 RESERVES COULD BE AMASSED IN LATIN AMERICA.

IT IS CONSIDERED HIGHLY POSSIBLE THAT IN ADDITION THE OTHER REPUBLICS COULD MUSTER SOME 14,000 PILOTS OF VARIED MILITARY VALUE.

MORE CONCRETE IS THE NAVAL POWER OF THE REMAINDER OF THE HEMISPHERE.

DEC 11 1941

PUBLISHED COMPILATIONS SHOW THAT ON THE PACIFIC SIDE CHILE AND PERU HAVE A COMBINED TOTAL OF 47,000 TONS IN ONE BATTLESHIP, TEN DESTROYERS AND 13 SUBMARINES. CHILE HAS CRUISER BUILDING PROGRAMS.

THE MAIN NAVAL STRENGTH OF LATIN AMERICA, HOWEVER, IS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE, WHERE ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL COULD MUSTER A FLEET OF FOUR BATTLESHIPS, THREE MEDIUM CRUISERS, 12 DESTROYERS, SEVEN SUBMARINES, SIX MINE LAYERS AND NINE MINE SWEEPERS--AN OVERALL TONNAGE OF 147,000. BRAZIL IS ENGAGED IN A DESTROYER

30.24— 13463 30.24—13463

BUILDING PROGRAM.

IN ADDITION THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAST TWO YEARS HAS GREATLY EXPANDED THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS FROM THE SERVICES ON DUTY IN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS AND ON SPECIAL MISSIONS IN LATIN AMERICA WHILE INVITING A NUMBER OF OFFICERS FROM ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE IN TRAINING PROGRAMS HERE.

DEC 11 1941

OF MORE IMPORTANCE, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THE NEED WILL BE MORE VITAL, IS THE LATIN AMERICAN STOREHOUSE OF RAW MATERIALS.

SINCE THE SPREADING EUROPEAN CONFLICT SENT THE UNITED STATES ARMAMENT PROGRAM INTO HIGH SPEED, THIS COUNTRY HAS GONE AFTER EVERY POSSIBLE TON OF PRODUCTION OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS.

DEC 11 1941

THROUGH METALS RESERVE, INC., AND DEFENSE SUPPLIES, INC., AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATION, THE UNITED STATES HAS PURCHASED THE COPPER PRODUCTION OF CHILE AND PERU, CHILE'S NITRATE, BRAZIL'S MANGANESE, MEXICO'S MERCURY, BOLIVIA'S TIN AND TUNGSTEN, ARGENTINA'S ZINC CONCENTRATES AND TUNGSTEN, AND MICA, NICKEL, ZINC ORE, DIAMONDS, GRAPHITE AND BERYLLIUM FROM THESE AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

DEC 11 1941

AT THE SAME TIME UNITED STATES' TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA ZOOMED TOWARD AN EXPECTED BILLION-DOLLAR MARK FOR 1941.

AS THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMAND LOOKS TO THE PROTECTION OF THE MULTI-THOUSAND MILE COASTLINE FROM BERING STRAIT TO CAPE HORN, THE AID THAT FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF CHILE COULD GIVE WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

SPECIFICALLY, THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE ATTITUDE OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS TOWARD EXPORTS TO JAPAN PROVIDED THE NIPPONESE WERE ABLE TO PIERCE THE UNITED STATES' SEA BARRIERS.

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SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE NIPPONESE HAS BEEN RELATIVELY SMALL. DURING 1940 FIGURES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SHOW THAT ONLY 2.9 PERCENT OF LATIN AMERICA'S IMPORTS WITH A VALUE OF $25,233,000 CAME FROM JAPAN. IN THE SAME YEAR ONLY 2.4 PERCENT OF EXPORTS OF THE 20 COUNTRIES WITH A VALUE OF $23,669,000 WENT TO JAPAN.

HOWEVER THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS--MOSTLY WITHOUT OFFICIAL RECOGNITION--OF ATTEMPTED TRANS-SHIPMENT OF VITAL MATERIALS THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA TO JAPAN.

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FINALLY THERE IS THE FACTOR OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN LATIN AMERICA. AVAILABLE STATISTICS PLACE A TOTAL OF SOME 300,000 JAPANESE IN THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS. OF THESE SOME 30,000 ARE IN PERU AND 170,000 IN BRAZIL.

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BUT THEIR POTENTIAL VALUE TO EMPEROR HIROHITO AND TO JAPANESE SPIES WOULD BE NIL IF THE GOVERNMENTS SUBSCRIBED TO THIS EXCERPT FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WESTERN HEMISPHERE SPEECH OF MAY 27,1941:

"THE DEADLY FACTS OF WAR COMPEL NATIONS, FOR SIMPLE SELF-PRESERVATION, TO MAKE STERN CHOICES. IT DOES NOT MAKE SENSE, FOR

INSTANCE, TO SAY 'I BELIEVE IN THE DEFENSE OF ALL THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE,' AND IN THE NEXT BREATH TO SAY, 'I WILL NOT FIGHT FOR THAT DEFENSE UNTIL THE ENEMY HAS LANDED ON OUR SHORES.' AND IF WE BELIEVE IN THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAS, WE MUST BE WILLING TO FIGHT TO DEFEND THEM JUST AS MUCH AS WE WOULD FIGHT FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR OWN HOMES."

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(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, DEC. 11--MOVED DEC. 9)

HY155AES

U.S. NOW AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND ITALY; JAPANESE CHECKED IN ALL LAND FIGHTING;

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3 OF THEIR SHIPS SUNK, 2D BATTLESHIP HIT

Solid Vote Replies To Axis Lands

DEC 12 1941

President Signs Two Resolutions At Once

By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP) — Congress unceremoniously declared war on Germany and Italy today to an accompaniment of American successes on the Pacific.

Without a single vote of opposition, both Houses quickly took the step which made this nation a full and formal participant in the world-wide fight against Axis domination.

President Roosevelt, who had asked for the declaration immediately upon learning that Germany and Italy had declared war on the United States, signed the war resolutions as soon as they were received at the White House.

Thus the tremendous line-up of the world powers for the prosecution of World War No. 2 was complete except for one major exception. Russia, which is at war with Germany and Italy, has yet to declare herself against Japan, but Secretary of State Hull expressed confidence that she would do so.

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Just before going into conference with Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, Hull told reporters:

"We for our part have no doubt that the government and the people of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will do their full part in standing side by side with all liberty loving people against the common menace."

And so, despite a furious Senate exchange which found Senator Tobey (R.-N.H.), charging inefficiency in the Navy Department and receiving a scornful tongue-lashing from Lucas (D.-Ill.), the Capitol tonight found the war outlook considerably more cheering than the aftermath of the blow the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor.

The sinking of the Haruna had already been announced when Congress met to declare war on Germany and Italy. Its action was swift, and taken in an atmosphere which combined the detachment of passing a minor bill with a steely calm. There was no flag-waving. There were no flights of patriotic oratory. Congress simply and in routine fashion adopted a resolution.

President's Message

In both Houses a very brief message from the President was read first of all:

"On the morning of Dec. 11, the government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

"The long-known and long-expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere.

"Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization.

"Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and righteousness over the forces of savagery and barbarism.

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"Italy also has declared war against the United States.

"I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany and between the United States and Italy."

Separate resolutions naming Germany and Italy were presented and the votes were taken immediately. The Senate voted 88 to 0 for war against Germany and 90 to nothing for war on Italy. Two senators who were absent for the first vote arrived in time for the second.

The House meanwhile, was voting 393 to 0 for war on Germany and 399 to 0 for war with Italy. But in that chamber, one member, Representative Jeannette Rankin (R.-Mont.), voted "present." It was she who cast the only vote on Monday against war with Japan.

The declarations were rushed to President Roosevelt, and he signed them immediately upon their arrival at the White House.

Congress, meanwhile, went on to legislation for the prosecution of the war and approved a bill which would permit the Army to

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send draftees, reserves and others outside the Western Hemisphere. Its consideration yesterday had been blocked by Senator Johnson (R.-Calif.).

That done, the Senate ran into the Tobey-Lucas exchange.

Tobey asserted that the fleet's listening devices "weren't working" at Hawaii last Sunday, that it "lay at anchor and no steam up," and that more ships were sunk than the President had revealed. He demanded that Secretary of the Navy Knox be replaced by a "responsible" man who believes in "efficiency" rather than in public statements.

Aroused and angered, Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.), pounced upon Tobey's remarks, and drew from the New Hampshire senator a statement that the source of his information was two other senators. Tobey said he had demanded an investigation of the facts but so far they had not been made available.

LUCAS HITS BACK

"I wouldn't want to tell all I've heard on the floor of the Senate about the debacle at Pearl Harbor," Tobey shouted.

Lucas replied that it was "a serious thing to indict anyone until you know what you are talking about. "Tobey, he added, did "not know what he was talking about and he admits that he does not."

"You, Mr. Senator from New Hampshire," he shouted at Tobey, "are no naval strategist. You may think you can run this war from the floor of the Senate, but you cannot. You must have faith in the men of the Navy.

"The time has passed for you to continue the type of tactics you have employed in the United States Senate. Why, if we had followed your advice, I hate to say where we would be today.

"Oh shame, on anyone at this hour—only 48 hours, no details, no nothing—standing on the floor of the Senate, denouncing and condemning everything."

Even while the debate was on Secretary of the Navy Knox arrived at Honolulu. The Navy Department announced tonight did not make public details of the unexpected trip, but it was assumed it was for the purpose of making a first hand investigation of the surprise Japanese raid at Pearl Harbor Sunday.

Delegate King of Hawaii announced also he had talked with Governor Poindexter by long distance telephone and that the latter said Honolulu newspapers were publishing the story that 20 enemy planes had been destroyed during the Sunday raid.

U. S. Declarations of War

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Two war resolutions, identical except that one named Germany and the other Italy, were passed immediately by Congress today after a message from President Roosevelt had asked a declaration of war against those nations. Both had declared war on America a few hours earlier.

The President's Message

On the morning of December 11, the government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

The long-known and the long-expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere.

Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization.

Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

Italy also has declared war against the United States.

I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

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American Declaration of War

Declaring that a state of war exists between the government of Germany and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the government of Germany has formally declared war against the government and the people of the United States of America; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the government of Germany; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Grim Faced President Signs New Declarations Of War

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—A grim faced man perched a long cigaret holder on the edge of his desk today, picked up a pen and wrote across the lower edges of two documents "Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Chief Executive had signed the resolutions of Congress declaring a state of war with Germany and Italy—as he had signed a similar document Monday formalizing the conflict with Japan.

A dozen congressional leaders of both parties peered over his shoulder as, in the dead silence of the presidential office, the pen scratched across the two rectangles of stiff paper. The undershot jaw jutted forward in savage manner.

As he signed each document he penned in the lower left corner the precise time of his signature—3:05 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, for the German resolution, 3:06 p. m., for the Italian.

Chairman Tom Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a watch for the President to see.

The spectators were the same who saw him sign the Japanese resolution on Monday: Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, Chairmen Connally and Bloom (D.-N.Y.) of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees; Majority Leaders Barkley (Ky.) of the Senate and McCormack (Mass.) of the House; Republican Leaders McNary (Ore.) of the Senate and Martin (Mass.) of the House; Senator Austin (Vt.), Assistant Minority leader in the Senate; Representative Eaton (N. J.), ranking minority members of the House Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Glass (D.-Va.), member Woodrow Wilson's war time Cabinet, and Representative Luther Johnson (D.-Tex).

One of the spectators said that as Mr. Roosevelt spread out the documents before him on the same spot where he had signed the resolution last Monday he commented:

"Every thing seems to come in three's, and here they are."

Senator Glass was reported to have told the President that there was a suggestion when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was wording the resolutions that it should be done so as not to hurt any feelings. Glass, wagging his finger grimly, exclaimed: "Not hurt their feelings! Hell, we want to kill 'em!"

Text of German War Note

DEC 12 1941

It Accuses U. S. of Systematically Attacking Reich Forces at Sea for 4 Months.

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Germany's Charge d'Affaires, Hans Thomsen, delivered today at the State Department his country's declaration of war against the United States with a note accusing the United States of aggression against Germany. The note asserted that American naval vessels "since early September, 1941, have systematically attacked German naval forces."

The note, a copy of the document handed to the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, was signed by German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and said that the United States already had "virtually created a state of war." The text follows:

"Mr. Charge d'Affaires:

"The Government of the United States, having violated in the most flagrant manner and in ever increasing measure all rules of neutrality, in favor of the adversaries of Germany, and having continually been guilty of the most severe provocations toward Germany ever since the outbreak of the European war provoked by the British declaration of war against Germany on September 3, 1939, has finally resorted to open military acts of aggression.

"On September 11, 1941, the President of the United States publicly declared that he had ordered the American Navy and air force to shoot on sight at any German war vessel. In his speech of October 27, 1941, he once more expressly affirmed that this order was in force. Acting under this order, vessels of the American Navy since early September, 1941, have systematically attacked German naval forces. Thus, American destroyers, as for instance the Greer, the Kearny and the Reuben James, have opened fire on German submarines according to the plan. The Secretary of the American Navy, Mr. Knox, himself confirmed that American destroyers attacked German submarines.

Says Reich Adhered to Rules.

"Furthermore, the naval forces of the United States, under orders of their Government and contrary to international law, have treated and seized German merchant vessels on the high seas as enemy ships.

"The German Government therefore establishes the following facts:

"Although Germany on her part has strictly adhered to the rules of international law in her relations with the United States during every period of the present war, the Government of the United States from initial violations of neutrality has finally proceeded to open acts of war against Germany. The Government of the United States has thereby virtually created a state of war.

"The German Government, consequently, discontinues diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under those circumstances brought about by President Roosevelt, Germany, too, as from today, considers herself as being in a state of war with the United States of America.

"Accept, Mr. Charge d'Affairs, the expression of my high consideration. RIBBENTROP.

"December 11, 1941."

Asks Safety for Italians.

Later, Italy's Ambassador, Prince Colonna called at the State Department "to ask for information" and was told that his Government had already informed the American Charge d'Affaires in Rome that Italy considered herself at war with the United States. Colonna asked that measures be taken to permit departure of the embassy staff.

James Dunn, political adviser to the State Department, who received Colonna and his first secretary, told them that the United States "had long expected Germany to carry out its threat against this hemisphere and the United States and that we fully anticipated that Italy would consistently follow along."

Duce Hails 'Heroic' Japan

ROME, Dec. 11 (Official radio received by AP)—Premier Benit Mussolini today linked Fascist Italy's destiny with that of "heroic Japan" by declaring war on the United States in a five-minute speech from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia.

"I say to you, and you will understand," he told party faithfuls below him, "that it is a privilege to fight with them (the Japanese) . . . Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour! We shall win."

A propaganda ministry broadcast quoted the Fascist ruler as saying that President Roosevelt was "a real tyrannical democrat," who "wanted the war and had prepared for it day by day with diabolical obstinacy."

Thus Italy joined her fortunes with Germany and Japan in a world struggle precipitated by the tripartite Axis alliance (a pact which provided, however, that Italy and Germany were to go to Japan's aid only if Japan were attacked.)

Almost an hour before Mussolini appeared on the balcony at 2:50 p. m. (7:50 a. m., EST), Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano summoned the United States charge d'affaires to the Chigi Palace and informed him that King-Emporor Vittorio Emanuele had declared Italy at war with the United States as from today.

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Vociferous crowds surged through Rome's streets demonstrating Axis solidarity with Japan, and cheered in front of the Japanese embassy.

Japan's ambassador was on hand to thank them.

For the first time since last summer Italian troops were posted inconspicuously a block or two from the U. S. embassy, but there were no demonstrations.

(A Bern dispatch from Rome reported arrangements probably would be made shortly for a special train to take the U. S. embassy staff to Lisbon for an exchange with Italian personnel allowed to leave the United States.

(Those permitted to leave Rome, Italy, it was said, totalled about 200 persons, including 51 members of the embassy, 80 or 90 members of their families, ten Catholic priests, and nine newspaper correspondents. All were under police surveillance.)

HITLER DECLARES WAR AGAINST U. S.

DEC 12 1941

Says Nazis, Italians, Japs United for Finish Fight

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Adolf Hitler declared war against the United States today and announced that Germany, Italy and Japan were pledged in a new alliance to fight it together to a finish.

In the course of an address to the Reichstag which lasted an hour and a half, Hitler repeatedly and violently attacked President Roosevelt, and expressed on behalf of "the German people" relief and satisfaction with the Japanese attack on America.

Before he spoke the declaration of war was handed—at noon, Berlin time (5 a. m. EST)—to United States Charge D'Affaires George L. Brandt by Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign minister. This declaration, which was not made public until it was announced by Hitler, did not mention Japan, but accused the United States of acts of war at sea against Germany.

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WAR DECLARATION

It concluded: "The Reich government therefore severs diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under these circumstances, brought about by President Roosevelt, Germany also, commencing today, regards herself in a state of war with the United States of America."

Brandt was handed his passport at 4:20 p. m. (9:20 a. m. EST) after Hitler had started speaking in the Kroll pera house.

A number of United States citizens in Germany were placed under arrest, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declaring that as many were being taken into custody in Germany as German citizens were arrested in the United States. This, by German count, is 400.

U. S. NEWSMEN MOVED

A number of Americans, however, are said to remain at liberty. Most American newspaper correspondents were taken from police stations to a suburban Berlin villa. Their treatment, it was stated, would depend on the treatment of German journalists arrested in America.

The main new fact in Hitler's speech, aside from the announcement of the war declaration, was his disclosure of the new three-power accord which supplements the tripartite pact under which Hitler declared war and pledges Germany, Italy and Japan to make common war against the United States and Britain, to fight "to a victorious end with all available means; to "bring about a just order" later and to refrain from concluding a separate peace "without complete mutual consent."

The war declaration itself cited Mr. Roosevelt's shooting orders to the Navy, the cases of the United States Destroyers Greer, Kearney and Reuben James, destruction of German submarines, and "illegal" treatment of German merchantmen at sea. Thus, it was charged, the United States, "first starting with violations of neutrality has finally gone over to overt belligerent acts against Germany. It has thus practically created a state of war."

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CHARGES [illegible]

This, in substance, was Hitler's narrative before the Reichstag:

That President Roosevelt has been "systematically sabotaging European peace" since November 1938, and that he finally "practiced instigation" with Japan.

That Japan "has risen against this violation of the rules of decency."

That even if Germany did not have an alliance with Japan "we are convinced that Roosevelt and the Jews would [illegible] one state after another;" that Germany and Italy possess the insight and the power to realize that this question "will now be decided forever."

That Germany always tried to prevent a break with the United States, but that when it heard of an American plan to attack Germany by 1943 it brought Germany "patience" to the breaking point.

That Germany is fighting not for herself alone "but for this entire continent."

EULOGIZES HIMSELF

Of himself, Hitler said:

"I am now the head of the strongest military force in the world . . . Behind me is the National Socialist party with which I grew great and which grew great with me and by me. I thank the President and I thank God for the opportunity given me and the German nation that our generation, too, may write a page in the book of honor of German history."

Hitler said he had to fight Russia to save Europe.

He gave these figures of Ruessian losses to December 1:

Russian prisoners, 3,806,865; tanks destroyed or captured, 21,391; guns, 32,541 and airplanes, 17,325.

NAZI CASUALTIES CITED

All German casualties for the period of the Russian war he said, were:

162,314 dead; 571,767 wounded; 33,324 missing.

Winter, he said, had slowed the Germans in Russia, but "when summer comes, nothing will be able to stop the German advance."

Turning to England, Hitler said that up to December 1, this year, 2,191 British planes and 6,516,791 tons of British and affiliated shipping had been destroyed.

Hitler made an especial point of comparing Mr. Roosevelt with Woodrow Wilson and accusing them alike of war guilt. He even attacked Mrs. Roosevelt, declaring she "refuses to live in our world of work."

"I cannot be insulted by Roosevelt," he said.

Reichstag Cheers War on U. S.

Berlin, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Adolf Hitler declared war against the United States today in a historic address before the Reichstag.

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At the same time he announced a new military alliance of Japan, Italy and Germany for a finish fight with the United States and Britain.

Der Fuehrer disclosed that even while he spoke Germany was giving the American Charge d'Affaires his passport, marking the complete breach of relations. This formality took place at 4:20 P. M. (9:20 A. M., New York time).

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The Reichstag's cheers lasted several minutes after Hitler had made his declaration.

The military pact to make a common war against the United States and Britain pledged Germany, Italy and Japan mutually to fight "to a victorious end with all available means" and later to "bring about a just order." None of the three is to sign an armistice with either the United States or Britain "without complete mutual consent."

The new accord supplements the three-Power pact, pledging joint assistance of any of the three attacked and under which Hitler made clear, Germany was deciding to fight the United States.

The war declaration came after about one hour of Hitler's hour and a half speech.

That was Hitler's own declaration. The German Government's was delivered to the American Charge d'Affaires, George L. Brandt, at noon by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Hugh R. Wilson, the last American Ambassador at Berlin, was recalled for consultation on November 14, 1938.

The note said that the United States had finally shifted from breaches of neutrality to "overt belligerent acts" against Germany and had thus "practically created a state of war." The note concluded:

"The Reich Government therefore severs diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under these circumstances, caused by President Roosevelt, Germany, also commencing today, regards herself in a state of war with the United States of America."

Says U. S. Attacked Japan.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, President of the Reichstag, both introduced Hitler and followed his address with a brief speech declaring that world war now had broken out "in the truest sense of the word—a world war between the Powers of construction and the Powers of decay."

The Reichsfuehrer told his cheering audience in the Kroll Opera House that Germany and Italy were honoring the three-Power pact with Japan on the grounds, as the Axis puts it, that the United States had attacked Japan.

"I have today told the German Ambassador to the United States to ask for his passport.

"Germany has never been as united as today and will have the strength to take all measures necessary.

"National Socialist Germany has far more foresight and I have therefore given the American Charge d'Affairs his passport today.

"Italy and Germany are forced, in agreement with the stipulation in the tripartite pact, to associate themselves with Japan," Hitler said.

Hitler declared that President Roosevelt had practiced "instigation" with other countries and now with Japan.

Promises War Till Victory.

"I think all of you who have heard with eagerness that at last one State, a first class Power, has risen against this violation of the rules of decency. Not only Germany, but all the decent people in Europe are deeply satisfied with this Japanese challenge against this American power."

Hitler announced at the same time that Japan, Germany and Italy had concluded a supplementary military agreement "in their unshakeable determination not to lay down arms before the war against Britain and the United States has come to a successful conclusion."

Hitler said that the disclosure of an American plan to attack Germany by 143 "with all the resources at the disposal of the United States" had brought Germany's patience to the breaking point.

"We had always endeavored to prevent a break with the United States. And now Italy and Germany are forced in loyal fulfillment of their obligations, under the tripartite agreement, to associate themselves with the struggle of Japan against America and England."

"I Am the Head."

Hitler finished his radio broadcast at 4:35 P. M. (9:35 A. M. New York time), with an appeal to all Germans to stand by him. "I am now head of the strongest military force in the world, of the strongest air force and the most gallant navy. Behind me is the National Socialist party with which I grew great and which grew great with me and by me.

"I thank the President and I thank God for the opportunity given me and the German nation that our generation, too, may write a page in the Book of Honor of German history."

Hitler, introduced by his No. 1 political heir, Marshal Goering, began addressing the Reichstag shortly after 3 P. M. He called the war an historic struggle which would determine history for hundreds of years to come.

"This has become the greatest year of decision by the German people and your greatest decision stands before us," he said.

"In this serious time," Hitler told the assembly, "I speak to you members of the Reichstag as representatives of the German nation.

"Furthermore, the entire German people shall take cognizance of these reports as well as of the decisions which our adversaries have forced upon us.

"If providence wanted it that war should not be avoided, so I must thank providence for putting me at the head of the German nation in this war which will decide the fate not only of Germany but of Europe and the entire world throughout the next 500 or 1,000 years. . . .

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Plans [illegible]

"It is my decision to hold the European front unconquerable for the enemy."

Among other things, Hitler said that Germany's sea communications "now are open from Spain to Petsamo"—Finnish port in the far North—and "Europe is defended by fortifications which in no way are less than those of the Siegfried Line."

He spoke of what he termed British attempts in the past to

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Excerpts From Hitler's War Speech

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 11—Textual excerpts giving those portions of Adolf Hitler's speech in the Reichstag today which relate to the United States follow:

[The first part was a long historical resume of Germany's part in the war. Hitler then repeated the old charge that reports of the Polish Ambassador to Washington, found at Warsaw, showed that the United States fostered Polish resistance to German demands.]

His reports to Warsaw [Hitler said] are documents from which it becomes evident with terrible clarity to what extent a single man is burdened with this World War.

A difference of regime and form of government between Germany and America was always present.

That difference, therefore, could not have been a sufficient reason.

One of the two nations inferfered in the other's affairs.

An ocean always has been between them and whether the difference has been that of a country ruled by a President and that of a country ruled in the form of a monarchy, or the present difference between an authoritarian President and the Führer these differences could not have served as sufficient pretext for enmity.

Wilson Is Assailed

In fact, differences existing between the United States and the Soviet Union at present should by rights be much greater than those that have existed between Germany and the U. S. A.

Two men only were responsible for this enmity between the United States and Germany—Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It was a broken pledge, as history since has proved; a pledge broken by Woodrow Wilson that in its consequences led to untold misery both for the victors and the vanquished in the last World War. And it was this broken pledge that made Versailles possible.

At that time German people certainly paid dearly for being credulous and believing in Presidnet Wilson's assurances, and today we have more or less the same picture of an American President inciting the world to go to war against Germany.

I can well understand that there is a world-wide gulf between the outlook of President Roosevelt and myself.

Roosevelt, of course, comes from a wealthy family and has had all advantages of upbringing in that circle.

Bit Of Self Pity

I, myself, come from a small, very poor family and have always had to work for myself.

During the first World War Roosevelt was able to go into politics and to see to it that he made money. I, of course, became a soldier and simply took orders for four years I tried to do nothing but my duty.

In fact, I shared my fate with millions and Roosevelt shared his fate with the upper 10,000.

During inflation, Roosevelt went on earning money, whereas I remained in hospitals.

Then we both developed in politics. Roosevelt became boss of a city council, a position to which he had risen by his money, and I became Chancellor because I was leader of a popular movement. One thing, of course, we both have in common. Our coming into power was closely connected with democracy—that is with the failure of states which had relied on democracy.

In both countries there was ruin and nobody had any work. While in Germany during the next years an immense regeneration of labor, trade and art took place, Roosevelt did not succeed in altering anything in spite of the fact that in America there were only eighteen people to the square kilometer compared to 145 in Germany.

"Jews Have Flourished"

This can only be due to total incompetence. In five years it has been possible in Germany to find work for everyone. During the same period in America Roosevelt has succeeded in undermining American economy, in devaluating the dollar and in keeping up the figure of unemployed. Jews, of course, have flourished.

In fact, in Europe it seems inconceivable that Roosevelt should not have ended up before a State court. In fact, he would presumably—before a civil court—have been given a term of imprisonment for sharp practice in business.

For what possible reason could such enmity against the German people have arisen?

First, Germany, practically is the only country in Europe which never possessed any colonies whatsoever on the soil of the North American continent. Apart from German emigrants to the United States, Germany has never interfered in the affairs of America.

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Antagonism Denied

Second, Germany has never adopted any antagonistic attitude toward the United States but in fact the Germans who emigrated gave their blood fighting for the liberty of the United States.

Third, Germany never has taken part in any war waged against the United States.

Fourth, in 1917 the United States on their part entered the war against Germany for reasons which since have been proved to be entirely spurious. They have been proved to be such by an investigation committee set up by none other than President Roosevelt himself. This committee has proved that only vested interests of a small capitalistic clique were benefitted.

There have been no territorial claims or any other differences of opinion standing in the way of an understanding between the United States and Germany.

Under various influences, Roosevelt has tried to create conflicts everywhere, to deepen existing conflicts and to prevent a peaceful settlement of existing conflicts.

For years he wished there might arise in Europe a conflict in which, by taking sides, he might engage American industry.

"Campaign Of Hatred"

From 1937 onward he took all the opportunities which he could possibly seize to act against the Reich. In his speech of October 5, 1937, he began his campaign of hatred against us by talking of a quarantine which he would establish against the dictatorships.

Then he recalled his Ambassador, so from that moment onward the two countries were only represented by charges d'affaires in their respective capitals.

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In November, 1938, he checked every possibility of peaceful settlement by giving the impression that he himself was in favor of peace, but at the same time threatening all those countries who were trying to settle their own affairs peacefully with economic reprisals, financial measures and other acts.

About that also we have very clear reports from the Polish embassies in Washington, London and Paris.

In 1939 he went on with his work of hatred and warmongering. He interfered in internal European affairs which were none of his business, which were just as little his business as the affairs of one of the American states are of the head of the German state.

Interference Charged

He did not recognize certain governments which had established themselves in Europe. He failed to recognize the new order. On the contrary he recognized and upheld puppet governments . . . and with the representative of one of these governments even made treaty to secure a foothold in territory which was not American.

President Roosevelt addressed an appeal to me and to the Duce on April 5, 1939, which was a mixture of arrogance and ignorance of the geographic conditions of our continent.

When I had given President Roosevelt a very polite but firm answer he ceased to talk for the time but instead Mrs. Roosevelt began a campaign. She and her son refused to live in the world as we National Socialists understand it . . . a world of work and not a world of falsehood.

Then on April 11, 1939, President Roosevelt obtained an amendment to the Neutrality Act by repealing the arms exportation embargo unilaterally. . . .

Roosevelt froze Norwegian and Danish assets, though it was well known that they were not subject to German control or interference. Then the Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian puppet Governments were recognized by Roosevelt and finally on June 15, Roosevelt sent a telegram to the then Prime Minister of France, M. Reynaud, promising to double American aid to France if France only continued her resistance against Germany.

Called Warmonger

He also assured France he would not recognize in the name of the United States any territorial changes such as return of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. It goes without saying that such recognition from America is of no consequence whatever to Germany and the German Government.

These examples I have only cited in order to show up the activities of this warmonger in their proper light.

Roosevelt was afraid even then of a European peace because it might interfere with his plans. He was afraid that Europe might realize peace after all was possible and in her best interests.

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He froze French assets but only in order to get hold of gold which had been transported from Case Blanca to the United States on board a United States cruiser.

Then, in August, 1940, Roosevelt made a further step toward war announcing a joint military program between the United States and Canada. He continually invented crises and interrupted journeys on week ends, rapidly returning to Washington to make these crises more credible.

Finally he drew still closer to war in November, 1940, lending fifty destroyers to England although he received

encircle Germany and, turning to the war with Russia, said that "only a blind man" could have failed to see Russia's pre-war preparations to fight Germany.

"It became known that the rulers of the Kremlin, despite the (Russian) pact with Germany, were preparing an attack against Germany. They had gathered a vast power not to defend something which was in danger but in order to attack Germany."

Hitler compared Germany's present fight to that of ancient Greece defending Europe against Persia. Later, he said, the Romans and the Germans took up this defense.

He said that in all her wars Europe had had to fight against 'strange elements from abroad."

"If any one said that cultural values have been brought back from America to Europe, it was only the invention of a decayed Jewish mixture."

He said that Germany was fighting not for herself, but for the entire continent.

"It is a happy sign that the knowledge of this fact is alive now in most European nations which either openly or by volunteers have taken part in the fight."

Reviewing initial successes in the war with Russia, Hitler cited statistics issued by the German High Command.

He said that on December 1 the number of Russian prisoners amounted to 3,806,865, tanks destroyed or captured to 21,391, guns to 32,541, and aircraft to 17,325. The period for these claims was June 22, when the war started, to December 1, Hitler said.

"Every step in Russia had to be fought for. The heat, the mud and the cold had to be overcome." Only the beginning of winter, he said, had slowed the German campaign, but next summer, he added, "nothing will be able to stop the German advance."

Hitler said that Russia's war attitude first was disclosed when, as he said, Joseph Stalin instigated "revolt" in Yugoslavia. Presumably he meant the refusal of Yugoslavia to accede to German demands before she was invaded and partitioned.

Hitler said that by December 1, this year, 2,191 British planes and 6,516,791 tons of "enemy" shipping had been destroyed.

Lists German Losses

He put German losses, for the period, June 22-December 1, at 158,773 dead, 563,082 wounded and 31,191 missing.

Counting the air force and the navy, total German losses amounted to 162,314 killed, 571,767 wounded and 33,324 missing, he said.

First, touching on the United States after this long preamble, Hitler declared that former President Wilson had "deceived Germany" and that now between President Roosevelt and the Fuehrer "there is a worldwide abyss."

The Reichstag roared its cheers at this point.

Hitler said that documents found in Warsaw proved that "one man alone" stood behind Poland's resistance—that reports by the Polish Ambassador in Washington disclosed President Roosevelt's "fanatical hatred of the German people."

Germany, he said, was the only European State which never possessed or claimed colonies on the North American continent. He declared that Germany had never interfered in American affairs and never adopted an antagonistic attitude toward the United States.

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He referred in passing to German emigrants to the United States who had given their blood in fighting for liberty and independence.

Hitler declared that Mr. Roosevelt himself had set up a committee to investigate the causes of American entry into the world war in 1917.

"This committee proved that it was only a small group of capitalistic interests which caused Americas entry into the last war and not Germany herself."

Hitler then recited what he called Mr. Roosevelt's unneutral acts from the beginning of the present war.

In these, Hitler said, the President was "influenced by Jews who tried to use the United States and himself as an instrument against the increasing movement in Europe to turn them out."

Hitler here dwelt at some length on a personal attack on the President and even mentioned Mrs. Roosevelt, saying that she refused to live in a "world of work, as we National Socialists do."

"All the time Roosevelt endeavored to create a conflict or to deepen existing ones and by all means to prevent conflicts from being solved. Roosevelt had only one desire all the time—to create conflict somewhere."

ir return British bases of considerable value. It is not quite certain whether it was hate or a desire to take over the British Empire which was the primary driving force in this act.

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When Lease-Lend

Then when British assets in the United States had become exhausted he concluded the lend-lease agreement and in the meantime a whole series of incidents had been directed by Roosevelt against Germany.

Then Roosevelt declared the Red Sea open to American shipping. He had shortly before that confiscated German ships in the United States and German subjects had been interned and treated contrary to international law in a most despicable manner.

Of all such incidents the fate meted out to two escaped German prisoners who reached United States territory from Canada was particularly despicable—they were handcuffed and handed back to Canadian authorities contrary to all international agreement and custom.

Roosevelt also interfered in the Balkans. He sent the notorious Colonel Donovan to incite a revolt there.

He gave Yugoslavia and Greece guarantees; he recognized the exiled governments and froze their assets.

On April 26, America delivered twenty motor speedboats to England; on April 6, American troops landed in Greenland for the first time and soon after a German submarine was attacked with depth charges.

On July 17, all German consulates, the German Library of Information and other official German bureaus were closed at the demand of the American Government, while on June 20, American troops landed in Iceland, a move by which Roosevelt hoped to render ineffective the operations of German submarines.

Shooting Order Cited

On July 10, American Secretary of State for Navy Knox, ordered the American navy to fire on Axis ships.

As a result, a great number of incidents occurred such as when on September 26, depth charges were fired on a German submarine, a feat which was repeated on October 6 in the case of the American destroyer Kearny.

A few weeks later the American navy even went so far as to seize the harmless German merchant ship Odenwald, which was crossing to an American port. The crew was imprisoned.

It does not impress me very much if Roosevelt sees fit to call me a gangster. After all, one would do well to remember that "gangster" is an American term and apparently gangsters prevail in that country. On the other hand, I cannot feel insulted by Roosevelt because, just as with President Wilson, I consider Roosevelt to be insane.

Against Japan, Roosevelt resorted to similar methods, making hypocritical demands. The world must have been relieved to see at last a state rise up to tell Roosevelt to mind his own business and he cannot very well complain this was not called for. That Japan took this step and decided to defend her freedom must fill all decent people with profound satisfaction.

We know, of course, that the eternal Jew is behind all this. Roosevelt himself may not realize it, but then that only shows his own limitations.

More Blasts At Jews

Indeed, we all know the intention of the Jews to rule all civilized states in Europe and America. We know this is a time when for nations it is the question of "to be or not to be."

When President Roosevelt sees fit to give me good advice he is like the bald hairdresser recommending a famous hair tonic to his clients.

Economically, countries like the United States and Great Britain are so backward that we will not accept gifts from them; we merely demand our rights.

These countries have done everything to prevent both Germany and Italy from creating conditions essential to their existence. . . . I have, therefore, given to the American *charge d'affaires* his passports today.

In pursuing a policy of world dictatorship President Roosevelt has refrained from no step to prevent Germany and Italy from creating conditions that could secure their existence.

Both he and England have opposed every revision, and, in flagrant contradiction of international law, America has attacked our ships, interned the crews and, in the end, went even so far as to give its navy, contrary to all international law, the order to attack and sink German and Italian ships.

War Plan Charged

Since then, a plan prepared by President Roosevelt has been revealed in the United States, according to which his intention was to attack Germany by 1934 with all the resources at the disposal of the United States. Thus our patience has come to the breaking point.

An agreement has been made by the three countries concerned. It is as follows:

In their unshakable determination not to lay down their arms until the common war against the United States of America and Britain has been brought to a successful conclusion, the German Government, the Italian Government and the Japanese Government have agreed upon the following provisions:

"*Article* 1—Germany, Italy and Japan jointly and with every means at their disposal shall proceed with the war forced upon them by the United States of America and Britain until victory is achieved.

"*Article* 2—Germany, Italy and Japan undertake not to conclude an armistice or peace with the United States of America or Britain except in complete mutual agreement.

"*Article* 3—After victory has been achieved, Germany, Italy and Japan will continue in the closest cooperation with view to establishing a new and just order along the lines of the tripartite agreement concluded by them on September 27, 1940.

"*Article* 4—The present agreement will come into force with its signature and will remain valid as long as the tripartite pact of September 27, 1940.

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Drawn Up In Berlin

"The high contracting parties will in good time before the expiration of this term of validity enter into consultation with each other as to future development of their cooperation as provided under Article 3 of the present agreement.

"In witness hereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments have signed and sealed the present agreement.

"Drawn up in triplicate in the German, Italian and Japanese languages in Berlin on the eleventh day of December, 1941, in this twentieth year of the Fascist era, equivalent to the eleventh day of the twelfth month of the sixteenth year of the Shova Era."

Mussolini Predicts Victory

Rome, Dec. 11 (Official radio received by A. P.).—Germany and Italy declared war today on the United States, arraying the Axis's might with Japan's and joining the wars in the East and West into one titanic world struggle.

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This historic decision was announced by Premier Mussolini to tumultuous crowds in a five-minute speech from the balcony of Palazzio Venezia.

The Fascist leader pledged his people victory and told them that President Roosevelt, "through a series of infinite provocations, betraying with a supreme fraud the population of his country, wanted the war and had prepared for it day by day with diabolical obstinacy."

He appeared on his palace balcony at 2:50 P. M. (7:50 A. M., Eastern standard time).

Fifty minutes earlier, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had summoned the United States Charge d'Affaires to the Chigi Palace and informed him that King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel had declared Italy at war with the United States as from today. Crowds surged through Rome vociferously demonstrating Axis solidarity with Japan.

The German-Italian war declarations fulfilled commitments under the three-Power pact to go to Japan's aid if she were deemed to have been attacked by the United States.

Predicts Axis Victory.

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Il Duce assured his people the pact would "become an instrument of just peace between the peoples."

"Italians," he concluded, "once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour! We shall win!"

This was Mussolini's fateful message:

"This is another day of solemn decision in Italy's history and of memorable events destined to give a new course to the history of continents.

"The Powers of the steel pact, Fascist Italy and National-Socialist Germany, ever closely linked, participate from today on the side of heroic Japan against the United States of America.

Becomes Military Alliance.

"The tri-partite pact becomes a military alliance which draws around its colors 250,000,000 men determined to give all in order to win.

Neither the Axis nor Japan wanted an extension of the conflict.

"One man, one man only, a real tyrannical democrat, through a series of infinite provocations, betraying with a supreme fraud the population of his country, wanted the war and had prepared for it day by day with diabolical obstinacy.

Pleased to Fight on Tokio's Side.

"The formidable blows that on the immense Pacific expanse have been already inflicted to American forces show how prepared are the soldiers of the Empire of the Rising Sun. I say to you, and you will understand, that it is a privilege to fight with them.

"Today the tri-partite pact, with the plentitude of its forces and its moral and material resources, is a formidable instrument for the war and a certainty for victory.

"Tomorrow the tri-partite pact will become an instrument of just peace between the peoples.

"Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour!

"We shall win!"

Il Duce spoke only five minutes, interrupted repeatedly by shouts from thousands of his followers who had been called together earlier to hear the momentous declaration.

day by day with diabolical obstinacy.

The formidable blows that on the immense Pacific expanse have been already inflicted to American forces show how prepared are the soldiers of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

I say to you, and you will understand, that it is a privilege to fight with them.

Today, the Tri-partite Pact, with the plentitude of its forces and its moral and material resources, is a formidable instrument for the war and a certainty for victory.

Tomorrow the Tri-partite Pact will become an instrument of just peace between the peoples.

Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour!

We shall win.

Axis Powers Pledge No Separate Peace, Japan Announces

DEC 12 1941

Mussolini War Statement

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Dec. 11 (From Italian broadcast) — Premier Mussolini's address at the Palazzo Venezia today:

This is another day of solemn decision in Italy's history and of memorable events destined to give a new course to the history of continents.

The powers of the steel pact, Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany, ever closely linked, participate from today on the side of heroic Japan against the United States of America.

The Tri-partite Pact becomes a military alliance which draws around its colors 250,000,000 men determined to do all in order to win.

Neither the Axis nor Japan wanted an extension of the conflict.

One man, one man only, a real tyrannical Democrat, through a series of infinite provocations, betraying with a supreme fraud the population of his country, wanted the war and had prepared for it day by day with diabolical obstinacy.

The formidable blows that on the immense Pacific expanse have been already inflicted to American forces show how prepared are the soldiers of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

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Tomorrow the Tri-partite Pact will become an instrument of just peace between the peoples.

Italians! Once more arise and be worthy of this historical hour!

We shall win.

To Set Up New World Order After Victory; See 'Bright Future'

DEC 12 1941

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 11 (Domei Radio).—Soon after word reached here tonight that Germany and Italy had joined Japan in war on the United States, the government announced that all three Axis powers had entered a solemn pact that none would make a separate peace.

The agreement bound them not only to make war indissolubly together, but also to make peace after it in a common front under the 1940 three-power pact.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared the German-Italian war declarations "together with the marvelous achievements of the im-

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perial (Japanese) armed forces unfold a bright future for the Japanese Empire, which is proceeding resolutely with the construction of a new world order."

The three-power agreement, the announcement said, provided:

"Article one: Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced on them by the United States of America and the British empire with all the forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

"Article two: Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that without complete understanding between themselves they will not conclude an armistice or peace with the United States of America or the British empire.

"Article 3—Japan, Italy and Germany, after the victorious end of the war, will co-operate most closely together on the basis of the tripartite pact concluded on September 27, 1940, in order to attain a righteous new order.

"Article 4—The present agreement comes into force immediately as it is signed and will remain in force for the whole duration of the tri-partite pact concluded on September 27, 1940. The three partners will come to an agreement at a timely moment, before the expiring of the above date, in order to establish formalities of their co-operation as foreseen by article 3 of the present agreement."

American Embassy Staffs In Rome, Berlin Listed

DEC 12 1941

Foreign Service Officers Must Await Exchange Arrangements

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — The State Department made public today a list of members of the American embassy staffs in Berlin and in Rome.

Await Exchange

The American foreign service officers now on duty in Berlin who will be exchanged for German embassy officers in this country when arrangements are concluded are:

Leland B. Morris, Philadelphia; Sam E. Woods, Jackson, Miss.; George F. Kennan, Milwaukee; Eugene M. Hinkle, Southport, Conn.; Lloyd D. Yates, Washington; E. Tomlin Bailey, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; Peery Laukuff, Mount Vernon, O.; H. France Cunningham, Jr., Washington; Brewster H. Morris, Villa Nova, Pa.; William L. Smyser, Washington; Robert P. Chalker, Pensacola, Fla.; M. Gordon Knox, Baltimore; and David H. McKillip, Chestnut Hills, Mass.

The following American citizens are also serving in the embassy:

H. Stewart Beers, Elkton, Md.; Dent R. Spaur, Weston, Va.; Samuel J. McCune, New Orleans; Dagfin S. Hoynes, Seattle; John R. Douglas, Finsman, Ark.; Karl S. Valiquette, Dayton, O.; Fernand P. Picquart, New York.

Charley Smith, Cleveland; Lawrence T. Berger, Oklahoma City; Malcolm H. Filty, Allison Park, Pa.; Edward J. Remey, New York; Phillip H. Fahrenholz, Woonsocket, R. I.; John C. Richter, Little Rock, Ark.; Everett, A. Holt, Washington.

Philip N. Tucker, Chicago; Wendell S. Howard, Uniontown, Pa.; Thomas C. Smith, Albany, Ky.; Casimir T. Zawadzki, Buffalo, N. Y.; Carl Birkleand, Chicago; Augustus Ostertag, Downington, Pa.; Cyrus D. Mollmer, Milton, Pa.; Mary J. Porter, Peabody, Kan.

Leonidas M. Parker, Calhoun Falls, S. C.; Emma Brooker, Colorado Springs, Col.; Henry C. Bush, Indianapolis; G. Edith Bland, Wilton, Conn.; Agnes Schneider, Hazelton, Pa.; Hortens E. Ulrich, Ridley Park, Pa.; Jeannette Pohlman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Elfriede Kayser, Chelsea, Mich.; Muriel Moynihan, New York; George Neuman, New York; Roy O. Barlag, La Porte, Ind.

Dorothy E. Knapp, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joachim Weidhass, St. Louis, Mo.; Frances E. Siewarts, Providence, R. I.; G. Frederick Wise, Detroit, Mich.; Hertha E. Dehmel, Newark, N. J.; Tabor Divekey, Aurora, Ill.; Robert W. Stutz, San Francisco; Loretta Grunau, Paterson, N. J.

The State Department does not have addresses for the following Americans employed at the embassy in Berlin:

William Henry Hardage, Frank E. Phillips, Ursula Nett, Charles Zenich, J. Philip Groves, Hertha Knuth, Mrs. Paula Hofstra, Frederick W. Stutz, Celia Milewaska, Mrs. Irma Baumann, Rosemary De Terra and Mrs. Isolde Mewes.

American foreign service officers at the embassy in Rome are:

George Wadsworth, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., St. Louis; Charles A. Livengood, Washington; Gilson G. Blake, Mount Washington, Md.; A. Dana Hodgdon, Leonardtown, Md.; Burton Y. Berry, Fowler, Ind.; Elbridge Durbrow, San Francisco; Merritt N. Cootes, Alexandria, Va.; Douglas Flood, Kenilworth, Ill.; and John L. Goshie, New York City.

The following are Americans serving the embassy: Horton R. Telford, Upland, Cal.; Giulio Vari, Washington; Mrs. Emma Morra, Boston; Nicolina L. Fiammia, Waterbury, Conn.; Therese V. Delu, New York City; Osborne Macauly, Washington; Antelia Sestini, Detroit; Archiless Crommett; Weeks Mills, Me.; Joseph R. Evans, Washington; Septimus Shepherd, Salt Lake City; Maude A. Jordan, New York City; Agnes L. Leslie, Newburgh, N. Y.; Josephine Pasquini, Laurium, Mich.; Elma K. Hollingshead, Denver; Robert Henry Jones, Cleveland; A. Edith Abell, New York; Herman Moss, New York; Waldo R. Mason, San Francisco; Carolyn Keene, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred Cifani, New York; Mrs. Letti Robert Glendale, Cal.; Italo L. Sirag, American address unknown; Peipenburg, American address known.

Chronology of Relations With Germany Since 1938

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By The Associated Press

Here are events which affected the relations of the United States and Germany since the Czechoslovakian crisis touched off strained relations between Berlin and Washington:

September, 1938—President Roosevelt urges Hitler to avert war by two appeals before and after Munich appeasement pact.

In 1939

April 15—Roosevelt asks assurance from Hitler for 10-year peace and disarmament, offering economic aid.

Sept. 1—German invasion of Poland starts European war.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Sept. 3 — Liner Athenia sunk, with loss of American lives.

Sept. 5—U. S. proclaims neutrality, places embargo on arms shipments.

Sept. 14—U. S. warns all belligerents not to violate its rights as a neutral.

Sept. 21—President Roosevelt urges repeal of arms embargo.

Oct. 2—U. S. continues recognition of Poland. Secretary Hull calls Poland a "victim of force as instrument of national policy."

Oct. 23—Germany seized City of Flint, American freighter, in mid-Atlantic.

Nov. 4—Bill repealing arms embargo and substituting "cash-and-carry" trade with belligerents signed by President. American ships forbidden to enter combat zones.

Nov. 6—German press attacks President Roosevelt for embargo repeal.

Dec. 23—Twenty-one American republics protest to Allies and Germany over violation of hemisphere neutrality through sinking of Graf Spee.

In 1940

March 29—Germany charges documents allegedly from Polish foreign office reveal U. S. fostered war in Europe.

April 9—Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

April 10—U. S. bars its shipping from belligerent waters around Scandinavia and White Sea.

April 13—President Roosevelt brands invasion of Denmark and Norway an "unlawful exercise of force."

April 16—Germany resents President's condemnation, suggesting "he mind his own business."

May 18—Twenty-one American republics protest Germany's invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

June 10—President Roosevelt calls Italy's entrance into war a stab in the back and pledges U. S. to give all possible material assistance to Allies.

June 17—France asks armistice.

June 27—U. S. assumes control of foreign vessels in American waters.

Consul Warns U. S.

July 5—German consul at New Orleans warns Germany will not forget U. S. aids allies.

July 10—President requests five billions for defense.

Aug. 17—Germany orders complete blockade of Britain.

Sept. 3—The President informs Congress that he has made an agreement with Great Britain under which the U. S. obtained naval and air bases in Western Hemisphere in exchange for 50 over-age destroyers.

Sept. 14—Congress passes Selective Service Bill.

Sept. 27—Japan joins Rome-Berlin Axis.

Oct. 12—President pledges total hemisphere defense, aid to Britain and no appeasement of the dictators.

Dec. 17 — Plan to lend arms to Great Britain without immediate payment is announced by President.

Dec. 21—Nazis threaten split with U. S. over war aid.

In 1941

Jan. 6—President's message to Congress declares U. S. will not acquiesce in Axis-dictated peace and lists four basic freedoms.

Jan. 10—Lend-lease bill introduced in Congress.

Jan. 18—Germany protests ripping of Swastika flag from German consulate in San Francisco.

March 11 — President Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill providing aid for nations fighting Axis.

March 31 — Sixty-nine German, Italian and Danish ships seized by U. S.

April 10—U. S. announces it has taken over protection of Greenland.

April 17—Egyptian liner, Zamzam, with Americans aboard bombed and sunk by Nazis.

April 30—Germany threatens to sink all U. S. ships entering the war zone.

May 21—American freighter, Robin Moor, sunk in Atlantic.

May 27—President Roosevelt proclaims unlimited state of national emergency.

June 6—FDR assails German propaganda peace talk.

June 16—U. S. orders closing of German consulates in this country.

June 20—President brands Germany "outlaw" over Robin Moor sinking.

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Russia Attacked

June 22—Germany attacks Russia.

June 29—FBI spy roundup, greatest since 1917, nets 29 persons, 22 German born.

July 7—President announces occupation of Iceland.

Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill talks at sea outline eight-point peace program.

Aug. 17 — U. S. owned Sessa torpedoed 300 miles off Iceland.

Sept. 1—FDR says U. S. will do everything in power to crush Nazis.

Sept. 4—U. S. destroyer Greer attacked by submarine off Iceland.

Sept. 6—Germany admits Greer attack, claiming U-boat was attacked first.

Sept. 11—U. S. Navy "to shoot first"; raiders enter U. S. waters at own peril, FDR warns Axis.

Sept. 11—American owned Montana torpedoed near Iceland.

Sept. 27—U. S. owned Pink Star torpedoed off Iceland.

Sept. 27 — U. S. owned I. C. White sunk in South Atlantic.

Oct. 16—U. S. owned Bold Venture torpedoed 500 miles south of Iceland.

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Oct. 17—American destroyer Kearny damaged with loss of life by submarine.

Oct. 27—President's Navy Day speech declares "shooting has started, this country will not take Hitler's challenge lying down."

Oct. 30—U. S. S. Reuben James sunk in North Atlantic. 100 dead.

Nov. 15—Navy announces capture of German freighter Odenwald disguised as American ship.

Dec. 8—Japan expects Germany to declare war on U. S. under terms of Axis pact.

The Lineup:

THE ALLIES

United States
Great Britain
Canada
Australia
New Zealand
Russia
China
Costa Rica
Panama
Nicaragua
El Salvador
Honduras
Haiti
Dominican Rep.
Guatemala
South Africa
Cuba
Free France
Greece
Dutch E. Indies
Belgium
Poland
Ethiopia

THE AXIS

Germany Japan Italy Manchukuo

ALSO AT WAR WITH RUSSIA AND BRITAIN

Finland Romania Croatia Hungary Slovakia

ALREADY CONQUERED BY GERMANY

France Czechoslovakia Belgium The Netherlands Norway Greece Poland Yugoslavia Luxemburg

AT WAR WITH AXIS POWERS EXCEPTING JAPAN

Russia

MOST IMPORTANT NEUTRALS

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Equador, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela

Germany to Hold Man for Man.

Berlin, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Germany has arrested United States citizens in Germany equal to the number of German nationals arrested in the United States and if there are further arrests of Germans there an equal number of Americans will be arrested here, an official Nazi spokesman declared today.

The spokesman alleged that German newspaper men detained in the United States had been locked up in filthy prisons, but declared that American correspondents held in Berlin have been quartered in a private mansion.

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Nazis Arrest U.S. Citizens

Reprisal For Imprisonment of Axis Nationals

London, Dec. 11.—(AP)—A number of United States citizens, including correspondents, were arrested in Germany today in reprisal for the arrest in the United States of German and Italian Nationals, DNB said in a report heard here by Reuters.

In Paris, it said, United States newspapermen were ordered to leave a press conference with German occupation officials and to return to their homes. This action was the same as that taken American correspondents in Berlin yesterday.

"As a reprisal for President Roosevelt's order, which is against international law, for the arrest of German press correspondents and the United States, North American German and Italian Nationals in the United States, North American journalists and a number of North American Nationals were arrested in Germany today," the report said.

(Attorney General Biddle announced yesterday in Washington that the United States Government had seized 865 Germans, 147 Italians and 1,291 Japanese as enemy aliens since Sunday.

(Among Germans taken into custody, the German embassy in Washington asserted two days ago, five were newspapermen in New

York.

(President Roosevelt, charging the existence of a German and Italian threat of a "predatory incursion upon the territory of the United States," has assumed extraordinary powers over German and Italian Nationals as well as over Japanese.

dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.

"I want to make it clear," Mr. Biddle said, "that the arrests have not been and are not being extended to include German, Italian or Japanese newspaper men who have been engaged in

Berlin Will Swap Reporters

U. S. Charge d'Affaires Says Ours Will Be Freed When Theirs Are Released Here.

DEC 12 1941

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The State Department was informed today by the American charge d'affaires in Berlin that the German propaganda ministry says American correspondents in custody there are safe and well and will be released when German correspondents in this country are set free.

The department issued the following statement:

"The State Department has received a telegram from the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, dated December 11, stating that a report which the embassy has just received quotes an official of the Propaganda Ministry as stating that American correspondents are safe and well in a villa at Wannsee under custody and that they will be released as soon as the news of the release of German correspondents in the United States is received."

Wannsee is a residential suburb of Berlin, with a bathing beach on a lake of the same name which is one of the most popular summer playgrounds of the Nazi capital.

Attorney-General Biddle had formally announced earlier that a small number of newspaper men were included among German, Italian and Japanese aliens arrested by the FBI in the last few days.

These newspaper men, he said, are being held in detention in a hotel and "are being accorded every consideration and courtesy to which their semi-official status entitles them."

He added that these Axis newspaper men had not been taken into custody because they were newspaper men or because of their legitimate press activity but because they also were engaged in activity regarded as legitimate press activity.

Mr. Biddle did not name the newspaper men or the cities in which they are being held. It was said in other quarters, however, that six were detained in New York and one here.

A. P. Chief Taken From Home.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—An Argentine Press report from Berlin today said Louis P. Lochner, veteran chief of the Associated Press Bureau in the German capital, had been escorted from his home by police and that his present whereabouts was unknown.

Mr. Lochner's family reported that the German officers called and courteously invited him to accompany them.

A dispatch from Rome said the American newspapermen had been denied all telegraphic and telephonic communications.

U. S. Embassy Guarded.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Argentine press dispatches from Rome said that Italian troops were stationed today near the United States embassy along with a strengthened police guard. The soldiers were posted inconspicuously a block or two away and were fewer than on a previous occasion, last summer when several hundred blocked off the streets leading to the embassy.

No demonstrations or disturbances were reported.

Embassy Swap Planned.

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Arrangements probably will be made shortly for a special train to take the staff of the United States embassy in Rome to Lisbon to be exchanged for the staff of the Italian embassy in Washington, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today in a Rome dispatch.

It said about 200 Americans would be permitted to travel by this train, including 51 members of the embassy staff, 80 or 90 members of their families, ten Catholic priests and nine newspaper correspondents.

At a press conference in Rome, the spokesman said, American correspondents were deprived of rights to telephone and telegraph on Wednesday and that today they were barred from press conferences and later placed under police surveillance.

The spokesman said the treatment inflicted on some Italian correspondents in the United States was contrary to custom since it was generally considered that accredited correspondents should receive the same treatment as diplomats. He said measures taken in the United States made it necessary that similar measures be taken in Italy.

means, time and route of departure of the diplomatic mission.

The legation staff at Budapest is composed of Howard K. Travers, of Central Valley, N. Y., first secretary; William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kan., second secretary; Milton C. Rewinkel, of Columbus, Neb., and Minneapolis, third secretary; and vice-Consuls Outerbridge Horsey of New York City, and Ernest V. Polutnik, of Cokedale, Mont. Capt. Richard C. Partridge is the American military attache.

Hungary maintains a legation here and consulates in New York City, Cleveland and Chicago.

The two countries are expected to exchange their representatives, probably at the same time there is an exchange of American, German and Italian diplomatic officials.

MAY BREAK WITH U. S.

Hungary Reported Handing Envoys Their Passports.

Berne, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Budapest radio said tonight that the Hungarian Premier had ordered their passports handed to American diplomatic representatives in Hungary, at the same time recalling the Hungarian Minister to Washington.

The radio quoted the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency as saying that these steps were taken in agreement with Germany, Italy and Japan under the three-Power Axis pact in which Hungary is a protocol member.

HUNGARY CUTS DIPLOMATIC TIES FOR 'SOLIDARITY'

DEC 12 1941

Informs American Minister Move Not Necessarily Leading to War Notice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight that the Hungarian prime minister had informed Herbert Claiborne Pell, the American minister at Budapest, the Hungary had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States.

In Solidarity Plan

The action was taken, the State Department was informed, "in view of the solidarity of central European states" which the prime minister compared with the solidarity of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The prime minister added that the move was not taken with the intention of declaring war on the United States.

The prime minister told Pell he would have to consult with the German foreign office concerning the

a prerequisite of peace was liquidation of the "Hitler criminals."

"The Hitler gang dreams of peace with us," Zaslavsky said, "because the whole of Germany longs for a cessation of the war, foreseeing catastrophe. Hitler promised the Germans victory and deceived them. Now he promises peace, and he also is deceiving them."

Peace with Germany, this writer said, will come only after the German people banish Hitler and his followers, and added: "But this peace will be only by agreement with Great Britain and the United States."

Meanwhile, Walter Thurston, United States charge d'affaires, informed the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, S. A. Lozovsky, that the United States was at war with Japan. The formal message from Washington was received by Thurston at 1.30 A. M. today, although it was sent Tuesday.

[This dispatch was filed before the United States was at war with Germany and Italy.]

Canadian Premier Sees Axis War Declaration As Untying U. S. Hands

Ottawa, Dec. 11 (AP)—The declaration of war by Germany and Italy against

German Peace Feelers Are Spurned By Soviet

Russians Assert Armistice Will Only Be Signed By Joint Agreement With U. S. And Great Britain

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, Dec. 11—A Russian peace with Germany would be made only by joint agreement with Britain and the United States, Soviet officials declared tonight in announcing that Germany had put out peace feelers to the Soviet Union.

The official Communist newspaper *Pravda* said of the situation: "The Hitler gang is ready any day to sign a peace with Russia if only our Government would talk with them."

David Zaslavsky, *Pravda's* chief editorial writer, said, however, that the United States will rid the United States "of the handicaps of indefinite suspense," Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said in a statement today.

"It removes the remaining restrictions on cooperation with Britain and other nations of the commonwealth as well as with Russia and China and the other allied powers," said King.

"Nothing has so greatly impeded the action of the United States in its own defense and in the defense of freedom in other parts of the world as the inability of the administration, for one reason or another, to take the initiative when and where the situation seemed to demand it.

"That terrible handicap Germany and Italy have at least removed.

"While now the United States is at war with enemy nations on either side of the continent, her real freedom and security is greater today than it has been at any time since the union of the Axis powers."

SOVIET STAND IN WAR CHEERS U. S. OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The declaration of Soviet officials that Russia would never make peace with Germany except by joint agreement with the United States and Britain cheered this Capital though there was no immediate comment from the State Department or White House.

Among members of Congress there had been indications of some uneasiness over the long hours of silence in Kuibyshev after the Japanese attack on the United States.

However, no such feeling had been evidenced at the State Department and only a few hours before the Soviet declaration Secretary of State Hull asserted the United States had "No doubt that the government and people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will do their full part in standing side by side with all liberty loving people against the common menace."

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MEETS LITVINOFF

Hull issued this reassuring statement shortly before a conference with Maxim Litvinoff, the newly-arrived Russian ambassador, which was described as for the purpose of a general exchange of information.

After this meeting, Litvinoff declared to reporters that Russia and the United States have "common cause and a common fight" but, despite a barrage of questions on that point, gave no hint of what course the Soviets would adopt with respect to the war in the Pacific.

He disclosed, however, that he had seen President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins, the President's close friend and adviser, earlier in the day and said he expected to see Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, soon, adding that the latter visit would be only a courtesy call on a diplomatic colleague.

ABOUT JAPAN

As for his talk with Hull, Litvinoff said, "We understand each other." He added:

"Today you have declared war on Germany and Italy and they are the great enemy."

In response to one specific question as to Russia's attitude toward Japan, Litvinoff replied:

"Japan has taken no action against Russia, and Russia has taken none against Japan."

DEC 12 1941

Admiral Leahy Calls On Petain And Darlan

French Circles Say Vichy Appears Decided For Moment On Policy Of Neutrality

Vichy, Dec. 11 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, was received by Marshal Petain, chief of state, and Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan for a twenty-minute interview today shortly after word was received of the German-Italian declaration of war on the United States.

Well-informed French circles said it appeared that the Vichy Government had decided for the moment on neutrality although it had not yet had time to complete a study of the Hitler and Mussolini speeches.

After the interview with Petain and Darlan, Admiral Leahy returned to the embassy, where he worked for more than an hour on a report to the State Department.

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Dec. 11 (AP)—Congress tonight declared war on Germany and Italy.

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CUBA TO DECLARE WAR ON THE AXIS

DEC 12 1941

Costa Rica Also to Line Up Against Reich and Italy.

Havana, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—President Fulgencio Batista asked Congress for an immediate declaration of war on Germany and Italy today and called it into extraordinary session at 7 P. M.

Cuba is already the ally of the United States against Japan.

San Jose, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—It was officially announced today that Costa Rica will declare war against Germany and Italy within a few hours. War has already been declared against Japan.

La Paz, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Bolivian Government today expressed solidarity with the American nations which have declared war against Japan and offered collaboration without actually declaring war.

The CBS correspondent at La Paz reported today that the Bolivian Government is expected to freeze the funds of all Axis nationals. Last night it blocked off Japanese funds.

Bolivian mines, railroads, airports, communications and oil wells have been put under armed guards to prevent sabotage, and all Axis residents are under strict surveillance, it was added.

Collaboration Pace Stepped Up By Latin-American Nations

U. S. Neighbors Act To Cut Japan Off From Partners In Europe—Mexico Breaks With Axis

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 11—Latin America was linking defenses and joining the hostilities tonight to throw an impassable bar from pole to pole and split the newest Axis aggressor in the Orient from her accomplices in Europe.

The pace of hemispheric collaboration, already stepped up since the Japanese attack on the United States last Sunday, quickened when the whole of the Axis entered the world conflict today.

Brazil Reaffirms Solidarity

Brazil reaffirmed its solidarity with the United States and the rest of the Americas, declaring in a Foreign Ministry statement:

"The Brazilian Ambassador to the United States is authorized by the President of the Republic to reaffirm to the North American Government the attitude of Brazil in view of the declaration of war by Germany and Italy."

The same Brazilian sentiment had been expressed with reference to Japan, but the new statement had not been expected before tomorrow.

Declarations of war against Germany and Italy were made promptly by Costa Rica, first of all the Americas to declare war on Japan last Sunday, and by the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Mexico broke relations abruptly with Germany and Italy just as it had with Japan.

Axis Funds Frozen

Mexico already had frozen Axis funds.

The Axis' last regular transit link with the Western Hemisphere was choked off when Standard Oil stopped the trickle of gasoline to Lati, the Italian transatlantic air line.

It was considered likely that Lati's four planes in Brazil might try to make a break for home with the little fuel they have left.

The United States Embassy instructed United States businessmen in Brazil to discharge all German-born employes.

Latest Developments

Elsewhere, there were these developments:

Chile—Ratified Pan-American accords. Government expected to ask emergency economic powers and to grant dollars only to importers of necessities.

Uruguay—Extraordinary session of Senate called to ratify acceptance of $7,000,000 United States loan for arms purchases.

Bolivia—Pledged solidarity with United States, troops guard mines.

El Salvador—Froze Axis funds, sent 300 more workmen to Panama Canal defenses.

Colombia—Planned declaration of solidarity tomorrow, froze Axis funds.

Peru—President expressed nation's desire to collaborate with United States for defense.

Nicaragua—Expected to declare war on Germany and Italy, already has against Japan.

Guatemala—Students called for war on Axis, as already has been declared against Japan.

Argentina—Planning to consider United States non-belligerent, all Argentine political leaders telegraphed pledge of solidarity to United States Congress.

Panama closed schools indefinitely, started registering all citizens for service in any capacity, and authorized United States troops to take over strategic areas for canal defense.

WILL STAND BY SAYS CHURCHILL

DEC 12 1941

Declares That U. S. And Great Britain Would Rather Perish Than be Conquered

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—With five simple words—"we are all in this"—Winston Churchill proclaimed today Britain's proud determination to stand at the side of the United States and maintain at any and every cost the mighty barricade now thrust up across the world against the Axis marauders of Europe and Asia.

Speaking before Germany and Italy had declared war upon the United States, but in consciousness of the imminence of that last step, he told the Parliament:

"Our foes are bound by their ambitions and their crimes to seek implacably the destruction of the English-speaking world and all it stands for. It is the supreme barrier for all their kind.

"If this should be their resolve we are prepared to meet it. If they should declare themselves resolved to compass the destruction of the English-speaking world, I know I speak for the United States as well as for the British Empire when I say we would rather perish than be conquered.

"On that basis, and putting in at the worst, there are quite a lot of us to be killed."

Britain, America, Not Alone

And, he pointed out, Britain and America were not alone, for the Chinese, the Dutch and the republics of the new world were standing up to be counted, and Russia was now driving the Germans back through the chill wastes of the Soviet Union and sealing "one of the outstanding blunders of history."

Summing up the greatest division of nations since the world began, he declared:

"Not only the British Empire now, but the United States are fighting for life. Russia is fighting for life. China is fighting for life. Behind these four great combatants and communities are ranged all the spirit and hope of all the conquered countries in Europe, prostrate under the cruel domination of the foe.

"I said the other day that four-fifths of the human race were on our side.

"It may well be an understatement. Just handfuls and cliques of wicked men and their military or party organizations have been able to bring these hideous evils upon mankind.

"It would indeed bring shame upon our generation if we did not teach them a lesson which will not be forgotten in the records of a thousand years."

Effect on Morale

The political and military advantages of the complete British-American alliance now joined was seen here tonight, after Mr. Churchill's speech and the final action of the American Congress, as immeasurable both in morale and in weapons.

Many quarters predicted that the morale of the German and Italian peoples would suffer tremendously with realization that the full might of America was now arrayed against them.

Reflection brought confidence that the war in the Pacific, far from shutting off the flow of U. S. aid to Britain and Russia, would mean that the full productive power of the United States would now be devoted to equipping all who fight the Axis.

Only guarded comment was made as to what in some quarters was called the one remaining "anomaly"—the peaceful status between Russia and Japan.

Perhaps expressive of the general attitude was an editorial in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard emphasizing that "only Moscow can decide" as to "how much would Russia's engagement in the east interfere with her battle against the chief enemy of mankind . . . our chief hopes of victory in future must hang on Russia's power of counter-offensive."

Good and Bad News

Reviewing before parliament the course of a struggle that now convulses almost the whole of the habitable globe, Prime Minister Churchill found as always news that was good and news that was bad.

Aside from Russia—where he said Hitler's disaster would "constitute an event of cardinal importance in the final decision of the war" and where the German armies already had suffered "a bloody loss almost unequalled in history"—he reported victory for the first phase of the British offensive in North Africa.

True, he said, not all had gone as had been wished, but nevertheless "I am bound to say it seems very probable" that it would do so.

British mastery was attained in the first phase despite tank losses heavier than had been expected, he went on, and British air strength remains superior for the last phase despite the "most extravagant" aerial reinforces brought in by the Germans from the Russian and other fronts.

Shift in Africa

He disclosed incidentaly that the Libyan field commander, General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, had been succeeded, because he was suffering serious overstrain, by Major General Neil Methuen Ritchie.

Turning to broader theaters, the prime minister promised that Britain would keep her pledges of heavy material aid to Russia, but at the same time must recognize that for the next few months at any rate "the volume of American supplies reaching Britain and the degree of help given us by the U. S. Navy will be reduced."

"The gap must be filled," he added, "and only our efforts will fill it.

As to the Pacific, he said that the sudden Japanese assault had brought "very serious injuries" to American and British naval power, recalling especially the sinking on Wednesday of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse. Both, he said, were sunk by bombers and torpedo aircraft, and there was no reason to suppose that any new weapon or explosive was used.

"The naval power of Britain and the United States was very greatly superior and is still largely superior to the combined forces of the three Axis powers," he went on, "but no one can underrate the gravity of the loss which has been inflicted in Malay and Hawaii, or the power of the new antagonist which has fallen upon us or the length of time it will take to create, marshal and mount the great forces in the Far East which will be necessary to achieve absolute victory."

CHURCHILL SEES HEAVIER LOSSES BEFORE VICTORY

DEC 12 1941

He Expects U. S. Reverses in East to Reduce Aid to Britain.

BUT HOLDS US SURE TO WIN

Prime Minister Calls Campaign in Soviet Russia Nazi Blunder.

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London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill spoke gravely today of United States and British naval losses in the Pacific and the Far East, declared that Adolf Hitler committed a colossal blunder in attacking Soviet Russia and predicted utlimate British victory in North Africa despite unexpected reverses.

Mr. Churchill told Parliament "our foes are bound by their ambitions and their crimes to seek implacably the destruction of the English-speaking world and all it stands for."

"It is the supreme barrier for all their kind," he said. "If this should be their resolve we are prepared to meet it. If they should declare themselves resolved to compass the destruction of the English-speaking world, I know I speak for the United States as well as for the British Empire when I say we would rather perish than be conquered.

"On that basis, and putting it at the worst, there are quite a lot of us to be killed."

Sees U. S. Fighting for Life.

"Not only the British Empire now, but the United States is fighting for life. Russia is fighting for life, China is fighting for life. Behind these four great combatant communities are ranged all the spirit and hope of all conquered countries in Europe—prostrate under the cruel domination of the foe."

And then, in a ringing peroration, Mr. Churchill closed:

"Just handfuls and cliques of wicked men and their military or party organizations have been able to bring these hideous evils on mankind.

"It would indeed bring shame upon our generation if we did not teach them a lesson which will not be forgotten in the records of a thousand years."

"It may well be," he declared in a sweeping review of the broadened war, "that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment, but we shall defend ourselves everywhere with the utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and Netherlands Navy.

"No one can underrate the gravity of losses inflicted on the United States nor underrate the length of time it will take to marshal the great forces necessary in the Far East for absolute victory."

Speaking seriously and appearing tired, Churchill nevertheless declared confidently that the naval might of Britain and the United States was very greatly superior and still is largely superior to the combined forces of

the three Axis Powers.

He said bluntly that because of American naval losses Britain must expect that United States naval aid in the Atlantic and the volume of American supplies for Britain to be reduced, but added:

"I cannot doubt now that the 130,000,000 people of the United States have bound themselves to this war and once they get settled down to it . . . that the flow of munitions and aid of every kind will vastly exceed anything that could have been expected up to the present."

Of the sinking of Great Britain's battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse by Japanese air attack off Malaya, the Prime Minister said he understood that they were without support of their own land-based fighter planes because of an attack which had been made on the airdromes.

He told the House of Commons that the ships were sunk by Japanese aerial torpedoes.

Called Thoroughly Sound.

In my whole experience I do not remember any naval blow so heavy or so painful as the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse on Monday last," Mr. Churchill stated. "These two fast, powerful ships constituted an essential feature in our plans for meeting the new Japanese danger as it loomed up against us in the last ten months.

"In moving to attack Japanese transports and landing craft where they were disembarking invaders of Siam and Malaya on the Kra Isthmus or thereabouts, Admiral Philipps was undertaking a thoroughly sound, well-considered offensive operation, not indeed free from risk, but not different in principle from any similar operation we have repeatedly carried out in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

"Both ships were sunk by repeated air attacks by bombers and torpedo aircraft. These attacks were delivered with skill and determination. There were two high-level attacks, both of which scored hits, and three waves of torpedo aircraft of nine in each wave which struck each of our ships with several torpedoes.

"There is no reason to suppose any new weapon or explosives were employed, or any bombs or torpedoes of exceptional size.

"Continued waves of attack achieved their purpose and both ships capsized and sank, having destroyed seven of the attacking aircraft. Escorting destroyers came immediately to the rescue and have now arrived at Singapore crowded with survivors. There is reason to believe the loss of life has been less heavy than was first feared, but I regret Admiral Sir Tom Phillips is among those reported missing. . . .

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Hails Anglo-U. S. Navy Supreme.

"Naturally I should not be prepared to discuss the resulting situation in the Far East and in the Pacific or measures which must be taken to restore it," Mr. Churchill went on to say. "It may well be that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment, but we shall defend ourselves everywhere with the utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and the Netherlands Navy.

"The naval power of Britain and the United States was very greatly superior and is still largely superior to the combined forces of the three Axis Powers, but no one can underrate the gravity of the loss which has been inflicted in Malay and Hawaii, or the power of the new antagonist which has fallen upon us, or the length of time it will take to create, marshal and mount great forces in the Far East which will be necessary to achieve absolute victory.

"We have a very hard period to go through and a new surge and impulse will be required and will be forthcoming from every one."

Praises Chinese.

Turning to China, Mr. Churchill declared:

"Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has sent me a message announcing his decision to declare war against Japan and also against Japan's partners in guilt, Germany and Italy. He has further assured me the whole of the resources of China are at the disposal of Great Britain and the United States. The Chinese cause is henceforth our cause. The country which has faced Japanese assault for over four years with undoubted courage is indeed a worthy ally, and it is allies that from now on we will go forward together to victory—not over Japan alone but over the Axis and all its works.

"The Japanese onslaught has brought upon the United States and Britain very serious injuries to our naval power."

Mr. Churchill described the British campaign in Libya as the only place the British could open a field of fighting that would aid Russia.

He said Hitler had made one of the outstanding blunders of history in attacking Russia, pictured the Germans as in retreat on the Russian front after suffering enormous losses and said Britain was now bent on annihilation of retreating German forces in Libya with good prospects of success.

He also announced that Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, commander of the British Eighth Army in Libya, had been succeeded by Major-Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie, a much younger man.

He said that Gen. Cunningham, who is 54 years old, was reported to be suffering from serious overstrain and was granted general sick leave.

Gen. Ritchie, 44, has been an officer in India, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill declared that first predictions of quick triumph for the British in the Libyan campaign were an expression of unduly favorable views.

"The Libyan offensive did not take the course its authors expected," he said, "although it will reach the end at which they aimed"—destruction of the Axis Armies.

"Although the Libyan battle is not yet finished I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that for good or ill it is Gen. Auchinleck's battle," he said, referring to Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of British Middle Eastern forces.

Admitting that British losses in tanks "are a good deal heavier than we expected in Libya," the Prime Minister said that the German Army was stubborn and "in every way worthy of the tomb prepared for it."

"My confidence in Auchinleck has grown continuously. In Auchinleck as with Wavell, we have a military figure of the first order," he added.

He said that Great Britain's successes in Africa were made possible by air superiority which has been maintained in spite of extravagant air re-enforcements by the Germans, including planes from the Russian front.

"Enemy On Defensive"

"Prolongation of the Libyan battle may not be without its compensation to us," he said. "From the point of view of drawing weight from the Russian front continuance of fighting is not to be regarded as an evil."

The Prime Minister added that "the enemy, stripped largely of armor, is now retreating to defensive positions west of Tobruk" and "substantial re-inforcements available to us are close at hand."

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"On the 18th of November General Auchinleck sent out to destroy the entire armed forces of the Germans and Italians in Cirenaica," he asserted. "Now, on the 11th of December, I am bound to say it seems very probable he will do so."

Atlantic Losses Slashed

He said that "in the battle of the Atlantic, Britain's net losses of mercantile marine have been reduced to a good deal less than one fifth of those of the four months ended in June—a tremendous figure."

"The month of November and the first ten days of December fully maintained the great recovery of the previous four months," he continued.

In the section of his war review on the African fighting he said: "The first phase of the Libyan battle is now over. The enemy has been driven out of all positions that bar our western advance except four pockets at Bardia and Halfaya, which are hopelessly cut off."

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"Axis Has Paid Price Of Valor"

The Axis, he said, has "paid the price of his valor, and the second phase may gather more easily than the first."

Turning to the Russian campaign, Churchill said:

"We can already see, after six months of fighting in Russia, that Hitler made one of the outstanding blunders of history, and the results so far realized constitute events of cardinal importance in the final decision of the war."

Only by the Libyan campaign, he said, could the British have brought a second front into action to help Russia under conditons costly to the Axis and favorable to Britain.

"Foe In Wide Retreat"

"In Russia, the Germans have everywhere been brought to a standstill. On a large portion of the front they are in retreat. Their losses are enormous."

He said Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Britain's Far Eastern naval commander, was reported missing in the sinking of the Prince of Wales.

He said there was reason to believe the loss of life on the Prince of Wales and the Repulse had been less heavy than at first feared, and declared, "Seven of the aircraft which attacked the two ships were destroyed."

Had Sent Reinforcements

He declared that seven of the aircraft which attacked the two ships were destroyed.

He said he could not discuss the situation resulting from the British and American losses or the measures that should be taken to meet it.

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"It may well be that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment but we shall defend oprselves everywhere with utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and Netherlands Navy," he said.

"No one can under-rate the gravity of losses inflicted on the United States nor under-rate the length of time it will take to marshal the great forces necessary in the Far East for absolute victory.

"We must expect the volume of American supply reaching Britain and the degree of help from the United States Navy to be reduced. The gap must be filled and only our own efforts will fill it.

"I cannot doubt now that the 130,000,000 million people of the United States have bound themselves to this war, and, once they get settled down to it and bend themselves to it as their main purpose in life, that the flow of munitions and aid of every kind will vastly exceed anything that could have been expected up to the present."

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Text of Churchill's Speech

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the House of Commons today:

A great many things of far-reaching and fundamental importance have happened in the last few weeks.

Most of them have happened in the last few days, and I think it opportune to give the House the best account I can of where we stand and where we are.

I will begin with the battle of Libya.

A lot of people in easy positions have been very much down on the military spokesman at Cairo. They accuse him of having taken unduly favorable views of our positions at different dates.

I am not going to apologize for the military spokesman at Cairo. I have read every day the statement he has made and I have also read reports which have come continually from the front.

I think the military spokesman in Cairo has been pretty well justified in what he has said, having regard to how things stood or seemed to stand at each moment when he said it.

It is a difficult thing to have a military spokesman at all. It would be much more convenient for a military commander to remain quite silent, but then it is said "Are we going to know nothing of what is going on? Is it all to be kept to a small secret circle? Is nothing to be told to the public, to the empire and to the army?

There is a very great army in the Middle East and only a small part of it is able to fight in this battle in Libya, but all are watching with very great interest what occurs.

I don't think you could go on the basis of fighting for three weeks or a month with no information being given by our side except in very guarded communiques and only stories coming from the enemy, who aren't always entirely truthful in their accounts.

Therefore I am in favor of the military spokesman in Cairo and I think he has discharged an extremely difficult task wisely and well.

Also, if anybody based their hopes on what he said, that man would find today he has not been misled.

There might be ups and downs; there might be disappointments; there would certainly be the ebb and flow of battle; but in the main, views founded on the daily output of the military spokesman would be found thoroughly in accord with where we are at present.

It must be remembered here at Westminster and in Fleet Street that it has been sought to establish the rule that nothing must be said about the war that is not altogether discouraging.

Although I must admit the British public seem to like their food cooked that way, a military spokesman addressing a large army might do more harm than good if he always put things at their worst and never allowed buoyancy, hope, confidence and resolve to infect his declarations.

There ought to be fair recognition of the difficulties to a task of that kind and this defense I have made also applies to the admirable official communiques which have been issued by General Auchinleck's headquarters and which have given a very informing and effective picture of the confused struggle which has been proceeding.

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Battle Took Unexpected Course

The Libyan offensive did not take the course that the authors expected—though it will reach the end at which they aimed.

Very few set piece battles that have to be prepared over a long period of time work out in the way they are planned and imagined. The unexpected intervenes at every stage, the will power of the enemy impinges itself upon the prescribed or hoped-for course of events.

Victory is traditionally elusive. Accidents happen, mistakes are made, sometimes right things turn out wrong and quite often wrong things turn out right. War is very difficult, especially to those who take part in it or are conducting it.

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On Nov. 18 Auchinleck set out to destroy the entire armed forces of the Germans and Italians in Cyrenaica. Now on Dec. 11 I am bound to say it seems very probable he will do so.

The picture that was made by the commanders beforehand was of a much more rapid battle than has actually taken place. They had the idea which I expressed to the House that the whole German armored force would be encountered by our armor at the outset of battle and that the battle would be decided one way or the other in a few hours.

This might have been the best chance for the enemy. However, the sudden surprise and success of our advance prevented any such main trial of strength between the armored forces.

At Sidi Rezegh we divided the enemy armor, throwing them into confusion. In consequence of this, detached actions took place over immense spaces of desert and the battle, although equally intense, became dispersed and protracted. It became a widespread, confused battle of high-class combatants manning mechanized transports and fighting in a barren land with the utmost vigor and determination.

The commander of the 21st German Armored Division, whom we captured, expressed himself very

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well when he said this warfare is a paradise to the tactician and a nightmare to quartermaster.

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Combat Units Are Ready

Although we have large armies in the Middle East, we have never been able to place in the desert advance infantry forces numerically equal to those the enemy had gradually accumulated on the coast. To us the foundation of everything was supply and mechanized transport and this was supplied on what would hitherto have been considered a fantastic scale. Also, we had to rely on our superiority in armor and in the air.

In this struggle everything depended on the absolutely unrelenting spirit of the offensive, not only in the generals but in the troops. That has been forthcoming and is still forthcoming.

All the troops have fought all the time in every state of fatigue and hardship with one sincere, insatiable desire to engage the enemy and destroy him if possible, tank-to-tank, man-to-man and hand-to-hand.

Behind all this process, working out at so many different points and in so many different combats, has been the persistent will power of Auchinleck. That will power might easily have subsided onto the defensive instead of to the precious initiative, which in the Libyan theater we have for the first time felt ourselves strong enough to make.

The first main crisis of battle was reached between Nov. 24-26. On the 24th Auchinleck proceeded to battle headquarters. On the 26th he decided to relieve Cunningham and appointed Major General Ritchie, a comparatively junior officer, to command of the 8th Army.

Cunningham has rendered brilliant service and was responsible for the planning and organization of the present offensive in Libya, which began with surprise and success. He since has been reported by medical authorities to be suffering from serious overstrain and was granted sick leave.

Auchinleck's Battle

Since Nov. 26, the 8th Army has been commanded with great vigor and skill by Ritchie. During nearly the whole time, Auchinleck has been at battle headquarters, and I have no hesitation in saying that for good or ill it is Auchinleck's battle.

Watching these affairs, as it is my duty to do from day to day and often from hour to hour, and seeing the seamy side of reports as they come in, I have felt my confidence in General Auchinleck grow continually, and though everything is hazardous in war, I believe we have found in him, as we have also found in General Wavell, a military figure of the first order.

The newspapers have given full and excellent accounts of the strangely interspersed fighting in which British armored corps, a New Zealand division, a South African division and an Indian division, the British 70th Division and the rest of the Tobruk garrison, including the Poles, all played an equally brilliant and active part.

At the beginning of the offensive I told the House we should, for the first time, be fighting the Germans on equal terms in modern weapons. This was quite true. Naturally there have been some unpleasant surprises and also some awkward things have happened, as might be expected. Those who fight the Germans fight a stubborn and resourceful foe, a foe in every way worthy of the doom prepared for him. Some of the German tanks carry, as we knew, a six-pounder gun which, though it, of course, can carry many fewer shots, is sometimes more effective than the gun with which our tanks are mainly armed.

Our losses in tanks were a good deal heavier than we expected and it may be that at the outset—before it was disorganized—the enemy's recovery process for damaged vehicles worked better than ours. I am not sure of it, but it may be so; they are very good at that. However, we had good superiority in numbers of armored vehicles and in the long rough and tumble we gradually attained mastery so far as the first phase of the battle was concerned.

Air Superiority Maintained

Our air force was undoubtedly superior in numbers and quality to that of the enemy, and though Germans have drawn, in most extravagant manner, reinforcements from many quarters including from the Russian front, that superiority has been more than maintained.

Greatest satisfaction is expressed by the troops and by military authorities about the way in which they have been helped and protected by action of the R. A. F.

Like other people concerned I hoped for a quick decision, but it may well be that this wearing-down battle will be found in the end to have inflicted deeper injury upon the enemy than if it had all been settled by maneuver.

In no other way but in this Libyan attack could the second front have been brought into action under conditions more costly to the enemy and more favorable to ourselves.

This will be realized when it is remembered that about half and sometimes more than half of everything—men, munitions and fuel—which the enemy sends to Africa is sunk before it gets there by our submarines, cruisers and destroyers and by activities of our air force from Libya and from Malta.

In this way, therefore, prolongation of the battle may not be without its compensations. From the point of view of drawing weight from the vast Russian front, continuance of fighting in its severity is not to be regarded as an evil.

The first phase of battle is now over, the enemy has been driven out of all positions which barred our westward advance—positions which he most laboriously fortified. Everything has been swept away except certain pockets at Bardia and Halfaya which are hopelessly cut off and will be mopped up or starved out in due course. It may definitely be said that Tobruk has been relieved.

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Reinforcements Close at Hand

The enemy, still strong but severely mauled and largely stripped of his armor, is retreating to a defensive line to the west of Tobruk fortress, and clearance of approaches to Tobruk and establishment of our air power thus far forward to the west in new airfields will enable the great supply depots of Tobruk—which have been carefully built up to furnish support for the second phase of our offensive with great economy on our lines of communication—to be brought into use.

Substantial reinforcements and fresh troops are available close at hand.

Many of the units which were most heavily engaged have been relieved. Their places were taken by others, although we have to keep numbers down strictly to the level which our vast transport facilities permit.

The enemy, who has fought with utmost stubbornness and enterprise, has paid the price of his valor and it may well be that that second phase will gather easily the fruits of the first. All danger of the Army of the Nile not being able to celebrate Christmas and New Year in Cairo has been decisively removed.

Before I leave the purely British aspect of war I must report to the House the progress of the Battle of the Atlantic. When I last spoke I said that in the four months ending with October, making allowance for new buildings but not for sea captures or United States assistance, the net loss of our mercantile marine had been reduced to a good deal less than one-fifth what it was in the four months ending in June—a tremendous saving.

As these were the very months when Hitler had boasted that strangulation of our seaboard supplies would be at its height, we were entitled to rest with some solid assurance upon that fact.

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November Also Shows Progress

The House has a right to treat the fact as of great importance because these matters of sea power and sea transport involve our lives. The month of November has now gone by, and without revealing actual figures I am glad to say it fully maintained the great recovery of the previous four months. In the first ten days of this month we also found the progress and positions had been fully maintained. These are the foundations upon which we live and carry forward our cause.

I turn to Russia. Six weeks or a month ago people were wondering whether Moscow would be taken, or Leningrad, or how soon the Germans would overrun the Caucasus and seize the oil fields of Baku. We had to consider what we could do to prepare ourselves on a long front from the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean.

Since then a striking change has become evident. The enormous power of the Russian armies and the glorious steadfastness and energy with which they resisted the savage onslaught made upon them have been maintained. On top of this has come the Russian winter and on top of that the Russian Air Force.

In Russia Hitler has everywhere been brought to a standstill. On a large portion of his front he is in retreat and the sufferings of his troops are indescribable. Their losses have been immense.

The cold and snow, the piercing wind which blows across icy spaces, the ruined towns and villages, the long line of communications assaulted by dauntless guerrilla warriors, the stubborn unyielding resistance with which Russian soldiers and the Russian people have defended every street, every house, every yard and their soil—all these facts have inflicted upon the German armies and the German nation a bloody loss almost unequaled in history of war.

Only the Beginning

But this is not the end of a ter—it is the beginning.

The Russians have regained definite superiority in the air over large parts of the front. They have great cities in which to live, their soldiers are habituated to the severities of their native climate They are inspired by a feeling of advance after long retreat—of vengeance for their monstrous injuries.

In Hitler's launching of the Nazi campaign upon Russia we can already see, after less than six months of fighting, that he made one of the outstanding blunders of history, and results so far realized constitute an event of cardinal importance in the final decision of the war.

Nevertheless, we must remember that great ammunition capacities have been lost to Russia by the German invasion, and our pledges to the Russians for heavy monthly quotas of tanks and airplanes and vital raw materials which we have made—although, as we can all see, our position has been changed in various important ways, not all in a favorable direction—faithfully and punctually will be fulfilled.

A week ago the three great spheres of Libya, the Atlantic and Russia would almost have covered the war with which we were concerned.

Since then it has taken an enormous and very grave expansion.

The Japanese government, or ruling elements in Japan, have made a cold-blooded, violent, treacherous attack on the United States and ourselves. The United States has declared war upon her assailants, and we and the Royal Netherlands government have done the same.

A large part of the Western Hemisphere, state after state, parliament after parliament, is following the United States. It is a great tribute to the respect for international law and for the independence of these less powerful countries which the United States had shown over many years, but particularly under the Presidency of Mr. Roosevelt.

Several states in Central and South America—powerful, wealthy, populous communities—are in the process of throwing in their lot with the great Republic of North America.

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Secure in Company

And it will not stop here. It seems quite certain that Japan, when she struck her treacherous and dastardly blow at the United State, counted on the active support of German Nazis and on Italian Fascists. It therefore is very likely that the United States will be faced with the open hostility of Germany, Italy and Japan. We are in all this.

Our foes are bound by their ambitions and their crimes to seek implacably the destruction of the English-speaking world and all it stands for. It is a supreme barrier for all their kind.

If this should be their resolve we are prepared to meet it. If they should declare themselves resolved to compass destruction of the English-speaking world, I know I speak for the United States as well as for the British Empire when I say we would rather perish than be conquered.

On that basis and, putting it at the worst, there are quite a lot of us to be killed.

Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has sent me a message announcing his decision to declare war against Japan and also against Japan's partners in guilt, Germany and Italy.

He has further assured me the whole of the resources of China are at the disposal of Great Britain and the United States. The Chinese cause is henceforth our cause. The country which has faced Japanese assault for more than four years with undoubted courage is, indeed, a worthy ally, and it as Allies that from now on we will go forward together to victory—not over Japan alone but over the Axis and all its works.

Admits Serious Naval Blow

The Japanese onslaught has brought upon the United States and Britain very serious injuries to our naval power.

In my whole experience I do not remember any naval blow so heavy or so painful as the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse on Monday last.

These two fast, powerful ships constituted an essential feature in our plans for meeting the new Japanese danger as it loomed up against us in the last few months.

These ships had reached the right point at the right moment and were in every respect suited to the task assigned to them.

In moving to attack Japanese transports and landing craft where they were disembarking invaders of Siam and Malaya on the Kra Isthmus or thereabouts, Admiral Phillips was undertaking a thoroughly sound, well considered offensive operation not indeed free from risk, but not different in principle from any similar operation we have repeatedly carried out in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

Both ships were sunk by repeated air attacks by bombers and torpedo aircraft. These attacks were delivered with skill and determination. There were two high-level attacks, both of which scored hits, and three waves of torpedo aircraft of nine in each wave which struck each of our ships with several torpedoes.

There is no reason to suppose any new weapon or explosives were employed, or any bombs or torpedoes of exceptional size. Continued waves of attack achieved their purpose and both ships capsized and sank, having destroyed seven of the attacking aircraft.

Escorting destroyers came immediately to the rescue and have now arrived at Singapore crowded with survivors. There is reason to believe the loss of life has been less heavy than was first feared, but I regret Admiral Sir Tom Phillips is among those reported missing.

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He is well known here at Whitehall. His long service at the Admiralty as vice-chief of the naval staff gave him many friends who mourn his loss.

Personally I regarded him as one of the ablest brains in naval service and I felt honored to have established personal friendship with him.

On his way out I was most anxious that he should see General Smuts and so an interview was arranged between that great statesman and naval officer whose long service at or near the summit of Admiralty had made him acquainted with every aspect of the war.

It is a very heavy loss we have suffered. I hope in a short time it will be possible to inform the relatives of many who have safely arrived at Singapore from both these great ships; still the loss of life has been most melancholy.

Naturally I should not be prepared to discuss the resulting situation in the Far East and in the Pacific or measures which must be taken to restore it. It may well be that we shall have to suffer considerable punishment,

but we shall defend ourselves everywhere with the utmost vigor and in close co-operation with the United States and the Netherlands Navy.

The naval power of Britain and the United States was very greatly superior and is still largely superior to the combined forces of the three Axis powers, but no one can underrate the gravity of the loss which has been inflicted in Malay and Hawaii, or the powe of the new antagonist which ha fallen upon us, or the length o time it will take to create, marshal and mount great forces in the Far East which will be necessary to achieve absolute victory.

We have a very hard period to go through and a new surge and impulse will be required and will be forthcoming from every one.

We must, as I have said, faithfully keep our engagements to Russia in regard to supplies, and at the same time we must expect, at any rate for the next few months, the volume of American supplies reaching Britain and the degree of help given by the United States Navy will be reduced. The gap must be filled and only our own efforts will fill it.

I cannot doubt, however, now that 130,000,000 people in the United States have bound themselves to this war and once they get settled down to it, bending themselves to it—as they will—as their main purpose in life, then the flow of munitions and aid of every kind will vastly exceed the basis which had ruled up to the present.

Not only the British Empire now but the United States are fighting for life. Russia is fighting for life. China is fighting for life. Behind these four great combatant communities are ranged all the spirit and hope of all conquered countries in Europe—prostrate under the cruel domination of the foe.

I said the other day that four-fifths of the human race were on our side. It may well be an understatement.

Just handfuls and cliques of wicked men and their military or party organizations have been able to bring these hideous evils upon mankind.

It would indeed bring shame upon our generation if we did not teach them a lesson which will not be forgotten in the records of a thousand years.

U. S. Bombers Batter Enemy

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Two 29,000-Ton Battleships, Cruiser And Destroyer Fall Prey To American Fliers

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP) — A series of hammering and destructive blows at Nippon's Navy were announced today as Congress took up Hitler's gage of battle and put the United States formally into the war against Germany and Italy.

Official communiques said that:

1. Army bombers sank the 29,000-ton Japanese Battleship Haruna off the northern coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

2. The American forces protecting Wake Island, tiny stepping stone halfway between Hawaii and the Philippines, repulsed four enemy attacks, and sank a light cruiser and a destroyer from the air.

3. Navy patrol planes scored bomb hits on a Japanese battleship off Luzon and, in the words of Adm. Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, left her "badly damaged."

This battleship was unnamed, but was of the Kongo class, the same class as the Haruna. There are four ships in this category. All are old battlewagons built before the last World War. They were rebuilt during the period of 1926-30 and made more formidable, however.

The Navy, in its third communique of the war, said the Japanese ship was badly damaged. It said this was the second Japanese battleship to be bombed effectively by United States forces.

No further details were given.

The Japanese Navy has four battleships of the "Kongo" class. The "Kongo" and "Hiei" were commissioned in 1912 and the "Haruna" and "Kirisima" in 1913.

All four have a standard displacement of 29,330 tons and complements of about 980 men each.

The government here has already reported the "Haruna" was bombed and sunk.

The text of the Navy Department communique follows:

"The Navy Department announced that Adm. Thomas C. Hart, United States Navy Commander-In-Chief, United States Asiatic fleet, has reported that Navy patrol planes scored bomb hits on a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class off the coast of Luzon. The ship was badly damaged. This is the second Japanese battleship to be bombed effectively by United States forces."

Navy officers emphasized that this attack was in addition to the onslaught on the Haruna, which the Army announced had been sunk by Army planes.

All four battleships of the Kongo class were re-fitted between 1928-1930, and the "Kongo" was reported to have been completely rebuilt to provide additional protection against torpedo and aircraft attack.

The "Kongo" was designed by Sir George Thurston and built by Vickers, the Great British armament firm.

Three of the "Kongo" class battleships carry eight 14-inch guns, 16 6-inch guns, eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes.

The "Hiei" carries six 14-inch guns, 16 6-inch guns, four 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, and four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. She was reported by Jame's Fighting Ships to have been turned into a training vessel.

The battleships are protected by heavy Krupp armour and torpedo protection bulkheads.

All were converted to oil burners and were reported to have facilities for three aircraft each.

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The Navy Department announced that the garrison on tiny Wake Island, about half way between Hawaii and the Philippines, had repulsed four separate enemy attacks, and in the process had sunk a light cruiser and a destroyer from the air.

"Despite the loss of part of the defending planes and the damage to material and personnel," the announcement said, "the defending garrison succeeded in sinking one light cruiser and one destroyer of the enemy forces by air action.

"A resumption of the attack and a probable landing attempt is expected. The Marine garrison is continuing to resist. The above report is based on information received up until noon, Dec. 11."

The Navy's report quickly spread excited jubilation throughout a Capital which earlier had learned that Army airmen, operating in the Philippines had sent a Japanese battleship, the 29,000-ton Haruna, to the bottom.

Secretary of War Stimson who made this announcement also said Japanese attempts to land in the Philippines were meeting determined opposition, and had been confined to the extreme northern tip of the Island of Luzon.

Although Manila dispatches told of the Japanese seizure of an airport in Eastern Luzon, they also quoted Army officials there as saying the situation was "completely in hand," that "enemy detachments that landed on the Luzon coast are being disposed of" and that "mopping up operations are proceeding."

Tokio Also Loses Destroyer to Our Navy in Attack on Island—Army Bombers Sink Japanese Battleship Off Luzon.

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.). — The sinking of the 29,000-ton Japanese battleship Haruna by army bombers off the northern coast of Luzon in the Philippines was announced today by Secretary of War Stimson.

At his press conference Mr. Stimson said that the Navy Department had confirmed the sinking, previously reported by the army as a battleship of the Haruna class.

The navy announced this afternoon that four separate attacks on Wake Island had been repulsed by defending United States forces in the last forty-eight hours and that one light cruiser and one destroyer of the Japanese forces had been sunk.

A resumption of the attacks was expected, the navy said, and an attempt at landing by the Japanese also was believed in prospect.

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U. S. Naval Communique.

The navy issued this communique:

"The marine garrison on Wake Island has been subject to four separate attacks in the last forty-eight hours by enemy aircraft and one by light naval units.

"Despite the loss of part of the defending planes, and the damage to material and personnel, the defending garrison succeeded in sinking one light cruiser and one destroyer of the enemy forces by air action.

"A resumption of the attack and a probable landing attempt is expected. The marine garrison is continuing to resist. The above report is based on information received up until noon December 11."

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Wake Attack Began Sunday.

Wake Island is one of a chain of island stepping stones to the Far East originally developed principally for trans-Pacific clipper flights.

The Japanese onslaught at Pearl Harbor last Sunday was followed quickly that same day by an attack on Wake which, according to the accounts of eyewitnesses later reaching this country, destroyed the Pan American Airways' docks, hotel and other buildings.

The story of the attack was told in San Francisco yesterday by Capt. J. H. Hamilton of the Philippine Clipper which had just landed at the tiny spot of land about midway between Honolulu and Manila, when Japanese planes

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roared in to the attack. The clipper was not crippled.

In a statement issued in San Francisco jointly by Pan American Airways and the Navy Public Relations Office, Capt. Hamilton said Wake was attacked by two squadrons of nine planes each. They bombed and machine-gunned the installations on the island and although sixteen bullets struck the Philippine Clipper it was able to continue the flight to this country.

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Determined resistance by American forces, Mr. Stimson reported at his press conference, has confined Japanese landings on Luzon to the vicinity of Aparri at the extreme northern tip of the island.

[From Manila, however, came reports that Japanese parachutists had seized an airport six miles from Iligan in eastern Luzon. Aparri is on the northern coast.]

Bomber Replacements at Hawaii.

The Secretary of War said that there were attacks by Japanese aircraft in the vicinity of Manila yesterday, particularly on the air fields of Cavite and Nichols Field. Mr. Stimson said that losses of planes in the attack on Hawaii on Sunday, though heavy, already were being replaced.

These losses can be made good and they are being made good now, the Secretary said. He reported that a flight of four-motored army bombers arrived in Hawaii during the Japanese attack.

The first of the planes was shot down, but the crews of the remaining ships, with a few moments' warning, brought their ships in at various air fields in the islands and only two planes suffered any damage.

This damage, Mr. Stimson said, was very light and would be repaired quickly.

Through Heavy Test.

"The American people have been put through a very heavy test in the last four days," he said. "When we survey the situation in cold blood and in perspective, we must realize that initial reverses are almost inevitably to be expected in a contest between a democracy and an autocratic government.

"This is particularly true when the autocratic government has been preparing and fighting for several years and its men are veterans. We must be very careful not to underestimate the ability of the Japanese esamen.

"On the other hand, all students of history know that every war has three periods. They have been designated as the period of onset, the period of drag, when the war begins to weigh on the nations involved, and the finish.

An Initial Disadvantage.

"During the first period, it is inevitable that the free government, the government that depends on the consent of its people, carried on by persuasion instead of by force, is at a distinct disadvantage.

"On the other hand, it is to be expected, and usually has been proved to be a fact, that in the later periods, when it becomes a matter of endurance, the democracies win victories and win the war.

"It is the last shots, not the first shots, that count.

"The government that depends on the consent and free will of its people has a momentum and endurance that no government that depends on the will of one man can have."

Report Not Complete.

Mr. Stimson said of the attack on Hawaii that the War Department itself as yet does not have a complete report, but said that this was no time for recriminations or accusations of blame.

"Anything like that, it seems to me, is a sign of an immature government and people," he asserted. "The present is not the moment for investigation. That will come later. The present moment is one for action and preparation."

The army, the Secretary said, was engaged in strengthening its defenses everywhere—"in Hawaii and everywhere else."

Third Communique Issued.

Mr. Stimson handed correspondents the department's third war communique, explaining that since its preparation the navy had confirmed that the Japanese battleship sunk was the Haruna. It follows:

"The Philippine theater: The Commanding General, Far Eastern Command, confirms the sinking of a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship yesterday by the American Army Air Forces, north of Luzon. This battleship is believed to be the 29,000-ton Haruna, or a vessel of the Haruna class.

"Continued attempts by strong Japanese forces to establish themselves along the northern coast of Luzon were reported. Determined resistance has confined this action to the attack in the vicinity of Aparri, at the extreme northern tip of Luzon, where the Japanese attempted to establish a beach-head yesterday. Air activity continued in the vicinity of Manila, with intermittent attacks on air fields at Cavite and Nichols Field throughout the day."

SMALL INVADING FORCE LANDS AT LEGASPI PORT

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However, "Situation Remains Unchanged Materially," American Dispatch Says—Nipponese Parachutists Make New Thrust At Ilagan

BY CLARK LEE

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Friday*, Dec. 12—The Japanese have improved their strength in Luzon, but "the situation remains unchanged materially," the United States Army stated in a communique today.

The army said it had received an unconfirmed report that a small force had landed at Legaspi, a port on the Albay Gulf, on the southeastern coast of Luzon, the main island of the Philippines.

The situation found the American defenders of the Philippines apparently having smashed every Japanese effort to set invading forces firmly ashore, save possibly for one new thrust by parachutists.

Text Of Communique

The communique, issued shortly before 8 A. M., said:

"The enemy has improved his strength in northern Luzon. However, the situation remains unchanged materially. A small force is reported to have pushed ashore at Legaspi, but hitherto the report has not been confirmed and further details are lacking."

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Manila was under air-raid alarm for an hour and forty minutes early this morning—from 3.59 to 5.30 A. M.—but no raiders were reported.

Successes Reported

The communique came at the beginning of a new day after the American defenders had had a series of successes, including the burning and sinking by army planes of a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship off the north coast of Luzon.

At Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon Island, where one of the strongest invasion attempts was made, unofficial but reliable reports last night said the Japanese were being driven back to the seacoast and the region around the port was again in American hands.

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Constabulary Acts

The one exception to the United States successes was an airport six miles from Ilagan, which was said to have been seized by aerial invaders. Units of the Philippine constabulary were organizing to quell the chutists.

At all other points, a United States Army spokesman announced shortly before the parachutists' reported descent, "the situation is completely in hand" and "mopping-up operations are proceeding" to dispose of the invaders.

The sinking of the Japanese battleship by air attack followed quickly upon yesterday's crippling of a troopship convoy of six vessels off the Luzon west coast, in which at least one of the ships was sunk.

Fired By Bombers

The warship, either the Haruna or one of her three sister ships, was set afire by United States Army bombers and sank yesterday while supporting the landing operations.

The report of the parachutists at Ilagan means that the Japanese now have tried to plant beachheads on northern Luzon, northernmost as well as chief island of the archipelago, from three sides.

They have tried to land at Aparri on the squared-off northern coast; on the west, from the China Sea at several points ranging as far south as Lingayen, only 110 miles northwest of Manila; and now, by air, on Luzon's east coast facing the open Pacific.

Ilagan, a short distance inland, is in Isabela Province, about 70 miles south of the port of Aparri.

The Lingayen incursion was the last-reported attempt by the Japanese at an invasion from the sea and a spokesman said it was weak and had been repulsed by a Philippine Army regiment.

(In Washington, however, an Army communique said "continued attempts by strong Japanese forces to establish themselves along the northern coast of Luzon were reported. Determined resistance has confined this action to the attack in the vicinity of Aparri, at the extreme northern tip of Luzon, where the Japanese attempted to establish a beach head yesterday.")

Two other battles were being waged in the islands, an internal struggle to secure the Philippines against fifth Columnists and a battle of the skies to ward off destructive enemy air raids.

Authorities in all parts of the Commonwealth rounded up suspects among whom were several followers of Benigno Ramos, instigator of the Sakdalista uprising of 1935 and for years an exile in Japan.

An extraordinary session of the Philippine National Assembly pledged the islands' loyalty to the United States and authorized all their resources and unspent Government balances to be used for the war effort.

Philippine President Manuel Quezon, a spokesman said, received a message of praise from President Roosevelt on the islands' "magnificent defense against wanton invasion." Quezon replied that "we will do our duty to the end."

President Roosevelt also sent congratulations to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, army commander in the Philippines.

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Japanese daylight air raids Wednesday on Manila, Cavite naval base, and Nichols Field airbase were reported to have inflicted heavy damage. Press reports put casualties at 30 persons killed and 300 wounded in afternoon raids by 71 enemy bombers on six objectives in this area.

Between nine and 15 Japanese bombers were said to have been shot down and four American planes lost.

Manila had its second successive quiet night, however, and there were no bombs yesterday, although Japanese planes, apparently on reconnaissance, crossed the edge of the city and caused an alarm.

Ten of the dead were said to have been aboard a merchant ship hit when the raiders laid a precise line of probably forty bombs among vessels clustered outside the Manila breakwater. A lighter inside the bay and several off the Cavite base were reported sunk.

Americans Recapture Area Near Aparri in North Part of Island.

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PARACHUTISTS WIN AIRPORT

Japanese Seize Field Close to Ilagan—Invaders Driven Toward the Seacoast.

BY RUSSELL BRINES

Manila, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Philippine Army was reported unofficially but reliably tonight to have recaptured the region around Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, and to be driving the Japanese back to the seacoast.

Japanese parachute troops were reported today to have landed at an airport six miles from Ilagan in Isabela province, eighty miles south of Aparri, and the Filipino constabulary was organizing to repel them.

As Japan threw fresh swarms of parachute troops into the battle of Luzon Island in the Philippines today, American battle forces were reported to have crushed the first waves of seaborne Japanese troops attempt-

ing to invade the island.

Japanese forces which landed on the coasts of Luzon Island are being disposed of and mopped up by United States and Philippine troops, a United States Army spokesman declared today.

The spokesman earlier today announced the repulse by Filipino soldiers of a light Japanese attack about 110 miles northwest of Manila.

"The situation is completely in hand," the spokesman said.

A United States Army bomber late yesterday attacked a Japanese battleship of the Haruna class about ten miles northeast of northern Luzon Island coast.

"The bomber scored three direct hits and two very close alongside," he said. "When the bomber left the battleship was blazing fiercely."

[Secretary of War Stimson said today that the Haruna had sunk.]

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Attack Nearer Manila.

On land, the spokesman said, there have been no major developments since yesterday with the exception of light attacks by Japanese ground troops in the vicinity of Lingayen, a port on the Gulf of Lingayen on the western coast of Luzon. A Philippine Army division stopped this thrust he said.

[Mention of Lingayen places the Japanese land forces nearer Manila on Luzon than at any time thus far. Previous action on Luzon has centered north of Vigan, about 200 miles north of Manila. However, the Japanese have been reported holding Lubang Island, fifty miles off the entrace to Manila Bay.]

United States and Filipino troops continued to battle the Japanese who landed along the 160-mile coastline between Vigan and Aparri.

Iligan, scene of the reported parachute landing, is in the province of Isabela, some seventy miles south of the port of Aparri and 180 miles northeast of Manila.

Suspects Arrested.

Throughout the Islands, authorities rushed the roundup of suspects in a drive to check fifth column activities. Several former followers of Benigno Ramos, leader of the Sakdalista uprising of 1935, were taken into custody. Ramos for years was an exile in Japan.

An air raid warden said that a special telephone line linking his office with the Nichols Air Depot had been cut and thus the Army Signal Corps had been unable to notify civil officials in time for an alarm before the start of an air attack yesterday.

A spokesman said that President Manuel Quezon received a message from President Roosevelt praising the Philippines for "magnificent defense against wanton invasion." The President also sent congratulations to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in the Philippines.

President Quezon replied to Mr. Roosevelt: "I have received your very heartening message and all I can say is to once more reiterate what I have heretofore declared—we will do our duty to the end."

The Philippine Army received reports that the Japanese had been checked at Aparri, on the northern tip of the island 250 miles from Manila.

Assembly Pledges Aid.

An extraordinary session of the National Assembly approved a resolution pledging the support and co-operation of the Filipine people of the United States for the war against Japan.

The assembly authorized President Manuel Quezon to place all resources of the country at the disposal of the United States, "for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion."

It also approved a bill making all unexpended Government balances in general and special funds available for national defense and protection of the civilian population.

Bomb Casualties Heavy.

The Cavite naval base and Manila itself counted probably heavy casualties from fierce Japanese daylight raids yesterday.

Conservative press reports said at least thirty persons were killed and 300 wounded during the afternoon raids by seventy-one planes on six major objectives in this area.

Other reports said thirty-seven were killed and forty-six in the Pasay district alone, near Nichols air depot, while ten more were killed aboard one of two merchant ships hit when the bombers laid a precise line of probably forty bombs among merchantmen clustered outside the Manila Bay breakwater.

A lighter in Manila Bay and several off Cavite were reported sunk.

Hospitals were reported crowded with wounded, mostly civilians. Some were wounded in the streets by shrapnel, presumbably from anti-aircraft shells.

Naval Base Badly Hit.

Unofficial reports said that the Cavite base was heavily smashed with bombs hitting the city where the houses are closely packed.

Fires were still burning there and the flames were visible in Manila, nine miles distant.

Varied reports said that between nine and fifteen Japanese planes were shot down and four American planes lost.

Manila had another alarm early today, from 12:30 A. M. to 1:45 A. M. (11:30 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Wednesday, New York time). But no bombings were reported. The planes, apparently Japanese on reconnaissance, flew over the edge of the city.

The capital had another alarm from 3:15 A. M. (2:15 P. M. Eastern standard time Wednesday) to 6:30 A. M. (5:30 P. M. Eastern standard time Wednesday), but passed its second bombless night.

[In Washington, the War Department said military and naval installations on Luzon were subjected to intermittent Japanese air attacks throughout the day, that on the naval base at Cavite being particularly heavy.]

Japanese bombs, besides starting huge fires at Cavite, sent up columns of smoke from Nichols Air Depot, bombed the ships outside the Manila Bay breakwater and struck near Fort William McKinley.

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The Japanese also were reported to have bombed Clark Field and Iba en route to Manila.

Radio Station Silenced.

The Cavite dock was bombed and explosives also were reported to have fallen close to the Pan American Airways base.

One Japanese plane fell on top the KZRH transmitter near Manila, cutting off a transcribed broadcast of President Roosevelt's Tuesday night speech.

Two Filipino airmen were said to have shot down a Japanese plane in Quezon City, a suburb of Manila. The pilot bailed out and was captured by police.

Two others were reported shot down over Baguio, between Manila and the northern coast, when United States airmen attacked three planes apparently returning from the raids here.

Another Japanese plane was said to have fallen on a farm in Pampanga Province. Three of its four occupants were reported killed.

Observers here said that the attackers used light bombs, probably thirty-pounders, on most objectives, with the heavier charges falling mainly on Cavite. The raiders were said to have dropped 200 heavy bombs in all.

The populace was described as amazingly calm.

Curious crowds gathered on Manila's downtown streets and the bay front, watching the attack.

The raiders flew higher than the range of anti-aircraft shells and fighters taking off to engage them apparently failed to gain sufficient altitude to fire at them.

The first group of twenty-seven planes came over at 20,000 and 25,000 feet, circled three times in perfect formation and loosed 100 bombs on military objectives.

The attack began at 12:40 P. M. and lasted twenty minutes. Smoke arose from Nichols Field.

The second wave flew over soon afterward and concentrated explosions on the merchant ships. Perhaps forty bombs fell in this attack.

The pattern of the bombing could be seen steadily approaching the Cavite naval base and within a few minutes dirt and smoke spouted from that direction. Then flames appeared, the largest apparently coming from blazing oil tanks.

Fifteen minutes later nine more bombers appeared over Cavite. Bombs from these planes brought two more smoke plumes from the Cavite section. They also bombed the merchantmen again and dropped other explosives on the edge of McKinley field.

They had hardly disappeared when the last formation of eight planes centered an assault on Savite, dropping thirty bombs.

A half dozen bombs fell amid large residences in Pasay owned by prominent Americans, but most of them had left the section after Monday night's attack on Nichols Field. The dead were said to be all Filipinos.

The raids on the bay front and Cavite were visible from the residence of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre. Some bombs fell less than a quarter of a mile from his residence.

Island Heads Given Praise by Roosevelt

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Manila, Dec. 11.—(AP)—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of United States Far Eastern forces, today received messages of commendation and encouragement from President Roosevelt.

President Quezon received the following mesage from the President:

"The overwhelming majority of all the people of the world are watching the magnificent defense against wanton invasion which is being conducted by the government and people of the Philippine Islands. I know you will all continue your splendid work. My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making.

"Continue your splendid work. May God be with you, and I send you all my affectionate good wishes."

General MacArthur received the following message:

"My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making. All of you are constantly in our thoughts. Keep up the good work. Warmest regards."

Quezon replied to Roosevelt, "I have received your very heartening message and all I can say is to once more reiterate what I have heretofore declared—we will do our duty to the end."

Manila Doing Best

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 12 (AP)—"We shall do our best."

This was the reply today of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the U. S. Far Eastern forces, to a message of congratulation from President Roosevelt.

The defender of the Philippines cabled the President:

"The Far Eastern command appreciates deeply your message. We shall do our best."

President Roosevelt's message, dispatched Thursday, said: "My personal and official congratulations on the fine stand you are making. All of you are constantly in our thoughts. Keep up the good work. Warmest regards."

Tokyo, Friday, Dec. 12 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—Japanese headquarters said today that Japanese land and sea forces had landed on the south coast of the Philippine Island of Luzon this morning.

Filipinos' First Dog-Fights

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By Russell Brines
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Manila, Dec. 11—A baptism of wartime dogfighting left Filipino pilots confident today.

They encountered Japanese attack planes which strafed Zablan Field near Manila during yesterday afternoon's raids.

Young and spirited, they sat in a downtown restaurant lingering over their breakfast after almost continuous duty since Japanese machine-gun bullets splattered Zablan, where the Filipino Air Corps was born in 1935.

"They came at us fast while our planes were on the ground," said the youthful captain, who is one of the most experienced pilots in the island's fledgling air force.

"I saw three of them. I didn't look for any more because they were trying to reach my plane. I had to work my way slowly, taking advantage of every bit of cover, as machine-gun bullets were flying all over the place. Nobody was really hurt but a few of the boys got nicked in the arm."

He said the Japanese planes flew at about fifty feet altitude, strafing the field, then climbed. The Filipino pilots followed.

Civilian reports said the captain was one of two Filipinos who shot down a Japanese plane during the dogfighting, but the captain said:

"I really don't know. When you're up there you're too busy to make sure."

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Bern, Dec. 11 (AP)—A German DNB dispatch dated Tokyo tonight reported that Japanese landing forces in the Philippines had repulsed American troops and occupied "an important key position."

The defenders were said to have retreated southward, destroying roads.

[There was no mention of this direct from Tokyo. DNB has carried severel claims of Japanese successes which Tokyo itself did not broadcast.]

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TOKYO CLAIMS BAG OF 81 U. S. PLANES

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Sinking Of Destroyer And Submarine Also Reported By Japanese

350 Americans At Guam, Including Governor, Are Declared Captured

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (Official radio received by AP—The destruction of eighty-one American planes, a submarine and a destroyer in Japanese air attacks on the Philippines and the capture of 350 Americans on the island of Guam were claimed officially tonight.

The Japanese acknowledged only five planes lost in all these operations—three missing and two which were said to have "dived headlong into enemy positions."

[Tokyo was silent about Washington's official announcements that American airmen had sunk three Japanese ships, the 29,000-ton battleship Haruna off the Philippines and a light cruiser and destroyer off Wake Island, which is between Honolulu and Guam.

[The Domei agency reported Japanese airmen attacking Wake Island had set fire to barracks and warehouses, and shot down seven United States planes in dogfights. Domei said this action Tuesday was the second raid and that Japanese troops later effected a landing. But Tokyo officially did not announce any such landing.

[Nor did Tokyo follow up with any news about what happened to Japanese troops who landed in the Philippines.]

No Losses At Guam

An army communique said no Japanese losses occurred in the occupation of Guam, where it was said that twenty-five Japanese found interned were released and that "mopping-up" operations were continuing.

American prisoners were said to include Capt. George G. McMillan, Governor in the Guam capital of Agana; the Vice-Governor and the naval station commandant.

A naval communique said that of the eighty-one planes claimed destroyed in the Philippines, forty-five were downed in dogfights.

Heavy damage to the United States naval base of Cavite, the Nichols air field in Manila [illegible] transport in Manila Bay also were claimed.

86 British Planes Claimed

The Japanese army said eighty-six British planes have been destroyed since Monday in the fighting in British Malaya. Thirty of these were reported downed in air combat, among them five United States-built Brewster Buffalo planes.

Direct bomb hits on two British gunboats along the Hongkong coast also were announced by the navy.

On the diplomatic front the Government announced that Japan, Germany and Italy had signed a pact that none would make a separate peace.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared the Axis war declarations on the United States, together with the "marvelous achievements of the imperial (Japanese) forces, unfold a bright future for the Japanese Empire, which is proceeding resolutely with the construction of a new world order."

Capital Of Guam Claimed; Wake Invaded: Japs

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Tokyo, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Japanese forces have occupied Agana, the capital of Guam, without losses to themselves, and also have landed on Wake, the Japanese reported today.

An army communique said 350 Americans, including Capt. George G. McMillin, Guam's Governor, and the island's Vice-Governor and naval station commandant, were taken prisoner.

Domei reported the landing on Wake Island.

Two Warships Claimed

A naval announcement said a United States destroyer and submarine were sunk and a transport damaged in a fierce Japanese air bombardment yesterday on Cavite and Manila Bay, in the Philippines.

The war bulletin said that at least eighty-one United States planes were destroyed in the attacks, forty-five of them in air combat, and that at hard-hit Cavite naval base an arsenal explosion touched off large fires.

Heavy damage on Nichols Field, near Manila, also was reported. The Japanese acknowledged only five planes lost—three missing and two which were said to have "dived headlong into enemy positions."

Gunboat Hits Reported

Direct hits on two British gunboats in a Japanese air attack on the Hongkong coast yesterday also were announced by the navy.

An army recapitulation of planes destroyed since Monday on the Malayan air front, a British zone of operations, listed eighty-six, including thirty shot down in the air. Of these, it said, five were United States-built Brewster Buffalo fighter planes.

[illegible]. They said 25 Japanese found interned on the island were released and the landing force was continuing "mopping up operations."

A navy communique said a 3,000-ton United States tanker was captured in the Guam attack.

It declared the Japanese, striking by sea from all sides of the island, gained their first foothold at dawn yesterday, when a naval landing party reached shore at Port Apra, on the west coast of the island, 1,500 airline miles east of Manila. The port is little more than five miles from Agana, the capital.

Domei reported a second attack on Wake Island Tuesday morning by Japanese naval planes. Barracks and warehouses were said to have been smashed and set ablaze. The news agency reported that seven United States planes were downed in a single day's dogfights in the skies over the island.

Berlin Quotes Japs As Saying Lexington Has Been Sunk

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Berlin radio today quoted the Japanese as saying the American aircraft carrier Lexington had been sunk off Hawaii.

(The report is not confirmed anywhere.

(The 33,000-ton Lexington, completed in December, 1927, at a cost of more than $45,000,000, was built to carry a maximum of 80 warplanes and a normal crew of 2,122, including flying personnel.)

Japs Claim Ten R. A. F. Planes.

Tokio, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Japanese naval planes destroyed ten British planes in a bombing and machine-gunning attack on Kuantan air field on the east coast of Malaya, Japanese naval headquarters said today.

Domei dispatches from Saigon, French Indo-China, said that tremendous damage was done to another air field on the west coast of Malaya, opposite Penang Island, in a twenty-four-hour bombing attack.

BRITISH PICK NEW FAR-EAST ADMIRAL

Layton Succeeds Tom Phillips, Still Missing From Prince Of Wales

2,300 Survivors From Two Sunken Warships Arrive At Singapore

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[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Dec. 11—The British radio tonight quoted the Chungking radio as saying additional Japanese forces have landed in central and northern Malaya, supported by heavy tanks.

A1 C YATES MCDANIEL

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Dec. 11—Rear Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton took temporary command of Britain's Far East battle fleet tonight in the place of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, who is among 595 officers and men still missing from the sinking of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse.

Missing also is the Prince of Wales commander, Capt. John Leach.

Weary and many of them wounded, some 130 officers and 2,200 men saved from the China Sea reached this British bastion after destroyers and other fleet units had worked at the rescue all last night.

Among the survivors were Fleet Captain L. H. Bell and Capt. W. G. Tennant of the Repulse.

Gives Up Plans For London Trip

Vice Admiral Layton, former commander of the China station who had been superseded by Admiral Phillips, immediately gave up plans to return to London for a new post.

Even with the survivors here, the full story of what happened off the east coast of Malaya yesterday morning when the Prince of Wales and Repulse went down under a hail of Japanese bombs and aerial torpedoes was not available.

Some members of the crews said the first Japanese bomb smashed the airplane catapult deck of the Repulse. After that, under incessant attack, gunners died in bomb blast: and others manned their stations, keeping up the firing until hope for both ships was gone.

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Planes Shot Down

Seven planes were reported officially to have been shot down.

Among the first of the rescued brought to shore were Cecil Brown, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and O'Dowd Gallagher, correspondent for the London *Daily Express*.

British planes, meanwhile, kept watch off the coast of Malaya for further Japanese transport movements, while big bombers blasted at the foothold Japanese landing forces gained in the sweltering jungle to the north.

A communique declared British defenses there were holding and that "there are no reports of further attempts to land in the Kuantan area, nor were any enemy ships seen in that direction by air reconnaissance."

Airfields Hard Hit

The war bulletin acknowledged that Japanese bombers had hit heavily at British airfields in northern Malaya and said some of these were made temporarily unservicable. Penang, off the west coast, was bombed heavily also.

A night communique declared that "in Kedah (the northernmost Malay state) British units are in contact with the enemy near the Thailand border where local patrol encounters occurred," and said in the Kuantan area where the Japanese landed yesterday morning the British are holding their original positions."

Reports from Hong Kong indicated defense forces there also were holding out firmly against Japanese attack.

The British headquarters reported that Japanese siege troops were "being trapped between impregnable forces" as large Chinese units closed in on them from the rear and left flank.

(A Netherlands East Indies communique reported that Dutch naval forces had reached Singapore, and said Australian air units based in the Indies attacked a Japanese air base on the little island of Pobra, southeast of the Philippines.)

Japs' Bombs Started Fire Aboard Repulse In First Attack

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Torpedo Planes Then Swooped Down From All Directions

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11—A survivor of the British battle cruiser Repulse declared last night that when the fleet steamed northward along the coast of Malaya, Admiral Sir Tom Phillips signaled, "We are out looking for trouble and no doubt we shall find it.

"We hope to surprise enemy transports tomorrow and expect to meet the Japanese battleship Kongo. I am sure every one will give a good account of himself."

The survivor gave this account of subsequent action:

Toward dusk a Japanese plane spotted the fleet, which consequently changed course during the night.

At 11 a.m. Wednesday action stations were sounded when eight Japanese planes were sighted at about 15,000 feet.

They dropped bombs, one of which pierced the Repulse's plane hangar and exploded in the marines' mess, starting a fire which was fought from then until the ship sank.

Tremendous Barrage.

Both the Repulse and the battleship Prince of Wales opened a tremendous anti-aircraft barrage, shooting down one plane.

Japanese torpedo planes hit the Prince of Wales, stopping one propeller and causing the ship to list. The Repulse dodged the torpedoes, and, in reply to an inquiry from the Prince of Wales, signaled:

"Have avoided 19 torpedoes till now, thanks to Providence."

Then came a second high bombing attack which scored some near hits, and a final swoop by the torpedo planes from all directions.

The Repulse was hit in the bow, then in the stern just as her guns brought down two more Japanese planes.

The big ship was settling quickly, shuddering convulsively. The captain called all hands on deck and told them to abandon ship, concluding, "and may God be with you."

Unable to Launch Boats.

The Repulse started to turn on her beam ends as the men ran down the sloping deck and leaped into the water coated with 4 inches of oil.

Unable to launch boats, the men clung to floats and bits of wreckage or drifted in lifebelts.

Meanwhile, 4 or 5 miles away, the Prince of Wales was belching great clouds of smoke amidships. She was an easy victim then, but took a long time to sink.

Slowly the battleship turned turtle, floated keel upward for a time, then gradually settled beneath the sea, leaving hundreds of heads bobbing in the water.

So great was the crush in one float that two dead men were propped upright in the center. The living, all around them, sang Tipperary.

In another float, a young midshipman, with a hole in his side big enough for a man to put a fist in, sat silently, clenching his teeth.

Some men had the skin scalded from their backs, but made no complaint.

After it was all over, our planes came over and destroyers arrived and took us on board.

Seven Jap Planes Downed Before Men Abandoned Sinking Vessels

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By [illegible]

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11 (AP).—More than 2,000 of some 3,000 men who made up the crews of the sunken battleships Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse have been rescued from the China Sea, British authorities announced today.

The full story of what happened still was not available, but crew members of the Repulse said the first Japanese bomb struck the 32-ton Repulse on its airplane catapult deck.

Gunners were knocked down and killed in the blasts on both ships, but others quickly manned their stations and continued to blaze away at the attacking waves of planes despite the ships' mortal wounds, they said.

Seven Planes Downed

At least seven Japanese planes were shot down, the survivors said, before the commanders ordered the men over the sides of the sinking ships.

The men clung to life aboard rafts, floats and lifeboats until the destroyers raced in for the rescue. One crew man said Japanese planes hung overhead during the first part of the rescue work, but did not machine-gun the struggling survivors.

Cecil Brown of the Columbia Broadcasting system, 33-year-old native of New Brighton, Pa., and O'Dowd Gallagher, of the London Daily Express were two rescued from the Repulse, on which they had embarked as correspondents.

British land forces meanwhile consolidated new lines in northern Malaya against a Japanese wedge driven across the Thailand frontier while sea and air units sought vengeance for the destruction of the gigantic leaders of Britain's Far East flotilla.

Both the 32,000-ton Repulse and the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales were the victims of bomb hits, according to the Japanese high command.

(Few British commentators accepted the declaration that aerial bombing alone was responsible, however. DNB, the official German news agency, quoted Tokio's Imperial Naval Command as saying Japanese submarines had engaged the British vessels before the planes attacked. Submarine torpedoes thus may have been rammed home while British gun crew were diverted by the planes.)

ADMIRAL MISSING.

(The BBC, in a broadcast heard by CBS, said the Commander of the Repulse, Capt. W. G. Tennant, was reported among the survivors but there was no word on Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, Commander of the British Eastern Fleet, whose flag was flown by the Prince of Wales.).

Comment of morning newspapers in London on the China Sea action ran the scale from guesses that the Japanese used human torpedo tactics in suicide dives to speculation on the possibility they had developed a super explosive.

2,330 On Repulse, Prince Of Wales Saved

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that approximately 130 officers and 2,200 men had been saved from the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

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The communique said that exact figures were not available because the injured were dispersed among several hospitals.

It gave the full complement of the Prince of Wales as about 110 officers and 1,515 men, and of the Repulse as 60 officers and 1,240 men.

This would mean a loss of 595 officers and men.

U. S. Reporter Tells Of Feeling British Warship Mortally Hit

Cecil Brown Describes Attack By Suicidal Jap Torpedo Planes On Repulse And Prince Of Wales

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 11—Aerial torpedoes fired with suicidal abandon sank the British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse, Cecil Brown, CBS correspondent and survivor of the Repulse, reported today in a 2,000-word log he jotted down during the attack.

There was no explosion on either, Brown reported, and this probably accounted for the survival of more than 2,000 or some 3,000 men on the ships sunk off the Malayan coast.

The ships went down without an explosion because of the great effectiveness of the aerial torpedo attacks, Brown said.

Terrific Power Indicated

"It is apparent," Brown cabled CBS along with his diary today, "that the best guns and crews in the world would be unable to stem a torpedo bombing attack if the attackers are sufficiently determined."

High-level bombing attacks were coordinated with torpedoing, Brown said, with about eighty planes in action.

High-level attacks came first on the Repulse, starting a fire; then two torpedoes struck the mortal blows.

The Prince of Wales was wounded first by torpedoes; then finished by high-level bombs.

Eyewitness Account

Brown wrote his eyewitness account as he watched the battle aboard the Republic, with the Prince of Wales half a mile away.

Here is a summary of his story:

Nine Japanese bombers approach the Repulse at 10,000 feet. Anti-aircraft guns scream constantly. One bomb hits the water, another hits the catapult deck, penetrating the ship and exploding below. Fires rage below.

All gun crews remain cool, wisecracking. Jap drops three bombs. Destroyers at varying distances set up full barrages.

"The Prince of Wales seems to be hit. We are twisting and snaking violently to avoid torpedoes. The Japs are coming in low one by one in single waves. They are easy to spot. The guns are deafening.

Jap Plane Falls

"The officer beside me yells, 'Here comes a tin fish!'. A Jap torpedo bomber is heading directly for us, 200 yards high. He's less than 500 yards distant. The torpedo drops, and he banks sharply, and his whole side is exposed to our guns. But instead of gliding away, he's making a graceful dip toward the water. He's hit and bursts into flames.

"Other planes are coming in low in an amazing suicide effort to sink the Repulse. Their daring is astonishing. They come so close you can make out the pilot's outline.

"Another wave of torpedo bombers is approaching. They are being met with everything we've got except our fourteen-inchers. The signal officer flashes, "We eluded all torpedoes this second attack."

Another Goes Down

We've just shot down another torpedo bomber. The Wales seems to be stopped definitely. The Japs are throwing everything recklessly against the two capital ships. There's fire aboard us. It's not out.

"The calm of the crews is amazing. The cool precision of all hands has seemed unreal and unnatural.

"Another torpedo attack. I see a torpedo drop. It's streaking for us. A watcher shouts, "Stand by for torpedo." Someone says: "This one's got us!" It felt like the ship had crashed into a well-rooted dock.

Thrown Across Deck

"It threw me four feet across the deck, but I did not fall, and I did not feel any explosion—just this very great jar.

"Almost immediately, it seemed, we began to list, and less than a minute later there was another jar of the same kind and same force, except that it was almost precisely the same spot on the starboard. That the Repulse was doomed was immediately apparent. The communications systems announced: 'Prepare to abandon ship! May God be with you!' "

Penang Heavily Bombed.

Singapore, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Penang, important port on an island off the west coast of Malaya, was heavily bombed by Japanese planes today, British headquarters announced.

Heavy Japanese air attacks have rendered unserviceable a number of northern Malaya airdromes, but the situation of the British forces in that sector is unchanged, a communique said today. It added that no further Japanese attempts to land at Kuantan, 200 miles above Singapore, had been made since the initial landing yesterday morning and that no further Japanese vessels had been seen in that area.

HONGKONG REPELS TWO NEW ATTACKS

Communique Calls Situation at Colony Stabilized.

DEC 12 1941

Hongkong, Dec. 11 (AP).—The British defenders of this crown colony have beaten off two new attacks and the situation is stabilized, a communique said late yesterday. The communique added that two boatloads of Japanese attempted to cross Tide Cove and land on the east shore.

"Both boats were sunk by machine gun fire and the remnant of the landing party was wiped out on the beach," it said.

A later communique said: "It has been a quiet night and there is nothing to report. Some shelling of Hongkong Island took place, but had only a nuisance value. Damage and casualties are insignificant."

Blackout of Tokio Area Reported Ordered

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The German radio broadcast a dispatch from Tokio today that a blackout of the Japanese capital and the district surrounding it had been ordered by Japanese military authorities.

Germans Are Said To Pilot Many of Japanese Planes

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP) — A large percentage of the Japanese planes attacking the Malayan Peninsula are piloted by Germans, the News Chronicle's Singapore correspondent reported tonight.

"Enemy plane losses from which the pilots were captured or killed establish that a large percentage of the pilots are Germans," the correspondent said.

The main British land forces have not yet engaged the Japanese who have gained a foothold north of Singapore, he added.

AUSTRALIANS BOMB JAPANESE AIR BASE

Planes Based on Netherlands Indies Raid Tobi in Palau Group Off Philippines

DEC 12 1941

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Netherlands Indies Army communiqué declared today that Australian bombers based in these islands raided a Japanese air base on the little islands of Tobi between the Celebes and the Japanese-mandated Palau Islands southeast of the Philippines.

The war bulletin said:

"One aircraft failed to return from these operations. No hostilities have taken place within Netherlands Indies territory during the last twenty-four hours."

A Netherlands Indies naval communiqué said Netherland naval forces had reached the big British base at Singapore.

Batavia had two air alarms during the day, but no enemy planes could be seen over the city and no bombs were dropped, the Netherlands Indies news agency reported. The agency said blackout restrictions were enforced strictly and two of three civilians fired on by police for using flashlights were wounded.

CHINESE HAMMER REAR OF JAPANESE HONG KONG DRIVE

DEC 12 1941

Crown Colony's Peril Is Eased by Fighting On Kwantung Front

British Bombers Pound At Enemy Footholds Gained In Sweltering Malaya Jungle

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China, Friday, Dec. 12—Chinese troops attacking all along the Kwantung front to relieve Japanese pressure on Hong Kong have inflicted 15,000 casualties on the Japs in a continuing two-day offensive, the China radio announced today.

(A United Press dispatch from Hong Kong said the Chinese are threatening to cut communication lines of the Japanese thrust against the British crown colony, and that as a result, the situation there is stabilizing.)

Heavy blows were dealt to the Japanese especially on the northern and western anchors of the battle front, the account stated.

The central sector of the front was in the Shiuchow area about 130 miles north of Canton.

Approximately 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers still are in China, and about 400 Japanese planes are based on Hainan Island 200 miles southwest of Canton, the radio said.

But Japanese troops were reported here as withdrawing from Manchuria and Hankow on the Yangtze River, possibly to reinforce operations against the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines.

A Chinese army spokesman said 30 trains bearing about a division had left Manchuria and private for-

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eign sources said Japanese troops and civilians had started to leave Hankow.

Not one of the hundred Japanese airplanes in Hankow were left in this important Japanese-occupied city which was captured in October, 1938, it was reported.

Evacuation would necessitate the withdrawal of all Japanese troops westward up to Ichang.

Some observers said it represented the all-out character of Japan's effort in Malaya and other southern territory.

(Singapore reported yesterday that the Chinese were already attacking about Canton.)

Other sources said Chinese troops would be sent south to the Burma Road.

An appeal to Russia to declare war against Japan was circulated today by the official Central News Agency and published in all Chungking newspapers.

"If she misses this opportunity Russia may rue it later," said the appeal. It expressed the conviction that Japan was using her neutrality pact with Russia in the same way that Germany used the Russian-German non-aggression pact.)

Jap Hankow Retreat Claimed

Chungking, Dec. 11 (AP)—Reports have been received here from private foreign sources that Japanese troops and civilians have started withdrawing from the inland port of Hankow, on the Yangtze river.

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Attack On Jap Rear Slated

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 10 (Delayed)—An all-out Chinese land offensive against the rear of the Japanese troops attacking Hongkong is expected shortly, Chinese circles said today, but there was no official confirmation that the movement already was under way.

(Singapore reported yesterday that the Chinese already were attacking in the Canton area.)

Burma Road Defense

Chinese leaders also are planning to dispatch Chinese troops south to the Burma road area, it was learned.

General Yang-chieh, former Ambassador to Moscow, and recognized as one of China's foremost strategists, suggested that Chinese staff officers be sent to the United States, Britain and Russia to "work hand in hand with allied forces."

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—The BBC reported tonight that bitter battles still were raging at Hongkong, with British land and naval forces replying effectively to artillery which the Japanese brought up to shell Stonecutter's Island. CBS heard the broadcast.

Sweeping Australian Measures Announced

Steps Are Taken To Draft All Available Man Power Into Armed Forces

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced sweeping emergency measures tonight to draft all available man power into the armed forces and place the entire nation on a war footing.

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Single men from 18 to 45 and married men from 18 to 35 will be required to register under the new draft laws. Veterans of the last war were being mobilized for guard and coast defense duties. The Cabinet laid plans for drastic gasoline rationing and checked fuel, coal and clothing stocks and air-raid precautions.

Women rushed to answer a call for volunteers for the auxiliary services.

AUSTRALIA MOVES TO ENLARGE ARMY

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Plans Enormous Increase of Men in All Services.

Melbourne, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—An enormous increase in the number of men to be put under arms in Australia and a curtailment of the list of reserve occupations were provided in emergency measures announced tonight by Prime Minister John Curtin to meet the grave situation in the Pacific.

Newly affected under the new orders are all single men and childless widowers between the ages of 35 and 45 years, and married men and widowers, with children, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. They will be called on to register for service to enlist when required.

Members of the Volunteer Defense Corps, largely veterans of the first world war, were being mobilized for guard and coastal duties.

Other measures under what Mr. Curtin called "the first instalment of a complete revision of the whole of the Australian economic and domestic life," included: Prohibition of flood lighting in sports arenas, halting of dog racing for the duration, gasoline rationing and delegation of powers to States to blackout or evacuate any area.

John Curtin told his compatriots today that the Australian Government is preparing a series of decrees to place the entire nation on a war footing.

The time for appeals to the people for support has passed, Curtin said, and henceforth they must accept the Government's decisions immediately and without argument as to their wisdom.

Defense Of Seaboard

The Prime Minister emphasized that Australians would be called upon to do more, man for man, than the British, because of the vast seaboard to be defended.

The Cabinet was reported checking oil, fuel, coal and clothing stocks, air-raid precautions, war factories for inland areas and woman and man power.

Women rushed to join police and other auxiliaries.

Internal transport will be reorganized to curtail gasoline, the output and consumption of non-essential goods will be restricted and trading hours reduced.

Japan and Thailand in Pact.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Japan and Thailand have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, a Tokio announcement heard by Reuters said today.

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Japanese Steamer Goes Through War Zone

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The German radio quoted a dispatch from Tokio today that the Japanese steamer Fuji Maru had passed through the war zone without incident and arrived today at Kobe with 1,609 Japanese subjects taken from the Netherlands Indies just before the outbreak of hostilities.

Action Was Expected.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A British spokesman said today that the German and Italian declarations of war upon the United States were "what we have been expecting since the Japanese attack."

Hugh Dalton, the Minister of Economic Warfare, said that the Japanese war would be "far from a walk-over" and estimated that Japan has sufficient oil to fight a major war for fourteen months.

EXPECTS U. S. TO REPAY JAPS

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Minister of Information Brendan Bracken addressed the American Chamber of Commerce today as fellow belligerents and declared that the United States would repay with compound interest Japan's blows in the Pacific.

"Let there be no mistake about it," he added. "The Japanese have gained great naval successes. But there is a great difference between striking power and staying power."

Censors Pass First Story Of Attack Upon Hawaii

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By EUGENE BURNS

Honolulu, Dec. 11 (AP)—Fifty to 100 enemy warplanes knifed at Hickam Field, Army air base, the Pearl Harbor naval base and the Kaneohe naval air base in six separate raids on Oahu Island Sunday.

Censorship was lifted partially today, permitting disclosure of more details of the Japanese surprise attack.

The first raiders flew over at 7:55 a. m. Sunday and were followed by other waves at 11:20 a. m., 11:59 a. m., 12:22 p. m., 7:15 p. m. and 9:10 p. m.

Forty-nine civilians were killed and more than 100 injured.

(In Washington the White House has announced that with Navy and Army casualties the total probably would be around 3,000, about equally divided between killed and wounded).

Martial law was declared.

Police handled the civilian situation beautifully, with only a small amount of subversive activities in evidence.

Military Gov. Walter C. Short suspended habeas corpus proceedings.

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Blackouts were instituted for an indefinite period with heavy penalties for violation.

The Japanese consul was taken into custody while he was burning records.

Dangerous areas were evacuated and schools ordered closed indefinitely.

Breaks in gas mains caused by the bombing were sealed and fires started in gasoline tanks were put out by heroic efforts.

Small craft were ordered detained in Kewalo Basin and all ships were warned they would be fired upon if they approached Oahu Island without permission.

Fires were soon under control.

Saloons were closed indefinitely.

Food selling continued but sales were confined to normal quantities and gasoline sales were limited to a one half a tankful at a time.

Restaurants remained open throughout the emergency, but any elaboration is not permitted by the censorship.

Military Courts are now functioning, with most of the cases representing blackouts violations. As a result authorities announced a "light-on penalty of $5,000 or five years at hard labor.

Civilians have responded excellently with thousands volunteering for police work, patrol work, blood donations, and guard duty.

Military officials forbade Japanese to possess firearms, short wave radio receiving sets, wireless transmitting sets, and cameras.

NAVAL CHIEFTAIN TO INVESTIGATE SUNDAY'S RAID

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Tobey Demands Probe Of 'Almost Unspeakable' Hawaii Disaster

Lucas in Fiery Reply Says President Will Punish Any Neglect; Refutes Charges

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox arrived at Honolulu this afternoon.

This was announced early tonight by the Navy Department which gave no other details. It had been known only that Knox was absent from Washington.

While all official information was lacking, the purpose of the secretary's trip apparently was to make a personal investigation of the smashing Japanese surprise raid on the naval base and other defense installations at Honolulu Sunday.

Knox was the first cabinet officer to enter the war zone.

A few hours after the department's announcement of his arrival in Hawaii, new details on the Pearl Harbor attack last Sunday were received in the United States, indicating that he may have ordered a partial lifting of the censorship there.

Admirals at Hawaii Say U.S. Will Hit Back 'Harder'

Kimmel and Bloch Praise Valor During Sunday Attack

HONOLULU, Dec. 11 (AP).—"We Americans can receive hard blows but can deliver harder ones," Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commandant of the 14th Naval District, said in a joint statement today.

"In these days when we face the task that lies ahead with calm determination and unflinching resolve it is truly great to be an American.

"Victory for us is assured.

"Never have we been so proud as when we saw Sunday's magnificant response to the call of duty by civilian employees of the government and contractor firms—whom we call ununiformed fighters—and officers and men of the Navy, Marine Corps and Army.

"Instances of valor were so great in number that they are too many to enumerate. The same sort of selfless courage was displayed then that will win this war."

(Large numbers of civilian employees re engaged on projects at Pearl Harbor naval base and at other Oahu Island Navay and Army facilities subjected to vicious attack Sunday by Japanese warplanes.)

HAWAII THRUST LAID TO PATROL

DEC 12 1941

Army Men Say Japs May Have Trailed U. S. Planes.

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A theory that the clock-work regularity of the army's dawn patrol may have contributed unwittingly to the surprise of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was advanced today by military men familiar with the Pacific outpost.

One officer recalled that while he was stationed in Hawaii, a squadron of army patrol planes would roar over his house at the same time every morning and return at the same time after sweeping a certain distance out to sea.

"You could set your watch by those flights," he recalled.

That regularity, he explained, may have been capitalized on by the Japanese when they made their daring aerial swoop on the great naval base.

"It is possible," he said, "that the Japanese sent some of their Naval Intelligence officers into Hawaii where they got jobs on the sugar plantations from which they could watch and time the dawn patrols every day.

Would Help Carriers.

"That would enable them—or any other expert observer, for that matter—to estimate pretty accurately how far the patrols extended over the sea, and with that information they could determine how close to the islands their aircraft carriers could approach to launch their attack planes without danger of being observed by the army patrols."

Those patrols were sent out from several different fields, he recalled, but they all presumably went about the same distance to sea.

If the Japanese carriers, he said, were able to evade the navy's outer patrol cordon of surface ships and aircraft—which appears to have been the case—they could then time the last lap of their dash with considerable accuracy.

The fact that the raids on Pearl Harbor and nearby Hickam Field began at 7:55 A. M., Honolulu time, might even indicate that the enemy flyers virtually followed the army's dawn patrols back to their bases.

Clouds Cloak Mountains.

Another well-informed source suggested that the raiders probably swept in from the sea at great height to make their detection difficult and then dropped swiftly into the cloudbanks which almost always cloak the mountains surrounding Pearl Harbor. When they emerged from this cloud screen they would be in a position to dive swiftly on their target. The dive probably would not take more than a few seconds, one authority said.

The question of what actually happened at Pearl Harbor still monopolized conversation among members of Congress, but the legislators resigned themselves to wait until the information was no longer valuable to the enemy and could be released.

Some of those familiar with the navy cautioned against too much pessimism and cited President Roosevelt's rejection of the "fantastic" Tokio claims that Japan had wrested Pacific naval supremacy from the United States. Too little time had elapsed, they asserted, for the main body of the fleet to get in action with any sizeable Japanese force.

"We may get some good news on that score any day now," one member said, "but, on the other hand, it may take weeks or months before the main body of the fleet will be able to get a crack at the Japanese fleet."

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Mid-Pacific Coral Isle--- That's Wake

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 11—Three tiny islands of coral surrounding an almost land-locked lagoon—an ideal landing place for seaplanes—constitute Wake Island, scene of battles between Japanese forces and defending United States Marines.

Strategically, Wake's importance is primarily as a mid-ocean base for air forces. The islands have been described by naval experts as "just the same as a home fire extinguisher, possibly never needed, but mighty important in an emergency."

Wake Island proper is largest of the trio. Roughly two miles square, it is only about fifteen feet above the water line and was used almost solely as a stopping point on transpacific plane routes until Congress appropriated funds for a navy air base there a year ago.

Third Stop West

To passengers on clipper planes it is the third stop on the westward flight, coming after Honolulu and Midway Islands. It is 2,000 miles from Honolulu, 2,700 from Manila, in the Philippines. Guam, another midocean seaplane base, is 1,300 miles away while San Francisco is 3,800 eastward.

From the air, Wake resembles a green jewel in a setting of blue because of deeply contrasting green waters of the Lagoon, the blue of the ocean and a sharp white line of waves breaking over a circular reef.

Vegetation on the islands is sparse—principally shrubs that resemble the sagebrush of Western plains.

Inhabitants now include pricipally the construction crews and personnel at the naval seaplane base, the marines defending the island against Japan and thousands of ocean birds which use Wake as a nesting place. The islands were taken over by the United States in 1899.

Canal Shipping Limited To Daylight

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[By the Associated Press]

Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 11. Shipping operations through the Panama Canal were restricted by United States Army orders today to daylight hours—6 A. M. to 6 P. M.—as a war precaution.

Blackouts were the rule at night throughout the Canal Zone—the fortified ten-mile wide strip of land through which the canal has borne freight, passenger and naval vessels since 1914.

The republic of Panama, which ceded the zone to the United States in 1903, today completed her formal declaration of war against Japan and joined in blackout precautions. More than 1,000 Axis nationals, both European and Japanese, were detained by Panama police for transfer to the Canal Zone quarantine station.

Pan American Airways announced suspension of all service between Balboa and Cristobal.

Japs In Cuba Rounded Up

Cuba's Cabinet backed a declaration of war with Japan with orders for immediate reorganization of the armed forces "to prepare them for immediate activities that the state of war demands."

Japanese nationals were ordered to register with police, and were forbidden use of the mails. Those living near the coast were given ten days to move inland.

Colombia, adjoining Panama, on the South American mainland, let it be known that if Germany or Italy declared war, a severance of Bogota's diplomatic relations with them could be expected. She broke relations with Japan on Monday.

Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico, was appointed commander-in-chief of all Mexican land, naval and aerial forces assigned to Pacific defenses by President Manuel Avila Camacho.

U. S. Cuts Off Gasoline From Italian Airline

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Standard Oil Company, under instructions of the United States embassy, today stopped supplying gasoline to Lati, the Italian trans-Atlantic air line.

It was believed this would compel Lati to suspend its service as soon as its present small stock is exhausted.

U. S. Marine Garrison Disarmed by Japs

By the Associated Press.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—United States Marine garrison at Peiping was disarmed today by Japanese troops, the German radio said.

There were no incidents and the Americans were told to remain in their barracks until further orders. The garrison, about 70 men, was under orders to leave China when the war broke.

NAZIS SHIFT CHIEF ON MOSCOW FRONT

General List Replaces Von Bock as Russians Retake 30 More Towns in Advance

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 11 (AP)—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List has replaced General Fedor von Bock as commander-in-chief of the German armies on the Moscow front where the Germans have been trying for more than two months to advance against the Soviet capital, it was announced today.

Although it was not known whether Von Bock was killed or recalled, the change was regarded as a result of the unsuccessful German offensive, and continuing Russian counter-drives said to be pressing the Nazis steadily westward.

Military dispatches said Red army tank units cleared the Germans from the Tula-Serpukhov-Moscow highway by smashing Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian's fourth Nazi tank division. Tula is 110 miles south of Moscow.

The Germans were reported being pursued southwestward, and abandoning settlement after settlement to the Russians.

Thirty more villages near Yelets in the Orel sector 200 miles south of Moscow also were retaken, the Russians said.

The new German commander before Moscow, Field Marshal List, led the successful Nazi push into the Balkans last spring.

The newspaper Izvestia jubilantly proclaimed Russian successes and said "The Soviet army must not only liberated cities and villages, but must exterminate the invaders."

But the Government and press were silent on the United States-Japanese war. Newspapers continued to print objective accounts of the fighting.

Finnish Ski Troops Push Foe Back

HELSINKI, Dec. 11 (AP) — Finnish ski troops, unchecked by severe cold, are pushing Russian forces back through the snow-plied forests of Eastern Karelia between Lake Onega and the White Sea, a Finnish communique said today.

Several Soviet detachments, some of them composed of several hundred troops, were reported wiped out northeast of Povenets, north of Lake Onega.

Von Bock Replaced in Russia

London Hears Nazi Field Marshal List Now Commands in Moscow Sector

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London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, who commanded Germany's Balkan conquests, has replaced Gen. Fedor von Bock as the German Commander in Chief on the Moscow front, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Kuibyshev said today.

Exchange Telegraph also reported that the Russians have cleared the Germans from the road linking Moscow and Tula, 100 miles south, and have routed the Fourth Tank Division of Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian's armored command.

Nazis in Retreat.

Moscow, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The destruction of two German infantry divisions in fighting which resulted in the Russian recapture of Olets and the continued retreat of German soldiers in southern Russia were announced today by the Moscow radio. The Russians said that the Germans lost 12,000 killed and wounded on the Olets battlefield, in the Orel sector, 200 miles south of Moscow.

The soldiers of Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist in the south were reported officially to be retreating and under the constant attacks of guerrilla detachments.

Pravda, Communist party organ, said that "pursuit of the enemy continues. Roads are littered with enemy dead."

The Russians declared that a guards unit operating in the Stalinogorsk direction of the front dislodged the Germans from six populated centers. A Pravda dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio said that Russian soldiers who dislodged the Germans from Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad, were "successfully pursuing the Germans, who are retreating in disorder, and have occupied fifteen villages."

Olets Sector Operations.

An announcement, issued yesterday by the Tass agency, said:

"Early in December important engagements broke out in the area of the town of Olets. The Germans concentrated considerable forces there and pushed back our troops and captured the town.

"Red Army troops of the southwestern front launched counter-attacks and in the course of four days waged fierce fighting for the town. On December 9 our troops, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Kostenko, routed the German Fascist troops and occupied Olets.

"In the fighting in the Olets area, two enemy infantry divisions have been completely smashed—the Forty-fifth Division, commanded by Gen. Materner, and the Ninety-fifth Division, commanded by Gen. Siekst von Armin. The enemy lost on the battlefield 12,000 killed and wounded.

"Our troops captured rich trophies—according to preliminary figures about ninety guns of various calibers, more than 150 minethrowers, about 200 machine guns, about 200 trucks, more than 100 motorcycles, a large quantity of ammunition and other military equipment. Gathering and counting of trophies is in progress."

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German Losses Are Placed at 4,200,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Official government sources disclosed today field reports from Russia claimed that the Germans had suffered 4,200,000 casualties.

The Government said the figures came from actual observers in the field.

The estimate includes 1,330,000 killed. The remainder represents men either wounded or missing.

30-24-13481

30-24-13481

Nazis Call Action Local.

Berlin, Dec. 11 (Official Radio received by A. P.).—The German High Command said today that the Russians had suffered heavy losses in Eastern front fighting, but still described the operations as only local actions.

TO RAISE QUESTION OF REDS' POSITION

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—D. L. Lipson, Member of Parliament, filed the following question in the House of Commons for Prime Minister Churchill to answer:

"If, following the precedent set by the U. S. S. R. when they asked this country to declare war on Finland, Rumania and Hungary, the (British) Government proposes to ask the Government of the U. S. S. R. to declare war on Japan?"

BRITISH IN LIBYA PUSHING FOE BACK

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Axis Forces Are Retreating Northwest of Old Tobruk-El Adem Desert Battlefiield

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Steady, day-long pressure by main British and African mobile columns in pushing the retreating Axis desert forces progressively northwest of the former Tobruk-El Adem battlefield in the Cirenaican desert, the British announced today.

Some enemy units which took refuge behind defenses west of El Adem and south of Tobruk were attacked; British armored units also drove off a number of German tanks which tried to break up operations west of El Adem by Indian and English forces.

These appeared to be Axis rear-guard actions.

A communique also said that Poles of the Tobruk garrison, now joined firmly with the main British forces in the vast desert battle-ground, had stormed and taken two posts in the western Tobruk defenses to which some Axis units still are clinging.

A communique reported discovery of a total of 37 abandoned German tanks.

(In London, a British military source said he believed the main movement of British forces northwest from El Adem might be the start of a big new battle of encirclement.)

British Pursue Enemy In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 11—British mobile columns are making successful attacks on Axis forces retreating westward from the El Adem area, British general headquarters announced today.

"Throughout the day our mobile forces continued successfully to attack the enemy," the communique said, adding that details have not yet been received.

British troops were reported to have driven back a number of German tanks which attempted to hold off the attacks in the El Adem area, fifteen miles south of Tobruk. Two posts on the western defenses of Tobruk itself were captured from Axis troops, the communique said.

New Encircling Move Reported Begun by British in Libya

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Enemy Is 'Definitely Retreating,' London Source Reports

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A British military source said today the British Army in Libya was beginning a big new encirclement effort against Axis forces west of Tobruk.

Polish troops on the Western Tobruk defenses were keeping up frontal pressure while British units were moving steadily northwestward, either to envelop the Germans and Italians or to compel them to speed their retreat, the spokesman said.

"The enemy is fighting a very skillful rear guard action, but he is definitely retreating," the source said.

The British said patrols operating along the coast of Libya between Tobruk and the frontier destroyed 38 tanks in workshops in addition to 27 reported captured yesterday.

British Cruiser Hit, Rome Says

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Rome, Dec. 11 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Italians said today that a British cruiser among the units bombarding Derna, Libya, yesterday was hit in an attack by Axis torpedo-carrying planes.

A communique broadcast by the Rome radio made no further mention of damage to the ship, but said the hospital at Derna was hit by the shelling from the ships and that several staff members were injured.

Damage Claimed

(A German communique said a British cruiser and destroyer were attacked and seriously damaged by German and Italian airmen off the North African coast.)

British pressure on the Axis stronghold at Salum is continuing, the Italians acknowledged today in a high

R. A. F. RAIDS REICH

British Bombers Report Hits on Tankers in Ems.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—British bombers reported hits on a tanker in the mouth of the River Ems and on a railway junction near Wilhelmshaven during daylight attacks on northwestern Germany yesterday.

An Air Ministry communique said that two airdromes in Holland also were bombed and a German supply ship hit off the Norwegian coast without any British losses.

ELEVEN IN FRANCE SHOT BY GERMANS

Executions in Port of Brest Are Announced.

Vichy, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Eleven residents of the port of Brest were shot today for possession of arms and explosives, premeditated violence against the German Army and espionage, German authorities announced in the Paris press.

Reports from the occupied zone said police made mass arrests in southern France and listed hundreds of Jews and alleged communists for concentration camps.

Most of the arrests were reported in the vicinity of Nice, Toulon, Avignon and Montpelier. In Nice 4,000 persons were questioned, 207 homes were searched and 211 persons were held under arrest.

Tobruk Veterans Feel Kindly Toward Place of Desert Siege

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Sergeant There Seven Months Says Fleas Were in Pay of Enemy and Foes Along With Stukas.

This story was written for the Associated Press by a British sergeant, Alfred P. Perry, who spent seven months in Tobruk with an anti-aircraft force before the Libyan port was relieved this week. Sergt. Perry is a former journalist who worked on several American newspapers in 1929, when he visited this country on a Walter Hines Page fellowship.

By ALFRED P. PERRY

With British Forces in Cirenaica, Dec. 11.—Tobruk relieved! It doesn't seem possible.

Seven months of bombs and boredom, dust and fleas, rumors of relief and regular disappointment, almost made us believe we were destined to grow wrinkled and gray-haired in this desolate semi-circle of desert beside the blue Mediterranean.

And, now that it's over, some of us feel a kind of twisted affection for the place we've cursed so often. We have so many memories bound up with it.

Some of the memories are pretty grim. . . .

That blazing afternoon at the end of April when the stukas first swooped on us. We sight the squadron far out at sea. Slowly they swing in and I take a height on them. The G. P. O. orders fire, comes the rattle and clang from the guns as long shells are rammed home, and then the air is torn with the crash of the salvo.

Caught by Trick.

A pause which seems like an age; then four little puffs of smoke blossom around the leading stuka. Again the guns crash out and the plane staggers and plunges sideways. Nice shooting!

Now for the next one. A sudden yell, "Plane!" cuts through the din and even as the lookout shouts his warning a woosh of falling bombs tells us what has happened—a second squadron of stukas has come in behind and is diving on us out of that blinding sun. Those of us not already on the ground are hurled flat.

We are blinded, suffocated, the breath knocked out of our bodies as the earth heaves beneath us. We claw at the ground and pray. Nothing can live in such an inferno. It is going on forever. . . .

Suddenly everything is still and, as the clouds of dust and smoke drift away we pick ourselves up, scarcely believing we are still alive. All around us are.

Wounded Look After.

And then that hospital in Tobruk town where those wounded who could move rolled beneather their beds twenty times a day while the building shook to the crash of bombs. Those who couldn't move lay in their beds and prayed.

Almost worse than the bombs as a tribulation to flesh and spirit were the desert fleas. Ours were obviously in the pay of the enemy. How we cursed them on the nights when the moon was late in rising and we hoped to snatch a couple of hours of sleep before the inevitable procession of the night bombers started.

Twenty-one alarms in one night was our record.

No wonder we looked forward to our periodic day off by the sea. Even though we had to keep an eye open for stukas and be ready to dive into caves for shelter, it was Heaven to wash ourselves and our sweaty clothes in clear sea water and lie on the sand and dream of home, beer and beauty.

And then we had quiet days when the wind howled and dust-devils swept over the desert so that one could not venture out without goggles.

But mostly our grouse was plain boredom, week after week, month after month, the same eternal desert, the same discomforts, the same raids. Even danger itself became tedious after a while.

Well, it's over now.

SERBS HOLDING POSITIONS

Fighting Seven Axis Divisions In Morava River Valley

Cairo, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Yugoslav army of 80,000 Serbs under Gen. Draja Mihailovic "continues to hold its positions" south of Belgrade despite heavy Axis pressure, the Yugoslav command announced tonight.

These Serbian troops who took to the hills after the defeat last spring were reported fighting seven Axis divisions in the Morava river valley near the towns of Kragujevac and Knazevac.

X

Athens' Hunger Deaths Put at 800 Daily

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 11—Recent reports from Greece, believed here to be reliable, said that on November 29, 30 and December 1 starvation deaths in Axis-occupied Athens numbered more than 800 each day, and that the figure since had risen

RUTH MITCHELL IN PRISON

Sister Of Late General Reported Captured By Germans

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Gen. William Mitchell, who joined the Comitaji, reckless Serb guerrilla warriors, before the German invasion of Yugoslavia, now is in a German prison camp, Robert St. John, NBC news commentator, said tonight.

St. John said a communication from Miss Mitchell had been received in this country.

DEC 12 1941

Vichy Is Reported In Naval Deal With Italy

Berne, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio reported tonight that France had agreed to transfer some warships to Italy to convoy Italian transports in the Mediterranean. This, the broadcast indicated, had been arranged at yesterday's meeting of the French Vice-Premier, Admiral Darlan, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, at Turin.

The radio, which did not give the source of its information, also said that France had given Italy the use of the port of Bizerte in Tunisia.

Commons Votes Conscription.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Government's conscription bill for all-out mobilization of Britons, including women, passed all stages in the House of Commons today and was sent to the House of Lords, where it received its formal first reading.

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San Salvador Orders Military Training

San Salvador, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The Government of El Salvador today ordered universal military training for all male citizens from 15 to 50 years.

Rubber Tire Sales Barred by Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Munitions and Supply Department today announced a freezing order on all rubber tires in Canada.

The order prohibits sale or purchase in Canada of any rubber tires. It followed by 24 hours announcement that drastic measures to conserve rubber supplies were being taken.

ARRESTED IN INDIA

Bose's Brother Accused of Contact With Japan.

New Delhi, India, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Sarat Chandra Bose was arrested in Calcutta today under the defense regulations and a communique said he had been in contact with the Japanese. His brother, the Nationalist leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, is believed to be in Rome or Berlin plotting an Indian uprising against the British.

CANADA EXPECTS TO KEEP AMERICANS

Ottawa, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Canadian officials said today that United States volunteers in Canada's fighting forces are expected to remain where they are rather than return to the United States for service.

They said that nearly 10,000 men from "south of the border" are serving in the Canadian Army, and that 10 per cent of the air crews trained and in training for the Royal Canadian Air Force are from the States.

CANADA HOPES TO SIMPLIFY ITS PRICE PROGRAM

Licensing Policy Reviewed, Some Regulations Dropped

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11 (Canadian Press)—Canadian dealers in all commodities are being granted licenses by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and a detailed explanation of this general licensing system will be issued soon, the board announced today.

DEC 12 1941

Many Must Get Licensing

Donald Gordon, chairman, said the board might find it had sufficient control of all branches of industry to enable it to discontinue the specific form of licensing which was adopted before the price ceiling policy was decided upon.

No definite decision had been made and the general licensing ruling was made because the board wished to have further time to study the facts.

Until further notice, sellers of foods, feeds, clothing and footwear who are licensed under an order of Oct. 2 are no longer required to enter on sales slips the buyer's license number and are also relieved from any obligation to see that buyers are licensed.

The Oct. 2 order provided that all dealers in these commodities should be licensed.

Today's order said that warehouse and cold storage plant operators are also relieved from recording license numbers.

Seek Simplification

The board statement said the licensing policy had been reviewed to see if simplification could be obtained.

The board emphasized that it was not abandoning licensing in principle but was seeking a simpler method of enforcement in order to relieve business of the extra work involved in original regulations, particularly that of recording license numbers on sales slips.

The temporary suspension of part of the licensing regulations does not affect special licensing requirements issued by any particular administrator or controller or by any other federal or provincial government official. For instance, the licensing requirements of the coal administrator and the hides and leather administrator remain operative, the board said.

Pending final decision on the licensing policy, regional licensing officers will continue to carry on their present duties.

WILL STAY AT VATICAN

Taylor's Secretary May Use Pope's Summer Garden.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Harold H. Tittman Jr., diplomatic secretary to Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, is expected to take quarters in the summer cottage of Pope Pius in the Vatican gardens, now that Italy and the United States are at war, Andi, Argentine news agency, reported from Rome today.

The agency said it was understood that other Americans who would retire to the Vatican for the duration of the war were the Rev. Walter Carrol, English language expert to the papal secretary of state; Cardinal Maglione and Mgr. Francis Brennan of Shenandoah, Pa., one of the judges of the ecclesiastical tribunal, the Rota.

Continued Economic Relations With U. S. Is Canada's Hope

DEC 12 1941

Ottawa, Dec. 11 (AP)—The continuance of the close economic and financial relations between Canada and the United States, with the spread of war, is looked for by Canadian officials.

Informed circles said tonight they did not look for any adjustment between the currencies of the two countries. The present premium of approximately 10 per cent. at which the United States dollar is maintained in relation to the Canadian dollar is likely to continue.

Both countries are certain to face increasingly serious problems of scarcity of certain materials, either due to restriction of imports from the Far East or to increased war production.

The hope here is, that with the machinery already set up for economic collaboration, Canada and the United States will work out arrangements to share alike the handicaps of shortages.

Thus if the available supply of an essential commodity which Canada imports from the United States is cut by 50 per cent., it is hoped the United States will not cut off exports to Canada, but merely reduce them by 50 per cent.

Responsibility for working out details of collaboration in connection with particular commodities and articles falls on the joint economic committees which now function with representatives of key departments of both governments.

DEC 12 1941

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The War Department today issued the following communiqué:

Philippine Theatre—The commanding general, Far Eastern Command, confirms the sinking of a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship yesterday by the American Army Air Forces, north of Luzon. This battleship is believed to be the 29,000-ton Haruna, or a vessel of the Haruna class.

Continued attempts by strong Japanese forces to established themselves along the northern coast of Luzon were reported. Determined resistance has confined this action to the attack in the vicinity of Aparri, at the extreme northern tip of Luzon, where the Japanese attempted to establish a beach head yesterday. Air activity continued in the vicinity of Manila, with intermittent attacks on airfields at Cavite and Nichols Field throughout the day.

An afternoon communiqué said:

Our scouting planes took to the air during a noon air raid and were reported to have kept a formation of Japanese bombers away from Manila. The enemy aircraft were reported to have been turned back and were last seen heading in a westerly direction.

There were no further developments in the situation in Northern Luzon. Enemy detachments who landed on the Lingayen coast are being disposed of and mopping up operations are in progress.

Another War Department communiqué, issued tonight, said:

Philippine Theatre — Japanese bombardment planes subjected military and naval installations to occasional bombing throughout the day. In the absence of further specific information there is reason to believe that the defense of the Island of Luzon against attempted landing operations in the north and northwest is continuing successfully.

There is no change in the military situation in other areas.

The Navy issued this communique:

The Marine garrison on Wake Island has been subject to four separate attacks in the last forty-eight hours by enemy aircraft and one by light naval units.

Despite the loss of part of the defending planes and the damage to material and personnel, the defending garrison succeeded in sinking one light cruiser and one destroyer of the enemy forces by air action.

A resumption of the attack and a probable landing attempt is expected. The Marine garrison is continuing to resist. The above report is based on information received up until noon, Dec. 11.

Another Navy communiqué, issued tonight, said:

The Navy Department announced that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. Navy Commander in Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, has reported that Navy patrol planes scored bomb hits on a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class off the coast of Luzon. The ship was badly damaged. This is the second Japanese battleship to be bombed effectively by United States forces.

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 12 (AP)—A United States Army communiqué, issued shortly before 8 A. M. today [7 P. M. Thursday, E. S. T.] said:

The enemy has improved his strength in Northern Luzon. However the situation remains unchanged materially. A small force is reported to have pushed ashore at Legaspi, but hitherto the report has not been confirmed and further details are lacking.

DEC 12 1941

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11 (AP)—A British Headquarters communiqué today said:

As announced yesterday evening H. M. S. Prince of Wales and H. M. S. Repulse were lost by enemy action yesterday morning.

Over 2,000 survivors have reached Singapore.

At least seven enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed during the attack.

There appears to be no change in the enemy's plans, and the situation of our forces in the north [of Malaya] remains the same.

Heavy scale air attacks on northern airdromes have rendered a number of them temporarily unserviceable.

There are no reports of further attempts to land in the Kuantan area, nor were any enemy ships seen in that direction by air reconnaissance during yesterday.

With the attack on the Philippine Islands reported from the General Headquarters of United States forces in Manila yesterday afternoon, it seems clear that the Japanese are dividing their main effort between Manila and Northern Luzon.

Apart from this Japanese mobile air and sea forces are probably still engaged in raiding operations in wide spaces of the Pacific.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 11 (Australian Associated Press)—A communiqué issued by the Royal Australian Air Force said:

Nothing of importance to report. Seaward reconnaissances have been carried out daily. One of our aircraft failed to return.

HONG KONG, Dec. 11 (AP)—A communiqué issued here today said:

It has been a quiet night and there is nothing to report. Some shelling of Hong Kong Island took place, but had only a nuisance value. Damage and casualties are insignificant.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

Reports have now been received from Singapore that approximately 130 officers and 2,200 ratings have been saved from H. M. S. Prince of Wales and H. M. S. Repulse.

The exact figures are not yet available owing to the fact that the injured have been dispersed among several hospitals.

The full complements were approximately: Prince of Wales, 110 officers, 1,515 ratings; Repulse, 60 officers, 1,240 ratings. Next of kin of both casualties and survivors will be informed as soon as names are available.

An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

A tanker in the mouth of the River Ems and a railway junction near Wilhelmshaven were effectively bombed during daylight attacks on Northwest Germany yesterday by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Two airdromes in Holland were also bombed.

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command yesterday bombed and hit an enemy supply ship off the Norwegian coast.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

An Air Ministry communiqué said tonight:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command again operated in daylight today. Targets attacked included a dock near Emden and an airdrome in Holland.

No aircraft are missing from these operations.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP)—British Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

Throughout the day our mobile forces continued successfully to attack the enemy, whose general trend of movement is northwest and west from El Adem.

A number of engagements took place, but owing to the wide area covered and the difficulties of communications, detailed reports have not yet been received.

Enemy troops and transport sheltering behind the defenses immediately west of El Adem were attacked by British armored units, while further to the west British and South African mobile columns pressed the enemy back all day in a northwesterly direction.

Small pockets of enemy infantry and armored cars left in the area north of Bir Hacheim are being dealt with.

In the late afternoon our armored forces attacked and drove off a number of German tanks which were endeavoring to interfere with operations being carried out west of El Adem by Sikhs, Punjabi and the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Some miles southwest of Acroma British armored units shelled a concentration of enemy motor transport, burning some and damaging others.

At Tobruk itself Polish units maintaining pressure on the enemy captured two posts on the western defenses.

Enemy air action against Tobruk yesterday was on a somewhat increased scale, but ineffective.

Further east South African troops continued to clear up the area north of righ, Capuzzo and where a few enemy stragglers were still being captured.

New Zealanders also were engaged in mopping up operations in the area immediately east of Tobruk.

In addition to twenty-seven abandoned tanks which were found between Bardia and Tobruk the day before yesterday, a further ten German tanks have now been discovered.

In the frontier area our artillery was persistently harassing enemy detachments isolated in various defended localities.

Supporting the ground forces, our Air Forces carried out continual sweeps over the whole area of operations.

Enemy concentrations and motor transport were attacked and near Acroma in particular a num-

30.24—13483

30.24-13483

ber were damaged and set on fire.

Ground troops shot down one German ME110.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

R. A. F. bomber aircraft raided objectives at Tripoli and landing grounds at Derna and El Gazala during the night of Dec. 9-10.

At Tripoli considerable damage was caused to Admiralty buildings. Many explosions occurred. A number of fires which broke out developed into a blaze which could be seen many miles from the target.

Our aircraft also machine-gunned motor transport vehicles and bombed storage buildings at Derna and El Gazala. Results of the raids could not be observed owing to unfavorable weather conditions and poor visibility.

Yesterday bad weather seriously hampered operations in Libya but in the course of fighter patrols a number of enemy aircraft were damaged.

From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing but two of the pilots are safe.

DEC 12 1941

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies Naval Command issued this communiqué by radio today:

Mining of appropriate seaways, which was begun before the war started, has now been completed.

All Netherlands merchant ships which were in the present war zones in the Far East have arrived safely in our territory.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Delayed) (Distributed by The Associated Press)—A Soviet Information Bureau announcement, issued by Tass, said today:

Early in December important engagements broke out in the area of the town of Olets.

The Germans concentrated considerable forces there and pushed back our troops and captured the town.

Red Army troops of the Southwestern Front launched counter-attacks and in the course of four days waged fierce fighting for the town. On Dec. 9 our troops, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Kostenko, routed the German Fascist troops and occupied Olets.

In the fighting in the Olets area two enemy infantry divisions have been completely smashed—the Forty-fifth Division commanded by General Materner and the Ninety-fifth Division commanded by General Siekst von Armin.

The enemy lost on the battlefield 12,000 killed and wounded.

Our troops captured rich trophies—according to preliminary figures about ninety guns of various calibers, more than 150 mine-throwers, about 200 machine-guns, about 200 trucks, more than 100 motorcycles, a large quantity of ammunition and other military equipment. Gathering and counting of trophies is in progress.

Col. Gen. Paul Ludwig von Kleist's German units are retreating on the Southern Front, constantly attacked by guerrilla detachments.

A guards unit operating in the Stalinogorsk direction of the front dislodged the Germans from six populated centers. In fighting with the enemy the unit annihilated more than 100 Nazi officers and soldiers.

MOSCOW, Friday, Dec. 12 (Distributed by The Associated Press)

—The Moscow radio broadcast the following communiqué early today:

During Dec. 11 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the Western and Southwestern Fronts our troops, waging violent battles against the enemy, have occupied a number of populated points.

Six German planes were destroyed on Dec. 10. We lost two planes.

On Dec. 10 our aviation destroyed twenty German tanks, 420 trucks with troops and supplies, forty field guns and anti-tank guns, 140 armored ammunition carts, and annihilated or dispersed about one regiment of enemy infantry.

Units operating in one of the sectors of the Kalinin front broke through enemy defenses and recaptured several villages.

A special communiqué today said:

According to preliminary incomplete figures our troops captured at Tikhvin forty-two guns, thirty-six mine-throwers, 190 machine guns, twenty-seven tanks, ten armored cars, 102 trucks, 110 automatic rifles, 2,700 rifles, 28,000 shells, 17,500 mines, 30,000 hand grenades, 210 rifle cartridges and a large quantity of other war material.

Yugoslav

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 11 (Reuter)—A royal Yugoslav command communiqué, issued tonight said:

The Yugoslav Army in the field under General Mihailovitch continues to hold its positions in the face of the enemy offensive. Axis troops, despite continued pressure on our forces, failed to force a withdrawal.

General Mihailovitch and all ranks underh is command sent greetings to King Peter on the Day of National Unity and wishes for the speedy resurrection of Yugoslavia.

DEC 12 1941

Japanese

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The following is the Navy section of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué issued today in Tokyo and heard here by Reuter:

In an intensive massed assault on Manila Bay Japanese naval aircraft yesterday shot down more than forty-five United States planes and destroyed thirty-six others on the ground in addition to sinking one destroyer and one submarine and heavily damaging a transport.

During the attack on the Cavite naval base Japanese planes exploded the arsenal, causing widespread fires. Other units roared down on Nichols Field, heavily damaging the field, hangars and other facilities.

Three Japanese plane are missing while two others drove headlong into enemy positions.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (From a German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the East heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in repulsing local counter-attacks. Aviation aided army attacks with success against columns and concentrations of armored cars, fortified positions and rear communications lines.

In North Africa there were no engagements of consequence. German war planes dispersed some concentrations of armored cars and trucks. Off the North African coast a British cruiser and torpedo boat were attacked and gravely damaged by German and Italian planes.

Finnish

VICHY, France (Reuter)—A Finnish war communiqué issued today, according to a Helsinki telegram, said:

During the occupation of the villages of Karkumaski and Poventsa, Finnish troops annihilated nearly three enemy divisions. Only the remnants of the Seventh, Seventy-first and 313th Soviet Divisions succeeded in escaping destruction by flight. The pursuit of enemy units which are hiding in the woods is continuing.

The losses of the Finnish Army during these operations were very small.

DEC 12 1941

Italian

ROME, Dec. 11 (From an Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday enemy pressure on our strongholds on the Solum front continued.

To the south and southwest of Tobruk local fighting took place, in the course of which the Thirtieth Division destroyed thirty-five enemy tanks and many other motorized vehicles.

An Italian and German dive-bomber formation attacked installations of the fortress of Tobruk and enemy troop and motorized concentrations in the region of the stronghold.

In aerial combats five enemy planes were brought down by German fighters.

An enemy attack on Tripoli yesterday afternoon caused several fires. There were no casualties.

Enemy naval units yesterday bombarded Derna, causing damage to the hospital. There were several injured among the staff.

An enemy cruiser of medium tonnage taking part in the action was hit by one of our torpedo-carrying planes.

An enemy plane last night dropped bombs on the Port of Catania [Sicily.] No damage was caused. One person was injured.

The naval base of Valletta, Malta, was bombed by units of the Air Force last night.

U. S. MAY REGISTER ALL AGED 18 TO 65

DEC 12 1941

Plan For Men and Women Now Is Being Studied, Hershey Asserts

Fresh Legislation Required For "No. 1 Project," He Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 11—Registration of all men and women from 18 to 65 years of age may be asked by the Government in an all-out mobilization of the nation's human resources for the war with the Axis.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, disclosed today that this plan was under study as the army called for 10,000 volunteer nurses and Congress swiftly passed legislation removing prohibitions against service of selectees outside the Western Hemisphere.

20,000,000 Could Serve

"We undoubtedly are soon going to consider the registration of women," Hershey said.

He went on to estimate that 20,000,000 could serve by replacing men in factories, enlisting in civilian defense or with the armed service in non-combatant capacities.

The general proposition of registering and classifying all able-bodied men and women aged 18 to 65 was described by Hershey as the "No. 1 project at this time."

New Legislation

This would require new legislation. Emphasizing that the idea still was in the study stage, Hershey said he thought Congress should enact legislation presenting the people with "a broad liability for registration and a narrower liability for service."

"I don't visualize 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men marching off to war, but we must try to be ready through a measured approach to the problem," he said.

"There is something to be gained by registering and classifying a broad group of people."

1,000,000 More Available

Under the present Selective Service Act men between 21 and 35, inclusive, were registered. About half of the present 1,600,000 men in the army were drafted under this act.

Hershey estimated that 1,000,000 more men were immediately available from the registered group, though, he said, this might mean lowering the standards for acceptance.

And he made clear that the first calls would go to men in this group.

"Let's use what we've got first," he said. "I believe we should use the group 21 to 28 now to the limit of efficiency."

Removal Asked

Congress wrote into the Selective Service Act last summer a restriction against dispatch of drafted men for service outside the Western Hemisphere.

With Japan's attack on the United States, the Administration immediately asked for removal of this restriction.

When legislation to do this was brought up in the Senate yesterday, Democratic leaders asked for the unanimous consent for its consideration, but Senator Johnson (Rep., Cal.) objected.

Under the rules, a lone objection meant that consideration must be deferred until today. Johnson said he wanted to help President Roosevelt keep his pledge that an American expeditionary force would not be sent to fight on foreign soil.

No Further Objections

When Congress assembled at noon today, Germany and Italy also had declared war on this country. Johnson took the floor in the Senate and said "two momentous things" had happened since yesterday and that he offered no further objections. He left the chamber and was not present when the legislation was approved, 86 to 0.

Special messengers took the bill to the other side of the Capitol immediately and the House approved it by a roaring voice vote.

In addition to removing restrictions on the area where selectees may serve, the legislation authorizes the War Department to hold them and all other army personnel in service until six months after the end of the war.

Not all the 10,000 volunteer nurses asked by the army would go into immediate service. It asked enlistments also in the reserves subject to call to active duty. To be eligible a woman must be a graduate of an accredited nursing school, unmarried and from 22 to 30 years old.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS POLITICAL 'TRUCE'

DEC 12 1941

President Wires Democratic And GOP Chiefs Thanks For Their Stands

Part In Civil Defense For Major Organizations Suggested

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 11 — President Roosevelt, hailing offers of the major political parties to aid the war effort, asserted today that they were capable of "inestimable service" and he thought they could function to the best advantage in the field of civilian defense.

Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National chairman, telegraphed Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of the Republican National Committee, on Tuesday declaring politics stood adjourned and poinnting to the possibilities of service by the two political organizations.

Martin wired back that Republicans would gladly answer any call to national service and stood ready to contribute their talents and abilities in every way to the defense of their country.

Thanks From Roosevelt

In identical telegrams to the two today, the President thanked them on behalf of the country "for the patriotic action you have in contemplation."

The text of the President's telegrams:

"Let me thank you both personally and on behalf of our country, for the patriotic action you have in contemplation. The national organizations of the two great parties are capable of inestimable service in our present emergency.

"The nation-wide quality of their personnel, the circumstance that their agents are men and women of eminence and respect in their respective communities, will, I am sure, demonstrate that in time of war there can be no partisan domestic politics. There can be only a determined intent of a united people to carry on the struggle for human liberty to a victorious conclusion.

For The Duration

"So, I am sure we appreciate—and the people will appreciate—that the political truce is for the period of the emergency and that the principles of our respective parties will continue to dominate our courses. When the war is over we will still be adhering

to our historic method of settling our domestic problems which have made our country the great nation it is, and has shown the world that democratic freedom is a perfectly workable system of government.

"My own thought, with which I hope you will agree, is that the two national party organizations can function to the best advantage in the field of civil defense, but you will, of course, work out your own procedure and processes in carrying out your patriotic purpose."

RANKIN FALTERS ON 'PRESENT' VOTE

Woman Member Who Said 'No' on Japan War Doesn't Ballot on Germany-Italy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—In a voice so weak the clerk had to call for her vote a second time—and in a tone very different from her distinct "no" of Monday—the lone member of Congress who had opposed declaring war on Japan answered "present" today to the roll call on accepting Hitler's challenge to fight.

Miss Jeannette Rankin (R-Mont), long-time peace advocate who voted against fighting the kaiser 24 years ago, also answered "present" when the question of replying to Mussolini's war declaration came around.

It had been a terrible week for Miss Rankin—and she showed it. Her fluffy gray bobbed hair was not as neatly coiffured as on Monday. The part was a bit irregular. Instead of forming a halo accenting her dark vivacious eyes and clear skin, her hair was a bit limp.

She had on sapphire blue wool frock and around her neck she wore a long silver chain with a pendant large silver medallion. On her left arm was a matching bracelet. She had on her horn-rimmed specs.

When the House convened, and while the representatives were waiting for the expected message from the President, Miss Rankin sat in the galleries, crowded with young people most of them looking as though they were secretaries and clerks from congressmen's offices.

Nervousness Evident

As the time neared for the President's message Miss Rankin went onto the floor. Several members stood talking to her in the aisle.

When the clerk began to read she took her seat in the back. Rep Everrett Dirksen (R-Ill) sat on her left and talked to her for a time as the roll call started. She shook her head.

As the clerk's voice droned through the alphabet, nearer and nearer to "R," Miss Rankin nervously clasped and unclasped her handbag.

Called the clerk: "Rankin of Mississippi." Miss Rankin leaned forward. She was next.

"Rankin of Montana." She spoke. There was a moment's hesitation, indicating the clerk did not hear her reply. She spoke out again. "Present." She leaned back. There was no booing as on Monday.

The resolution on declaring war against Italy was introduced. The members on the floor grew restless, the galleries began to empty. It was a thrice-told story and it had lost its appeal. The speaker halted the roll call until order was restored.

Her name was reached.

"Present,"—a firmer voice this time.

Then she went into a cloak room off the floor. She was sitting in an armchair, munching an apple and drinking milk, when the House by voice vote approved sending armed forces anywhere to win victory for Uncle Sam.

DEC 12 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt And Hitler World

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 11—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today "I have no desire to live in a world Mr. Hitler would create."

Her comment, given in an interview, took cognizance of Adolf Hitler's criticism of her in his war declaration speech, during which he said she refused "to live in a world of work as we National Socialists know it."

U. S. Suspends Mails To Germany And Italy

Service Also Is Dropped To All Points Under Control Of Axis Powers

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Postoffice Department suspended today all mail service from the United States and its possessions to Germany and Italy and all points under their control.

Gibraltar, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia and unoccupied France now are the only points in continental Europe for which mail will be forwarded.

All foreign transit mails to and from Germany and to and from Italy will be held in postoffice exchange offices.

EXPECTS NAVY WOULD DETECT NAZIS' PLANES

DEC 12 1941

Andrews Doubts Hitler Has Means to Launch Craft at Atlantic Coast

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, confident in the American North Atlantic fleet, said today that he doubted "very much if Germany has any ships that could come in close to this shore to launch planes without being detected by our patrols."

Ready Since Sunday

Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic coast frontier, which extends from Halifax to Hatteras and commandant of the powerful third naval district, said the declaration of war by Italy and Germany had caused no changes in naval operations, because "we have been as alert as possible since Sunday."

"There is possibility of a long range bombing attack on this coast if Germany has the proper planes," he stated, explaining that he meant planes capable of making a round trip to New York from France or Germany. He conceded that Axis suicide pilots might bring their planes here and crash with their bombs.

He said he did not know if Germany had any aircraft carriers. Italy's fleet presumably is bottled up in the Mediterranean.

Beach Area Evacuated In California Blackout

DEC 12 1941

Trees Burst Into Flame Mysteriously During Santa Cruz County "Test"

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Dec. 11 (AP) Santa Cruz County was blacked out tonight and several eucalyptus trees mysteriously burst into flame while more than 1000 persons were being evacuated from the beach area fronting the Pacific Ocean.

Two Reported Detained

The evacuation was reported as a comprehensive test by the Army, but several trees on a high cliff in an area inhabited by Japanese strawberry growers suddenly burst into flame.

At least two persons were reported detained at the police station.

Women fainted at wild, unverified rumors that planes had been sighted approaching from sea, and that vessels were 160 miles offshore.

The Fire Department quickly extinguished the flaming trees.

Order Residents Out

Soldiers went from door to door and ordered residents to put out their lights, lock their doors and hurry from the entire waterfront area.

Residents were requested to go 1000 yards or more from shore.

Later the Army broadcast over the police radio that the evacuation order was "temporarily canceled."

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP) — Orders for a second practice blackout over Southern California were canceled tonight by officers of the Army's Fourth Interceptor Command.

To Avoid Loss of Time

Maj. T. J. Olds, control officer of the interceptor command here, said the Army was attempting to avoid any unnecessary hysteria or loss of time in defense industries from practice blackouts.

He quoted Brig. Gen. W. O. Ryan of the Fourth Interceptor Command as saying any blackouts in the Los Angeles area henceforth would be ordered only when danger from air attack was actual.

Arrow Shaped Fires Are Explained

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Dec. 11 (AP)—The Port Angeles News said today it had learned the arrow shaped fires reported in a War Department communique to be under investigation because they pointed toward Seattle merely were windrows of second growth timber, fired Tuesday by men clearing land.

The News said the windrows, assembled in an east-west direction, had burned and smoldered all Tuesday. It added the land owner since had been given Army permission to continue land clearing but to cease burning.

On In California, Off In Halifax

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Dec. 11—Lloyd's of London resumed sale of bomb insurance today, at a premium of $1 for $100 valuation. Last week the cost was 10 cents per $100. From Monday until today, policies were refused.

Halifax, Dec. 11 (AP)—Lloyd's of London has refused to underwrite further bombardment insurance on Halifax property, the city's civilian emergency committee was advised today.

ATLANTIC PATROL BOMBER CRASHES

DEC 12 1941

Officer Killed And Two Others And Three Enlisted Men Are Missing

Accident Occurs During Takeoff On Routine Flight. Five Injured

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 11—The navy announced tonight that one officer was killed, two officers and three enlisted men were missing, and five enlisted men injured as the result of a crash of an Atlantic Ocean patrol bomber.

The plane crashed during a take off for a routine patrol flight, the navy said, but the location of the accident was not announced "for reasons of national security."

The officer who lost his life was Ensign Paul Harry Alter, 26, born at Fort Plain, N. Y.

Men Reported Missing

The missing men were listed as: Lieut. (J. G.) Richard Beverly Hughes, 28; next of kin, wife, Mrs. Aida Thomas Hughes, Long Beach, California.

Ensign Robert William De Reamer, 25; next of kin, father, Clarence Russell De Reamer, Griffith, Ind.

Cleo Wells, 31, aviation machinist's mate first class; next of kin, wife, Mrs. Margaret Lee Wells, Norfolk, Va.

Harry Hinton Sheep, 21, radioman third class; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Gladys Hall Sheep, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Carl Willard Pierce, 23, aviation machinist mate third class; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Bertha Mae Pierce, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

Those Who Are Injured

The injured were:

John R. McIntyre, 27, aviation machinist mate first class; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Grace Fandrey, Columbus, Ohio.

Robert Edward Dearen, 23, aviation machinist mate third class; next of kin, wife, Mrs. Carolyn Russell Dearen, New York.

Robert Morris Smith, 20, aviation machinist mate third class; next of kin, sister, Mrs. Alberta Pease, Chicago.

Oliver Lee Lawhead, 20, radioman third class; next of kin, father, Earl Lawrence Lawhead, Sr., Indianapolis.

George John Brown, Jr., 23, radioman first class; next of kin, father, George John Brown, Sr., Portsmouth, Va.

The navy said Ensign Alter was a graduate of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., in the class of 1937. His father, Fred W. Alter, lives at Winter Park.

U. S. MERCHANTMAN SUNK IN COLLISION

DEC 12 1941

New Motor Ship Oregon In Crash With Navy Craft; Nine Known Dead

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Dec. 11—Fears were entertained tonight that seventeen members of the crew of the freighter Oregon perished when she sank after a collision with a naval vessel off Nantucket yesterday.

Of a crew believed to have numbered forty-two, the rescued totaled twenty-five and nine bodies were recovered, leaving eight missing.

Eighteen survivors were brought to New Bedford by the Viking, a fishing vessel, which also bore eight bodies. Seven other survivors arrived at Boston on a tanker with the body of Chief Officer D. C. McNaught.

Hearing Scheduled

All known survivors, under orders not to discuss the sinking, were assembled in Boston tonight for an appearance tomorrow at a Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation hearing.

Meanwhile, the navy, the Coast Guard, the freighter's agents and all others in any way connected with the disaster remained rigidly uncommunicative. Even the medical examiners who viewed the bodies declined to announce the cause of death.

However, there was reason to believe some of the missing were in a lifeboat which capsized after drawing away from the Oregon.

Some Leaped Into Sea

Some members of the crew were forced to leap into the sea as she sank and it was thought a few might have succumbed to the icy water.

The collision occurred before dawn and at first the Oregon's officers hoped to bring her into port. Several hours later, however, a radiogram said that she was sinking. The Oregon, a new $2,270,000 motorship, was believed to have suffered greatest damage in the fore section. This theory was supported by the fact she was unable to proceed for a time under her own power.

Many of the survivors were in makeshift attire and showed signs of strain and fatigue.

Eagle Squadron Flyer From Richmond Missing

Pilot Officer Richard Patterson Joined Canadian Air Force In 1940—Abroad Since October

Richmond, Dec. 11 (AP)—Pilot Officer Richard Fuller Patterson, of Richmond, member of the Second American Eagle Squadron in England, has been reported "missing," his mother, Mrs. Henry B. Handy, has been advised.

Henry B. Handy, Patterson's stepfather, said a letter was received yesterday from headquarters of the Royal Canadian Air Force that Patterson and his plane were missing. The message did not state how long Patterson had been missing.

Patterson entered the Royal Canadian Air Force's initial training school at Toronto in April, 1940. He joined the Eagle squadron in England last October 15.

30.24 — 13485

30.24-13485

Radio And Guns In Boston Roundup

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Dec. 11—A radio transmitting set, located only half a mile from the command post of the Boston harbor defenses, and a large store of firearms were seized tonight as police and Federal agents arrested separately for questioning an alien and a naturalized citizen who had been under surveillance.

Detective Lieutenant James V. Crowley said twenty shotguns and rifles and fifteen revolvers were found in the North End locksmith shop of an Italian alien, and Winthrop Police Chief William E. Pumphret said the radio set was found in a cellar one half mile from Fort Banks.

British Flyers Die In Alabama Crash

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 11.—(AP.)—Two British flying cadets died last night in the crash of their United States Army training plane near Gainesville, Ala., it was announced today by Maxwell Field here.

The cadets were identified as Peter Greene, 20, of Rose Bank, Gloucester, and Stanley Holden, 30, of North Harrow, Middlesex.

More Army Casualties

DEC 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 11—The War Department today added the following names to the list of casualties at Hawaii:

KLEIN, OTTO C., JR., 24, Pittsburgh; private, Air Corps.

EICHELBERGER, PAUL R., 20, New Cumberland, Pa.; private, Air Corps.

MYERS, ELMER, 19, Lincoln, Neb.; sergeant, Army Engineers.

BARKSDALE, JAMES M., Army Air Corps, Crozet, Va.

DENSON, EUGENE, 22 (rank not given), Canton, Miss.

POSEY, FRANK (rank, branch of service not given), Natchitoches, La.

KELLEY, ROBERT R., private, 22, Findlay, Ohio; machine gunner, Air Corps.

WESTBROOK, ROBERT H., JR., Richmond, Va.; Army Air Corps.

HULL, ROBERT, JR., Wheeling, W. Va., USN (rank not given), at Hawaii.

RHODES, WILLIAM T., 24 (rank not given) Army Air Corps, Hingham, Mass., in Hawaii.

GAGNE, LEO E A., 24 (rank not given) Army Air Corps, Lynn, Mass., in Hawaii.

The War Department said today that Private (First Class) Raymond C. Joyner, Henderson, N. C., reported killed in action in Hawaii, later was found to be alive and well.

Chairman Walsh (Dem., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee said today the navy's Pearl Harbor casualty list arrived this morning by clipper and that telegrams would be sent immediately to the next of kin. The list will not be given to the public for [illegible] days.

FBI JAILS 2 MINNESOTA PROFESSORS AS ALIENS

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Times said today two University of Minnesota professors were held incommunicado in the Ramsey County (St. Paul) Jail in connection with a roundup of alien nationals of enemy countries.

One of the professors, the Times said, was identified as Dr. Konstantin Reichardt, professor in German and Scandinavian languages, who came to the university from Germany two years ago. The paper did not give the name of the other.

The federal Bureau of Investigation has declined to disclose names of several picked up in this area in the alien roundup.

Famed Egyptologist Seized

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. Hermann Ranke, regarded as one of the world's [illegible] egyptologists, has been t[illegible] custody as an alien and de[illegible] the immigration station at Gloucester, N. J., authorities said tonight.

Ranke came here from the University of Heidelberg in Germany in 1938 to be visiting professor of egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Rep. Fish Declares U. S. Cause Is Righteous

Very Existence Of Free People All Over World At Stake, He Says

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) said today that in warring against the Axis powers "America stands united in a righteous and sacred cause, that of defending a peaceful world against brutal military aggressions by lawless dictators."

In a statement, he described the declaration of war against Germany and Italy today as "the most tragic moment in American history."

He predicted a "long, bloody and costly war" in which "the very existence and destiny of not only America but that of free people all over the world is at stake."

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE TO BE DISSOLVED

DEC 12 1941

Wood Urges Backers to Support U. S. War Effort Fully

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, national chairman of the America First Committee, announced tonight that the group would be dissolved and urged persons who had followed its lead to give their full support to the Nation's war effort until peace is attained.

Debate Is Over

Wood said in a statement: "the period of democratic debate on the issue of entering the war is over; the time for military action is here. Therefore, the America First Committee has determined immediately to cease all fuctions and to dissolve as soon as that can be legally done."

Belgian Envoy Ousted by Japs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Belgium ambassador here today informed the State department that the Belgium ambassador in Tokio had been instructed to leave Japan with the American and British diplomatic representatives there. The Colombian minister to Japan, the ambassador said, will take over Belgian interests in that country.

Shipyard Crew Sets World Speed Record In Building Tanker

Workers Complete Craft In 63 Days, Far Ahead Of Former Mark

DEC 12 1941

By the Associated Press

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 11.—Workers in one of the Nation's largest shipyards are claiming a new world's speed record in shipbuilding as proof of their rallying cry "We can build ships faster than they can be sunk."

The ship, the 12,700-deadweight-ton tanker Sinclair H-C, is scheduled to go down the ways at the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Fore River plant Saturday night—only 76 calendar days, 63 working days, after the laying of her keel.

Old Record Smashed.

Bethlehem officials said the best previous time for a ship of this type was 119 calendar days, also made by Fore River.

Tidal demands necessitate the night launching — first after-dark ceremony in the yard's history. When the tanker hits the water, workmen will try for another record—getting her ready for delivery in 24 days, instead of the usual couple of months, after launching.

William H. Collins, the yard's general manager, said the workmen utilized the ship's hull number "1491" for a slogan, "91 in 90 days," —a slogan they had printed on huge bottons they wore proudly on their overalls.

Men Underestimated Selves.

But they underestimated their own capabilities, he said, and the launching date twice was advanced, clipping 14 days from time first goal. In one week, a thousand tons of steel were erected, and company officials said that was a record in itself.

The ship will be the 15th, including the battleship Massachusetts, launched this year at Fore River. The yard, bristling with a military and police guard, has $600,000,000 in one-time defense contracts, now war contracts.

Envoy Won't Accept New Of Thai Capitulation

Minister To U. S. Says He'll Devote Himself To Restoration Of Nation's Independence

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Thailand's Minister to the United States announced tonight his refusal to recognize the reported capitulation of his Government to Japanese invaders and declared he would devote himself henceforth to the restoration of Thailand's independence.

The Minister, Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, recalled that his country was the first Far Eastern nation to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and appealed to freedom-loving Americans to support him in his task.

Traveler Says Japan Decided to Commit National Hari-Kari

Would Lose Less Face In Defeat by Great Power Than by China

DEC 12 1941

By WILLIAM PINKERTON,
Wide World News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A traveler familiar with the Orient, just back from Singapore, voiced the opinion today that Japan chose to provoke "the greater powers" because in such a war she would "lose less face" if defeated.

Deane Dickason, well-known travel lecturer, declared, "Japan has chosen national hari-kari as the honorable way out of an intolerable situation."

"I think that both Japan and the Netherlands Indies were disappointed by what seemed our lack of interest when the Japanese moved into Indo-China last spring," he said.

"The Dutch were afraid that the United States might not move if Japan attacked Thailand or the Netherlands Indies.

"Perhaps the Japanese, too, had a feeling then that the United States would not move unless attacked directly."

Finally Showed Interest.

The freezing of Japanese assets and the embargo on oil shipments after the Japanese march into Indo-China showed, he added, that the United States did have some interest in the status quo of the Pacific.

The people of the Malay Peninsula, strategic tip of the Asiatic mainland, had been expecting war on a fortnightly basis all during the summer, Mr. Dickason reported, and were prepared for it.

Mr. Dickason left there about October 1. "Both the Netherlands East Indies and the British at Singapore were prepared to fight Japan—without allies if need be—when I left," he said in an interview at his New York hotel.

Six months ago, he added, they would not have fought without assistance.

Oil and Food Scarce.

The reason that Japan felt forced to go to war, Mr. Dickason said, was that her supplies, both of oil and of food, were getting short. European evacuees from Japan told him in August, he said, that in their opinion Japan did not have enough supplies to last beyond November 15.

"The shutting off of oil from the United States and Mexico was the same as cutting off the blood stream of an industrial nation such as Japan."

He heard estimates that, at most, Japan had oil reserves to last two years—if no aggressive war was undertaken. With aggressive warfare, Japan's oil stocks would not last beyond a year, he said he was told.

China Gaining Strength.

Meanwhile, China was gaining strength through the lease-lend aid of the United States, he continued, and Japan was likely to fall victim to the Chinese if she did not move aggressively herself.

One reason Japan moved into Indo-China, he added, was to divert the rice of that rich agricultural region to her own island, where food was not plentiful.

Certainly, he added, Japan also was provoked from Germany to make war on the United States.

He estimated that there were 450,000 troops in Malaya on October 1, added that new troops continued to arrive in a steady stream, and that the air forces of the British and Dutch in Malaya have increased to four times what they were a year ago. The Netherlands Indies, he estimated, had about 1,200 planes in October.

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The British had garrisoned Malaya with Australian volunteers plus strong units of native Indian fighters. Fire bombs, he said, were among the loads of ammunition which had been convoyed to the Straits Settlements from Liverpool.

Mr. Dickason, formerly a Denver newspaperman, has been guiding cruise parties since 1923.

When Bombs Start to Fall, Lie Down: That Is Rule No. 4

DEC 12 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The following is the fourth in a series of instructions issued by the Office of Civilian Defense for the guidance of the people in case of air raids:

Lie Down

If bombs start to fall near you, lie down. You will feel the blast least that way, escape fragments and splinters.

The safest place is under a good stout table—the stronger the legs the better.

A mattress under a table combines comfort with safety.

The enemy may use explosive bombs or incendiary bombs, or both. If incendiaries are used, it's more important to deal with them than to be safe from blast. So defeat the incendiary with a spray (never a splash or stream) of water, then go back to safety under a table in a refuge room.

Unless gas is used, raids will likely be over in your immediate neighborhood in a short time. However, stay under cover till the "all clear" is sounded.

Know your raid alarms. Know the "all clear." Official news of these will come to you from your air raid warden. Don't believe rumors. Watch this paper for air raid alarm description. Ask the warden when he comes.

Should your house be hit, keep cool. Answer tappings from rescue crews if you are trapped. (You most likely won't be either hit or trapped, but if you are, you can depend on rescue squads to go after you). Again—keep cool, and wait. Don't yell after you hear them coming to you, unless they tell you to. Keep cool!

Just keeping cool hurts the enemy more than anything else you can do. Keep calm. Stay at home. Put out lights. Lie down.

Dewitt MacKenzie

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The War Interpreted

The declaration of war against the United States by Germany and Italy, in alliance with Japan, was fully expected and doesn't alter the position materially.

Herr Hitler, as overlord of the Axis, undoubtedly hopes that the moral effect of this declaration, delivered at a moment of great triumph because of Japanese successes, will benefit his cause. However, it is likely that the effect has been largely discounted in advance.

DIFFERENT AXIS TACTICS

True, this may presage more direct action against the United States. Indeed one would expect this to be so. But that action would have come in any event, for the normal Axis strategy is to strike without warning. It happens to suit Hitler's purpose now to make a show of the formality.

As for the Japanese end of our now all-inclusive war, the long lane is showing some slight curves even though no turning has developed.

We have some good news to go with the bad. Foremost is the announcement by an American army spokesman in Manila that "the situation is completely in hand" in connection with the Japanese landings on the island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital. With this is recorded the fine success of our bombers in making three direct hits on a Jap battleship off Luzon and leaving it a blazing mass.

This is encouraging in view of the vital importance of our defense of the Philippines. The battle of the Pacific at this moment pivots on the Japanese assaults against the two great Allied bases—our own Philippines and Britain's Singapore.

Possession of these two powerful bases is essential to control of the Pacific. That is to say, it is essential to successful prosecution of the war in the Far East.

While the word from Manila is cheering, we shouldn't jump to conclusions. The Japanese attack is continuing, with fighting forces ashore at various points, and a further landing of parachute troops at an airport near Illanga was reported this morning. We have to sail through a lot of dirty weather yet.

The sensational success of the Japanese in the first round of this fresh conflict very naturally has distracted attention from the European war. Had the world taken trouble to glance at this theater it would have learned that the Russians have had further successes, both in the Leningrad and the Moscow sectors, and report inflicting bloody losses on the Germans.

GERMANS WITHDRAW

Simultaneously the Nazis announce with apparent complacence that their advance forces have withdrawn to winter lines along the Russian front. The military spokesman in Berlin said the German push eastward was finished until spring. That is cheerful news for the Allies, for it will give the Bolshevists a chance to recuperate from the effects of their fierce struggle thus far.

London, however, isn't entirely happy over reports from Moscow, and it may seem like a curious circumstance that this is due to the fact that the Bolshevists claim to have gained air superiority over the invaders. To Britain that means Hitler has withdrawn many warplanes from Russia for use elsewhere. In other words, the Fuehrer appears to be cooking up a fresh scheme to employ against the Allies.

What are we to expect? There are several possibilities. Among these, and of peculiar interest to the United States, is the possibility that the Germans may be preparing to intensify their attack on Atlantic shipping and may carry their attack into American waters. There always is the possibility also that they may attempt air raids against the Atlantic coast for the psychological effect.

Beyond this, the direct assault against England may be resumed. It also is quite in the cards that the Germans may at last attempt a move through Spain into French North and West Africa. With the French colonies in their possession, and perhaps the French navy in their hands, they would be in a powerful position for attacks on American and British shipping and naval operations.

Code of Samurai May Be Back Of Japanese Surprise Attack

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Bombardier and Machine Gunner Who Fired First Shot Regard It as Triumph in Bushido Tradition Ingrained in Nippon Soul

By CLARK BEACH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Wide World)—There might be something more than naval strategy behind the sudden bombing of Pearl Harbor.

The medieval cult of the Samurai is deep ingrained in the Japanese soul, from the highest admiral or general to the lowliest mechanic.

The first of anything has always fascinated the Japanese: The first snow of winter, the first water drawn from the well on New Year's Day, the first blossom of spring, the first note of the nightingale. So in war the first to ride up to the foe or the first to wield a spear always has been held in high honor. It was always a distinction coveted by the Samurai, the old hereditary soldiers.

For whatever reason the war lords launched their surprise attack, somewhere in their racial mind, very probably, lurked the age-old desire to strike the first blow. Certainly, the bombardier who loosed the first bomb in Pearl Harbor and the machine gunner who shot the first American regarded it as a triumph in the Samurai tradition.

Japan, for all her westernization, has never thrown off entirely the superstitions and the anachronistic code of the Samurai.

Europe grew weary of the exaggerated ideals which governed the knights in all their acts of love and war. Cervantes finally gave chivalry the coup de grace when he wrote "Don Quixote," which laughed it out of existence.

Bushido a Vital Force

But European chivalry never affected the whole people; it concerned only the knights. On the other hand, the entire Japanese nation was imbued with the traditions of the Samurai; they set the national code of ethics, known as Bushido—"the way of the warrior"—and students of Japan say that it is a vital force today in Nippon.

Statesmen constantly allude to Samurai heroes in their public addresses. Japanese boast of having ancestors who were Samurai. A large proportion of Japanese movies are historical stories of the Samurai warriors.

So potent is the influence of Bushido that it might explain many of the fantastic things that will happen in the Pacific in the days ahead.

Samurai became the special title of the warrior in the tenth century. Two hundred years later it was decreed that only a Samurai could bear arms, and the rank became hereditary. One had to be born into the warrior caste. It was believed that the three lower castes—the farmer, the artisan and the merchant—were incapable of becoming fighters.

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The Samurai wore two swords as the badge of their caste. Their life was an incessant, stringent training for war. They lived and died sword in hand, extolling loyalty to their group and filial piety.

Invent Hari Kari

Only warlike amusements, like hunting, were permitted. They lived on a pension and could engage in no business. They were forbidden to live extravagantly, to dress showily, to write poetry or to dance. Anyone caught dancing was ordered to commit hari kari. (The Samurai invented this painful method of suicide.) The general idea seems to have been to keep the young fighters away from the frivolous court at Kyoto.

In battle they stressed deception, ambush and surprise as main elements of strategy. They were keen on displays of individual prowess. In early days engagements consisted of a number of personal duels, all in progress simultaneously.

The Samurai became the chief political power, at one time tending to eclipse the Emperor. Their days were numbered in 1873, however, when an imperial decree substituted universal conscription for the system of hereditary militarism. This, among other things, provoked a civil war, in which they finally were overthrown in 1877.

But their Bushido lived on in Japan, the land of the Kami—the ancient gods of tradition.

Japanese boys from their cradle are encouraged to play with toy soldiers and guns. Their textbooks are full of tales of Samurai heroism introduced by exhortations from the Emperor to emulate these heroes.

Service is Compulsory

Military education begins in the secondary grades and is intensified in high school. Military service is compulsory for all males between 17 and 40, two years of which must be spent in active duty.

Geography combines with the war cult to make the Japanese stoical and fatalistic, for they are used to sudden death from volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, floods, earthquakes, typhoons, landslides and conflagrations that level their wood-and-paper houses. Military leaders can easily find volunteers for human torpedoes and bombs.

The military extremists who got control of the government in the past 10 years are not members of an heriditary military caste, yet are prime exponents of the cult of war. Convinced that Japan's hope for prosperity lay in conquest of East Asia, they won control by wholesale assassination, terrorism, espionage and strike-breaking.

Under the Japanese system of government, only the army, navy and premier have direct access to the emperor, in whom all power is vested. The army and navy are not responsible to the premier. They can act independently and often have ordered the armed forces into action without even consulting the premier and the diet.

Some elements of the public have bitterly opposed them. But their position next to the emperor, the son of heaven, combined with the war cut and the traditional veneration of the warrior have given them enormous prestige. Those who know Japan do not expect them to be repudiated—until the failure of their enterprise proves them false prophets and traitors to the people.

War Gives Stimson Arms to Achieve His Far East Peace Plan

DEC 12 1941

Cast in Different Role Than in 1931, When Persuasion Failed

By JOHN LEAR,
Wide World News.

Washington, Dec. 11—United States acceptance of Japan's war challenge gives Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson the job of enforcing with arms a Far Eastern policy he tried for years to achieve through peace.

Stimson, as Secretary of State in 1931, first enunciated the doctrine that this country would not recognize the acquisition of territory by force.

He stated the position in a note to Japan when the Japanese were just beginning to invade China.

Reaffirms Position

After Manchuria was gobbled up, he repeated it in these words:

"In view of the present situation and of its own rights and obligations therein, the American Government deems it to be its duty to notify both the Imperial Japanese Government and the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot admit the legality of any situation *de facto* nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those governments, or agents thereof, which may impair the treaty rights of the United States, or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928, to which treaty both China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties."

Hull Amplifies Policy

When the Republican Administration of President Hoover gave way to the Democratic Administration of President Roosevelt, the Stimson policy went on unchanged. The new Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, not only sustained it but amplified it to bar recognition of territories acquired by other aggressors than Japan—namely, Italy and Germany.

Now, ten years after its promulgation, the Stimson principle has been brought to a showdown.

The Japanese attacked United States territory on Sunday because this nation's Government refused to retreat

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from this attitude.

Congress on Monday declared war to stop aggression.

This time Stimson, the Secretary of War, has something Stimson, the Secretary of State, could not get—the backing of the British for a firm stand in the Pacific.

Historians Recapitulate

Many historians have expressed the belief that if England had supported Stimson ten years ago, the Far Eastern crisis might have been peacefully resolved, peace - protecting machinery might have been strengthened, and the world today might not be at war.

As boss of the army, under Commander in Chief Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary Stimson does not have the viewpoint of a swivel-chair "brass hat" but that of a fighting soldier with personal knowledge of what war means.

The hard-riding New York lawyer ("Teddy" Roosevelt took Stimson into politics at the age of 40 because he admired his horsemanship) had been Secretary of War under President Taft, and had returned to private law practice before World War I threatened the country. But in 1915 he stumped the nation in support of the preparedness plans of Maj. Gen Leonard Wood. After the United States declared war, he entered the army, saying:

"After all the noise I have made about fighting, I feel I'd better do a little myself. I couldn't retain my self-respect if I didn't get into it."

Wins Promotion Rapidly

He was commissioned judge advocate in the army reserve, with a major's rank, because he was 50 years old. That was not active enough. He became lieutenant colonel of the Three Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery and went to France. He was promoted to colonel and won French and Belgian medals in action at Pexonne, Neuf-Maison and Bois de Hais Labarre.

Having seen war destruction at first hand both in Europe and in Central America (he ended a bloody civil war in Nicaragua by intervention in 1927), he worked constantly after his appointment as Secretary of State in 1929 to build the kind of world peace his old law partner, Elder Statesman Elihu Root, had striven for when Root held that position.

Litvinoff Rebuked Him

He was the first to try to put teeth into the Briand-Kellogg pact to outlaw war. He attempted to use that treaty to persuade China and Russia to settle differences over the Chinese Eastern Railway. He was rebuked by Maxim Litvinoff, one of the signers of the Kellogg accord, for giving "advice and counsel" to Russia while the United States refused to recognize Russia.

It is one of the paradoxes of war that Litvinoff arrived in Washington to gear his country tighter to Secretary Stimson's military machine in a war being sought in defense of a Stimson policy which Litvinoff once rejected.

Secretary of State Stimson was undiscouraged by one failure to negotiate peace. He tried a second time in September, 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria. He asked both combatants to "cause their military forces to refrain from any further hostilities" and disperse their armies "so as to satisfy the requirements of international law and international agreements."

He Fails Again

That didn't work, and he tried again, after Manchuria was taken. Again he failed.

He worked for peace in other ways—at the five-power naval conference in London in 1930, at the 1931 Paris conferences on German reparations, in Europe as one of President Hoover's advisers of the war debt moratorium.

Although a traditional Republican, he had the reputation of ignoring politics for important jobs. President Roosevelt likewise ignored politics in appointing him Secretary of War in July of 1940, after Stimson in January had publicly advocated a legal ban on war materials this country then was sending to Japan.

At 75, the Secretary still rides often. His last active soldiering was in 1926, as a reserve brigadier general in the Pine Camp maneuvers in New York.

Still faithful to his principles, he urged preparedness before this war, as he did before the last; has fought neutrality as opposed to international law.

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More world-minded than vengeful, he reciprocated Britain's 1931 failure to support him in the Pacific by supporting help to Britain in the Atlantic as early as 1939.

Mr. Stimson once was Governor General of the Philippines. He opposed freedom for the islands. He said sooner or later they would be attacked, and would not be able to defend themselves.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC.12-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED WESTERN GERMANY THURSDAY NIGHT, THE BRITISH SAID TODAY.

DEC 12 [redacted]

MV154AES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, DEC.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A WELL-INFORMED BRITON SAID TODAY A FORTHCOMING VISIT OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP TO HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA WOULD RESULT IN FURTHER DISMEMBERMENT OF RUMANIA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A BIG AUTONOMOUS GERMAN STATE WITHIN THE NEW HUNGARIAN BORDERS.

HE SAID RUMANIA WAS REGARDED BY THE GERMANS AS OF NO MORE USE FOR WAR PURPOSES, AND WOULD BE ASKED TO CEDE SOUTHERN TRANSYLVANIA AND PART OF BANAT PROVINCE TO HUNGARY, WITH BULGARIA RECEIVING ANOTHER PART OF THE BANAT.

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THEN HUNGARY AND BULGARIA WOULD BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE A BIGGER PART IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, POSSIBLY IN A SPRINGTIME PUSH IN THE SOUTH.

THE PRESENCE OF KING MIHAI OF RUMANIA IN ITALY WAS HELD TO BE SIGNIFICANT, THE BRITISH SOURCE SAYING THE ITALIANS WERE APPREHENSIVE OVER THE PROJECT FOR A GERMAN-HUNGARIAN STATE AT THE EXPENSE OF RUMANIA, ITALY'S "LATIN SISTER."

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IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT IF GERMANY FORCED FURTHER DISMEMBERMENT OF RUMANIA, MIHAI MIGHT ABDICATE AS A PROTEST AND REMAIN IN ITALY FOR SAFETY.

PS1212AES

HAVANA, DEC 11-(AP)-CUBA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY WAS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY TONIGHT BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SENT TO THE SENATE.

THE SENATE CONCURRED SOON AFTER BY ACCLAMATION.

CUBA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON JAPAN LAST MONDAY ALSO WAS BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONGRESS.

PS1126PES

BUENOS AIRES,DEC 11-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAID TODAY THAT MOST UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERMEN HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM POLICE STATIONS WHERE THEY WERE HELD LAST NIGHT TO A VILLA IN THE BERLIN SUBURB, WANSEE.

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THE DISPATCH SAID THEIR FAMILIES WERE INFORMED THEY WERE BEING WELL TREATED. SOME OTHER UNITED STATES CITIZENS WERE REPORTED HELD, BUT MANY WERE SAID TO BE STILL AT LIBERTY.

DISPATCHES SAID IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE SAME ACTION AGAINST UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERMEN WAS BEING TAKEN IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED PARIS.

EZ1PES

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, DEC.11-(AP)-COSTA RICA, THE FIRST NATION OF LATIN AMERICA TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, TODAY DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

PS719PES

MANAGUA,DEC.11-(AP)-NICARAGUA TONIGHT DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY.

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MV138AES

THE BREAK WAS AS CURT AND ABRUPT AS THE MEXICAN SEVERANCE WITH JAPAN LAST SUNDAY.

PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO ALREADY HAD SAID THE NEW AXIS DECLARATIONS OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CONSIDERED AGGRESSION AGAINST MEXICO.

THE MEXICAN CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS OFFERED THE PRESIDENT 300,000 ARMED WORKERS FOR ANY SERVICE.

GENERAL LAZARO CARDENAS, IN CHARGE OF PACIFIC DEFENSES, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD MAKE HIS HEADQUARTERS AT ENSENADA, LESS THAN 60 MILES FROM THE SAN DIEGO NAVAL BASE.

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION WHY HE DID NOT CHOOSE LA PAZ, THE LARGEST TOWN IN LOWER CALIFORNIA, OR MAGDALENA BAY, THE BEST ANCHORAGE. BOTH ARE FARTHER FROM THE U.S. BORDER THAN ENSENADA.

TT1254AES

GUATEMALA CITY,DEC.11-(AP)-GUATEMALA DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY TONIGHT.

DEC 12 1941

MV156AES

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING RECOLLECTIONS OF LONDON'S FIRST BLACKED-OUT NIGHTS FOR COMPARISON WITH AMERICA'S NEW EXPERIENCES WITH AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS WERE WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE STAFF WHO WAS ON THE LONDON STAFF WHEN WAR BROKE OUT IN 1939 AND LATER WAS CHIEF OF THE AP BUREAU IN AMSTERDAM WHEN THAT CITY WAS AN IMPORTANT LISTENING-POST IN EUROPE.

--DASH--

DEC 12

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

NEW YORK, DEC.11-(AP)-THE DARK BUSINESS WHICH AMERICAN COASTAL CITIES ARE PRACTICING IN THESE FIRST NIGHTS OF WAR--THE BLACKOUT--WAS COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY IN LONDON FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BLACKNESS FROM THE FIRST NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN HITLER STRUCK AT POLAND.

THESE WERE THE REASONS:

30,04—13489

30 24-13489

1--IT WAS A FULL-TIME JOB AND IT NEVER WAS RELAXED IN ANY IMPORTANT DEGREE.

2--IT WAS THE RESULT, WITH OTHER AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS MEASURES, OF MORE THAN A YEAR OF CAREFUL PLANNING.

3--IT WAS ENFORCED WITH THE UTMOST RIGIDITY AND IMPARTIALITY.

LONDON'S BLACKOUT WAS NOT POPULAR AND IT WAS DEFINITELY UNSAFE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PEDESTRIAN AND MOTORIST SIMPLY BECAUSE IT WAS SO BLACK.

DEC 12 1941

MOST OF THE CREDIT FOR ITS SUCCESS FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT GOES TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, WHICH IS THE RULING MUNICIPAL BODY OF GREATER LONDON, AND TO HERBERT MORRISON, THE PRESENT BRITISH MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY, WHO BEFORE THE WAR WAS LONDON'S MAYOR IN FACT BUT NOT IN NAME. HE WAS HEAD OF THE COUNCIL.

THIS COUNCIL AND THAT OF OTHER ENGLISH CITIES WORKED IN CLOSEST COOPERATION WITH THE HOME OFFICE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH PUTS UP MUCH OF THE ARP MONEY AND ISSUED THE PRELIMINARY ARP INSTRUCTIONS TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN ENGLAND.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED MORE THAN A YEAR BEFORE THE WAR AND THEY COVERED EVERYTHING FROM HOMESPUN METHODS OF COMBATTING GAS CONTAMINATION TO REINFORCEMENT OF A ROOM AGAINST BOMB SHOCK OR BLAST.

DEC 12 1941

AS FOR THE LONDON BLACKOUT IT WAS AND IS THE MOST SEVERE IN ALL OF EUROPE AND IS ENFORCED IN EVERY CITY AND COUNTRY DISTRICT OF ENGLAND BY FULL-TIME AIR RAID WARDENS AND POLICE ON CONSTANT PATROL.

BLACKOUT TIMES VARY WITH THE SEASON. THE NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO CONSTANTLY REMIND HOUSEHOLDERS OF THE CURRENT TIME.

FROM THE START OF THE WAR NO GLOW WHATSOEVER--TO SAY NOTHING OF A DIRECT GLEAM OF LIGHT--WAS PERMITTED FROM WINDOWS OR DOORWAYS. NO BLUE LIGHT WAS ALLOWED AS IN PARIS. AUTOMOBILES TRAVELED WITH HEAVY LIGHTS PAINTED BLACK. A THIN CROSS SCRATCHED THROUGH THE COATING WITH A NAIL PROVIDED THE ONLY LIGHT PERMITTED.

CURBINGS, FIREPLUGS, TELEGRAPH POLES AND ROADSIDE TREES WERE WHITEWASHED. IF YOU TOOK YOUR CAR OUT AT NIGHT YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO WHITEWASH FENDERS AND BUMPERS. THERE WERE NO STREET LIGHTS WHATSOEVER. TRAFFIC LIGHTS WERE THIN CROSSES OF GREEN RED OR AMBER, HEAVILY COWLED.

DEC 12 1941

REGULAR AIR RAID WARDENS AND POLICE WERE EMPOWERED TO ISSUE SUMMONSES WHICH RESULTED IN THE STIFFEST OF FINES FOR VIOLATIONS. AT LEAST ONE BUSINESS CONCERN TO MY KNOWLEDGE BARELY ESCAPED A FINE OF 500 POUNDS STERLING ($2,000)) BECAUSE THE JANITOR FOR A FEW NIGHTS NEGLECTED THE BLACKOUT WHEN HE SWEPT THE SECOND FLOOR.

IN MANY CASES BUSINESS BUILDINGS WITH LARGE WINDOWS SOLVED THE BLACKOUT PROBLEM WITH BLACK PAINT SMEARED OVER THE WINDOWS PLUS HEAVY BLACK CURTAINS. EVEN THESE HAD TO BE CONSTANTLY ADJUSTED ON COMPLAINTS OF WARDENS INSIDE OFFICES AT NIGHT. STUDENT'S DESK LAMPS TOOK THE PLACE OF OVERHEAD LIGHTS.

DEC 12 1941

AS FOR THE BLACKOUT IN PRIVATE HOMES, MY STONE COTTAGE AT BROMLEY, KENT, JUST OUTSIDE LONDON, WAS TYPICAL.

AT FIRST WE TRIED AN ELABORATE ARRANGEMENT OF CURTAINS AND BLANKETS PINNED UP OVER THE LIVING ROOM WINDOWS AND A SINGLE WELL

SMOTHERED BRIDGE-LAMP INSIDE.

WE THOUGHT IT WAS FINE BUT THE AIR RAID WARDEN DIDN'T. EVERY NIGHT HE BANGED ON THE DOOR AND EVERY NIGHT HE GREW TESTIER.

FINALLY WE HIT UPON THE ARRANGEMENT WHICH PROVED BEST OF ALL: LIGHT WOODEN FRAMES EXACTLY FITTING THE INSIDE OF THE WINDOWS, COVERED WITH HEAVY BLACK PAPER, THESE COULD BE HELD TIGHT TO THE GLASS WITH MOVEABLE NAILS OR SCREWS AND TAKEN DOWN QUICKLY AT BED TIME OR IN DAYLIGHT. SOME OTHERS USED CORRUGATED PAPER, WITH HALF A BROOMSTICK TACKED TO THE END, WHICH COULD BE ROLLED UP WHEN NOT IN USE.

DEC 12 1941

ONE THING WE NEVER SOLVED--VENTILATION. WE FINALLY DECIDED YOU CAN'T HAVE FRESH AIR AND LIGHT AT THE SAME TIME.

PS1205AES

NEW YORK, DEC.11-(AP)-ITALO E.VARRANDO, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ITALIAN LINE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA THE PAST FIVE YEARS, IS BEING HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND AS AN ENEMY ALIEN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY

FBI AGENTS RAIDED THE OFFICES OF THE LINE AND OF HAP-HAG LLOYD, A COMBINATION OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINES. ALL RECORDS WERE SEIZED, AND THE PRIVATE BANK ACCOUNTS OF EXECUTIVES AND EMPLOYES OF BOTH LINES WERE IMPOUNDED. DEC 12 1941

PS1235AES

(WX)-UNDATED U.S.-ITALIAN CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1935

DEC 12 1941

OCT.3 ITALY INVADES ETHIOPIA

NOV.17 LEAGUE OF NATIONS IMPOSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY WITH MORAL SUPPORT OF U.S.

1936

MAY 5 ITALY ANNOUNCES ANNEXATION OF ETHIOPIA. U.S. REFUSES RECOGNITION OF CONQUEST.

JULY 17 OUTBREAK OF SPANISH CIVIL WAR. ITALIAN "VOLUNTEERS" AND SUBMARINES SUPPORT FRANCO.

OCT.23 ITALY AND GERMANY FORM UNITED TOTALITARIAN FRONT.

1937

DEC 12 1941

NOV. 6 ITALY, GERMANY, AND JAPAN BECOME ALLIES

1938

MAY 3 HITLER VISITS ITALY. TWO DICTATORS DIVIDE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

SEPT.1 ITALY BEGINS PERSECUTION OF JEWS TO INDICATE ACCORD WITH GERMANY.

SEPT.28 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENDS MUSSOLINI PERSONAL MESSAGE APPEALING FOR PEACE.

1939

MARCH 28 SPANISH CIVIL WAR ENDS. DEC 12 1941

APRIL 6 ITALY INVADES ALBANIA.

APRIL 8 SECRETARY HULL BRANDS INVASION THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

APRIL 15 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO MUSSOLINI TO PLEDGE TEN YEAR PEACE PACT.

MAY 22 ITALY AND GERMANY FORM MILITARY ALLIANCE. ROME-BERLIN AXIS FORMALIZED.

SEPT. 1 EUROPEAN WAR BEGINS.

30.24 — 13491

30.24-13491

1940

JUNE 10 ITALY ENTERS WAR. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASSAILS ACT AS TREACHEROUS STAB IN THE BACK.

JULY 9 ITALIANS LAUNCH LARGE SCALE ATTACK ON BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

OCT.28 ITALY ATTACKS GREECE. DEC 12 1941

1941

MARCH BRITISH DEFEAT ITALIAN AFRICAN ARMY.

MARCH 31 U.S. TAKES OVER ITALIAN SHIPS.

JUNE 19 ITALY REQUESTS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. CONSULS

JULY 15 ITALIAN CONSULS DEPORTED

DEC.9 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DECLARES ITALY AND GERMANY AS WELL AS VMXVVGVVCP AGAINST U.S. DEC 12 1941

DEC.11 ITALY DECLARES WAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED ITALIAN DECLARATION, 3:06 P.M. (EST)

(EDS: A U.S.-GERMAN CHRONOLOGY WAS CARRIED IN THE DAY REPORT)

HY845PES

[redacted] FOR A LONG TIME, TURNED OVER ACTIVE LEADERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT IN JUNE, 1940 TO VICE PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOME, [redacted], IT WAS SAID THAT HE HAD [redacted] RECEIVED AND VISITORS FOR THREE DAYS.

[redacted] DEC 12 1941

MADRID, DEC. 11-(AP)-OFFICIAL SPAIN [redacted] WAS SILENT TONIGHT ON THE FULL ENTRY OF THE AXIS INTO THE WORLD HOSTILITIES.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER CRITICA REPORTED TONIGHT THAT SENATOR JOSE TAMBORINI, [redacted] OF THE RADICAL PARTY HAD VISITED AILING PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ, [redacted] DEC 12 1941 IF HIS HEALTH WOULD PERMIT HIM TO RETURN AS ACTIVE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT [redacted] PROVIDED AN ANSWER BY TOMORROW.

london, dec. 11-(ap)-the ministry of supply announced tonight that the sale of automobile tires would be prohibited for two months [redacted] DEC 12 1941

buenos aires, dec. 11-(ap)-german ambassador baron edmund von thermann conferred for nearly an hour today with foreign minister enrique ruiz guinazu, presumably notifying argentina of germany's declaration of war against the united states.

DEC 12 1941

baq gpp 01235 jml 1121a

tokyo, dec. 11-(official radio received by ap)-the government clamped [redacted] restrictions on outgoing mail today, stopping all letters addressed to the united states, britain and british colonies or their nationals residing elsewhere.

DEC 12 1941

[redacted]

meanwhile domei reported from bangkok [redacted] that all newspapers in thailand operated by [redacted] sympathisers with the chinese regime of Generalissimo [redacted] Kai-shek had suspended publication, and the british bangkok times had been placed under japanese supervision.

domei radio-tnd 731a

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Dec. 11--(ap)--Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan returned to Vichy today from talks at Turin, Italy, with Italian foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano which were reported to have been of a very general character.

DEC 12 1941

Premier said

[redacted] it was too early to draw conclusions on the exchange of views which was only a first contact.

LONDON, DEC. 11 (AP)--- THE NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDED A FIVE SHILLING (ABOUT A DOLLAR) WEEKLY RAISE TO 2,000,000 BRITISH SHIPYARD AND ENGINEERING WORKERS.

DEC 12 1941

THE WEEKLY FLAT RATE FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS WILL BE [redacted] £3, FIVE SHILLINGS ($15) AND FOR SKILLED WORKERS ABOUT [redacted] £4, FIVE SHILLINGS ($17). THE RAISES ARE EFFECTIVE DEC.

DEC 12 1941

30.24-13493

30.24-13493

JAPANESE POUNDED IN LUZON, WARSHIPS CHASED; RUSSIANS ROUT NAZI ARMIES ON MOSCOW FRONT; HOUSE GETS BILL TO REGISTER ALL MEN 18 TO 64

Wake, Midway Still Hold Japan Attackers at Bay

Washington Has No Confirmation Guam Occupied by Enemy; Army Says Landings Beaten Off Luzon West Coast

DEC 13 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The heroic defenders of Wake and Midway, tiny Pacific islets, continued to hold the Japanese at bay today, while on the principal Philippine island of Luzon, American land, sea and air forces joined in a terrific struggle to smash repeated Japanese attacks.

This was the gist of the latest United States Navy and Army communiques.

Besides disclosing that the valiant marines on Wake Island were still holding out, the navy communique spiked reports it had received word that the islands of Midway and Guam had been captured by the Japanese.

The American Federation of Labor had said earlier that the navy had notified it more than 1,000 members of the A. F. L. building trades were taken prisoner when Guam and Midway were captured.

The communique said that Midway was still in United States hands and that there was "no confirmation of the alleged occupation of Guam by the Japanese."

A second A. F. L. statement said: "On the basis of new information from authoritative sources, the American Federation of Labor tonight amended its earlier report of the capture of A. F. L. building

celved, Guam remains in American hands."

In San Francisco, the Postal Telegraph cable department reported it was "working" the island without interruption which would indicate it was still in American hands.

President Roosevelt told his press conference that so far as was known the heroic little Marine garrison at Wake Island—credited with sinking a Japanese light cruiser and a destroyer—still was holding out.

The army communique said attempted Japanese landings were repulsed south of Vigan and north of San Fernando, cities on the west coast of Luzon. However, a previous communique indicated that the Japanese not only had succeeded in landing at Vigan, but were augmenting their forces there.

It was believed here that the principal Japanese attacks were being made on the west coast of Luzon because there are good communication lines from there to Manila.

The communique dacknowledge that some enemy troops had been landed near Legaspi, in the extreme southern portion of Luzon Island, as claimed by the Japanese imperial headquarters.

But the capital discounted the Japanese claim that the landing at Legaspi, and also at Aparri, in the far north of the island, placed the enemy troops in position to carry out a pincers attack on Manila. In military circles, it was said that mountain and estuary barriers stood in the way of a pincers' movement from those two footholds. By some, the Japanese blows at Aparri and Legaspi were regarded simply as diversions.

The view that the real attack was being made on the west coast of Luzon was strengthened by the communique's statement that "previous reports of enemy naval concentrations west of Zambeles province * * * were confirmed."

Aside from this general report on the Philippine situation, the communique said that Japanese air activity continued throughout the day with raids in the Manila area and at Davao on the island of Minbanao.

A forenoon communique from the War Department told of furious renewed attacks by the Japanese on Luzon, main island of the Philippines. The attacks were coming from several directions. It was said of the situation on the island:

"The commanding general of the Far Eastern command reports the Japanese are making a series of concentric thrusts on the island of Luzon. Enemy concentrations are reported at Legaspi and off the west coast of Zambales. The enemy is augmenting its forces at Aparri and Vigan."

There was little official information as to the situation elsewhere in the Pacific.

Aside from the report on the fighting in the Philippines, the army's communique said only:

"Hawaii: No operations reported.

"West Coast: No change in the situation."

NIPPONESE RUN IN DARK TO AVOID NAVAL BATTLE

DEC 13 1941

11 Invading Bombers Shot Down In New Raids On Philippines—Two American Flyers Cited For Heroism In Raids On Foe

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 12—In their first encounter with ships of the United States Asiatic fleet, the Japanese warships have turned tail and fled to avoid coming to grips, it was disclosed today, while the American defenses of this stanch island were beating back with strong effect at heavy Japanese aerial assaults.

In widespread raids seeking to cover continuing efforts of the invader's land forces to seize lodgments, 113 Japanese bombers were counted, but eleven of them were smashed by American forces.

These attacks were loosed at the province of Batangas, south of Manila; the United States naval base area of Olongapo, fifty miles west of Manila, and Clark Field, north of the capital.

American Flyers Cited

The afternoon communique from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that a single American pilot, First Lieutenant Boyd D. Wagner, had shot his way out of an attack by five Japanese pursuit planes, sending two down in flames and machine-gunning twelve Japanese ships on the ground, leaving five of them burning. Only then, with his gasoline running low, did he turn for his base.

No Mention of Landings

(This communique made no mention of the immediate situation as to Japanese land forces. In Washington during the day, however, the War Department announced that the Japanese were attacking Luzon from several directions, in a series of concentric thrusts, and that enemy concentrations were reported at Legaspi and off the west coast of Zambales.

(Legaspi, the major Philippine port on the Pacific side, is about 250 miles from Manila. The province of Zambales, northwest of Manila, extends southward toward the fortress of Corregidor, which stands guard before Manila Bay.)

Another flyer—Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., of the army—was saluted posthumously by General MacArthur for his gallantry in scoring three direct hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna, "leaving her in flames and distress." (It has been confirmed in Washington that she subsequently sank.)

Whether the young flyer had died under Japanese fire before observing the results of his action—the first great naval victory obtained by the United States—was not known.

Filipinos Praised

Along with these evidences of the flaming will to conquer of American troops, there were many manifestations of high Filipino morale, among both civilians and military.

General MacArthur's communique told of a group of mountain natives who "brought in three Japanese aviators trussed up like animals"—the survivors of a Japanese plane shot down in the Clark Field area.

And he continued:

"In Batangas six Filipino pilots, undaunted by the tremendous odds against them, attacked two enemy formations of twenty-seven planes each as they roared over the airfield. Before the enemy aircraft broke formation and disappeared in the clouds the Filipino pilots accounted for two ships."

Jap Fleet Flees In Dark

The official announcement of Japan's first and timorous brush with United States fleet units disclosed only that the invader had run away in the intervening darkness, and had remained in this shelter to escape going into action.

It was accompanied by a declaration of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, that while there had as yet been no word of the activities of the submarines "when the news comes it should be big news."

DEC 13 1941

"Our submarines pack a big punch," he added. "When a torpedo hits anything it stays hit. But a submarine is like a big-game hunter with an elephant gun who sits hour after hour, day after day, awaiting his prey. Sometimes it takes a long time to get results."

The admiral disclosed frankly that the Japanese air raid of Wednesday on the Cavite naval yard off Manila had wrought "very great damage" and had damaged some small ships tied up at the docks. Others, he said, were moved away and escaped damage.

Loss Of Life Heavy

"There was considerable loss of life more among the civilians in the city o Cavite than among the naval personnel," he added.

"We still are attempting to determine the total casualties. The list will be sent to the Navy Department. The naval men killed were for the most part on duty."

A single direct bomb hit, he said, destroyed a navy dispensary in Cavite.

killing all in the building. He added that the Japanese had not been bombing hospitals as such; that the dispensary was in the center of a legitimate military objective.

The Japanese, he remarked, were using two sorts of bombs: incendiaries—"and they work"—and fragmentation bombs.

The admiral cited a naval flyer who trailed the second battleship to be knocked out by American forces—the Kongo or a similar ship—off northwest Luzon, staying on her trail until other planes could come up and seriously cripple her.

Manila Confident

Manila, itself, where the Philippine Red Cross had evacuated 5,000 persons from the thickly populated district with bus drivers volunteering to help, was confident.

During a morning air-raid alarm the people ran to shelter but within an hour—while the alarm still was effective—they moved about freely and boys pitched pennies, glancing upward only occasionally.

The civilians remaining here appear calmer than at any time since hostilities were opened by the Japanese.

Along the downtown streets the crowds cheer loudly for the reinforcements moved northward in "blitzbuggies"—commandeered buses.

From among the watchers, the shout arose:

DEC 13 1941

"Give 'em hell!"

To guard against food hoarding President Manuel Quezon has ordered a civilian emergency administration to commandeer food supplies and stocks to prime necessities. He has called the National Assembly into extraordinary session to consider emergency legislation.

Small Japanese Forces Effect Landings but "Situation Is in Hand;" Heavy Damage Done by Attacks on Cavite

DEC 13 1941

Manila, Dec. 12 (AP).—Japanese warships fled from American surface ships in the first encounter of the two fleets since the war began and darkness prevented the Americans from renewing the action, it was reported today as Japan hurled fresh land and air attacks on the Philippines.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, said ships from his command have had only one encounter with the Japanese warships but that ended without result. The size of the fleets involved was not stated.

However, he acknowledged that the Japanese air force had scored heavily in the "successful" raid Wednesday on the Cavite naval yard off Manila and that the raid caused a "considerable loss of life."

He said a single direct bomb hit smashed a Navy dispensary in Cavite, killing all nurses, doctors and patients in the building. Their number is not yet known.

Admiral Hart said the Japanese had not been bombing hospitals, but that the dispensary was in the midst of a legitimate military objective.

At the same time, the Far Eastern army command announced that Japanese planes had raided widespread sections of the Philippines and an army spokesman said a small Japanese force apparently had landed at Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila.

The Japanese attacked Olongapo, 50 miles west of Manila, one of the most important naval installations in the Philippines; the province of Batangas, and Clark Field, 40 miles north of Manila.

The spokesman also declared that the Japanese had improved their strength in northern Luzon but that the "situation remains unchanged materially."

In a lengthy report on the naval actions thus far, Admiral Hart announced that a naval flier trailed a Japanese battleship, the Kongo or a ship similar to her, off northwest Luzon until other naval planes could come up and "seriously cripple" the vessel with bombs.

The army also cited one of its aviators, Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., for scoring three direct hits on a Japanese battleship of the Haruna class and leaving her in flames.

That same announcement told of Captain Kelly's death.

(No details of Captain Kelly's feat were given but it was presumed he died in the attack on the ship. The War Department in Washington said the vessel later sank.)

The Japanese attack on the Manila-Cavite area was made by a large number of planes flying high above the anti-aircraft gun range.

A total of 113 Japanese bombers were counted during the morning, it was said.

The announcement said they were dispersed, partly due to bad weather, but bombed various places.

It said one plane was shot down near Clark Field and fell in the mountains.

"Some time later a group of mountain natives brought in three Japanese aviators trussed up like animals," the communique added.

Six Filipino pilots attacked two Japanese formations of 27 planes each as they roared over the airfield in Batangas and accounted for two ships before the Japanese broke formation and fled into the clouds, the communique said.

Admiral Hart said the technique and efficiency of the Japanese were of a very high order and that "all in all it must be considered that the Japanese raid was successful from the Japanese standpoint."

He told newspapermen the Japanese were using two types of bombs, incendiaries—"and they work"—and fragmentation bombs.

Admiral Hart said he had received no word of the activities of United States submarines, but added:

"When the news comes it should be big news.

"Our submarines pack a big punch. When a torpedo hits anything it stays hit. But a submarine is like a big game hunter with an elephant gun who sits hour after hour, day after day, awaiting his prey. Sometimes it takes a long time to get results."

The Admiral said that the raiders did "very great damage" at Cavite and damaged some small ships tied up at naval docks. Other small ships were pulled away and escaped damage, he said.

"There was considerable loss of life, more among the civilians in the city of Cavite than among the naval personnel," he said, adding:

"We still are attempting to determine the total casualties. The list will be sent to the Navy Department. The naval men killed were mostly on duty."

The afternoon announcement at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Far Eastern Army, said 113 Japanese bombers were counted in the morning raids on the Philippines and that 11 were reported shot down.

The Japanese principally threatened the northern and southeastern shores of Luzon Island.

A brief United States communique issued shortly before 8 A.M. (7 P.M., E.S.T., Thursday) said the Japanese had improved their strength in northern Luzon, where a landing in force was started early Wednesday.

The war report also declared a small Japanese force was reported to have pushed ashore at Legaspi, a town of 53,000 population about 250 miles southeast of Manila on the Albay Gulf.

The latter report was partly confirmed three hours later when the Far Eastern command headquarters said the Japanese apparently had landed a small force at Legaspi.

(An official Tokyo radio broadcast said Japanese headquarters reported that Japanese landed on the south coast of Luzon this morning.)

Manila passed its third successive night without bombs, although the capital was under an air-raid alarm for an hour and 40 minutes early this morning—3:50 to 5:30 A. M. No raiders were reported.

The Army was silent on progress of the hunt for Japanese parachute troops who were said yesterday to have captured an airport six miles from Ilagan, 80 miles south of Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon.

Filipino constabulary was reported organizing to mop up the parachute troops.

Unofficial but reliable reports last night said the Japanese were being forced back to the northern shore and the region around the port of Aparri was in American hands again.

(With the Japanese thus active nearly all around Luzon, the U. S. Navy disclosed it was taking a leading role in the defense of the Philippines with an announcement in Washington that Navy patrol planes scored bomb hits on a Japanese battleship of the 29,330-ton Kongo class off the coast of Luzon. The Navy said the ship was damaged badly.

(The Navy report declared this was the second Japanese battleship to be bombed effectively by United States forces. The Government already had announced that Army planes bombed and sank the battleship Haruna or one of her sister ships of the Kongo class.

Lieutenant General MacArthur cabled President Roosevelt in reply to a message of congratulations that "we shall do our best" in the defense of the Philippines.

been mortally damaged. The War Department in Washington announced that the 29,330-ton Haruna was sunk Wednesday, north of Luzon.

Capt. Kelly was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1937 and became a captain on September 9, 1940, after training in various flying and bombing schools.

A United States naval flyer who trailed a Japanese battleship for a long time in the face of frequent anti-aircraft fire until other naval planes could fly to the scene and "seriously cripple" the huge ship also was officially cited for his work.

The story was told in the report of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, on the attack on the Kongo or a ship just like her off northwest Luzon Island.

(This was the second Japanese battleship which the United States claims to have sunk or damaged.)

Admiral Hart's account of the attack on the Kongo was the first detailed action by the naval flyers to be reported from the Far Eastern front.

"The Kongo was last seen out of control and we are sure seriously crippled," the announcement said. (This action already had been announced in Washington.)

Admiral Hart's announcement said Lt. C. A. Keller, piloting a big plane, sighted the Kongo or a ship just like her off Northwest Luzon and held contact a long time despite frequent anti-aircraft fire.

Other planes arrived and Lt. Comdr. J. V. Petersen and other pilots in the attack group pressed home the assault under heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The announcement said they made "at least one hit and we think two. The ship was definitely out of control and we are sure she was seriously crippled.

"There was no fire when she was last seen so she may have been able to return to port."

Admiral Hart revealed that the American Navy had lost three large planes since the war started—two during the daylight raid on the Gulf of Davao about an hour after the Pearl Harbor attack.

DEC 13 1941

Air Force casualties thus far have been small, but there have been "plenty of attacks on our planes," he said.

Giving further details of aerial fighting, the Army spokesman said the pursuit ship (apparently that of Lt. Wagner) that was sent to Aparri, on the northern shore of Luzon Island, found 12 Japanese pursuit ships on the ground and two in the air.

[illegible]erican pilot shot down the air and machine-[illegible]nose grounded and re-unscathed," the spokes-said.

He declared that Lt. Col. Roger Helsman, a native of Texas who has served in the Philippines before, has the situation in Davao province on Mindanao Island "well in hand."

Lt. Col. Helsman arrived there about three weeks ago, Davao, with a large Japanese population, has been considered a sensitive spot, the spokesman added.

"There were numerous rumors of a planned large uprising there," he said. Lt. Col. Helsman, with the forces at his disposal, has 1,500 Japanese males interned. He reports everything quiet and under control."

Bullet Holes in Planes.

Admiral Hart's report said most of the damages suffered by American naval planes were minor bullet holes.

He said one plane was hit, in one of its tanks but the craft managed to return to its base on the other tank.

The admiral said American naval planes shot down one Japanese plane.

"Lt. Utter attacked three Japanese fighters and shot down one with his own guns," the report said. "Two others fled. Utter landed on the sea and taxied to the cost, repaired the damage and flew home the next day."

Enemy Bombers Continue Raids on Philippine Posts

Flyer Who Died Sinking Haruna First U. S. Hero in New War

DEC 13 1941

Posthumous Tribute Paid to Capt. Kelly By Gen. MacArthur

By CLARK LEE

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 12.—A Florida-born West Pointer, Capt. Colin P. Kelly, jr., 26, who helped even the score which the Japanese ran up at Pearl Harbor when he planted three bombs on the Japanese battleship Haruna, paid for the sinking of the ship with his life.

One sentence in a communique issued by Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the Far Eastern Army, paid posthumous tribute to the young Army flyer:

"Gen. MacArthur announced with great sorrow the death of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, jr., who so distinguished himself by scoring three direct hits on the Japanese capital battleship Haruna, leaving her in flames and in distress."

Just when and how Capt. Kelly died was not stated, but it is possible that death came without his knowing that the Haruna had been mortally damaged.

MacArthur Commends Another.

Gen. MacArthur commended First Lt. Boyd D. Wagner of the Army Air Corps, who "distinguished himself by his daring attack on a Japanese air detachment at Aparri yesterday morning."

"When attacked by five pursuit planes," he said, "he shot two planes out of the air and machine-gunned 12 on the ground, leaving five burning. Wagner ended his terse report by saying, 'My gas was running low so I returned home.'"

Lieut. Wagner, whose home is at Johnstown, Pa., is 25 years old and has been in the Air Corps since 1937. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on June 16 of that year and was promoted to first lieutenant in October of the next year. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

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'I'm Proud Of Him,' Says Widow Of U.S. Flyer Who Sank Haruna

Year-And-Half-Old Son "Will Be Proud, Too," Asserts Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Jr.

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[By the Asso

New York, Dec. 12—"I'm proud of him," Mrs. Colin P. Kelly Jr., said simply and then, holding her year-and-one-half-old son close to her, added: "And 'Corkey' will be proud, too."

"Is there any word about those who were with him—the copilot or anyone?" asked the widow of one of the United States' first air heroes of World War II.

There were no tears in Mrs. Kelly's eyes as she talked of the 26-year-old West Point flyer and captain who was credited with scoring three direct hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna, which sank north of Luzon in the Philippines. Her eyes glowed, instead, with the pride of which she spoke.

"In Every Sense Of Word"

"He was an officer in every sense of the word," she said. "Even I, his wife, did not know what orders he had received, the places he was to go, or the secrets that he knew. He was a marvelous officer and I know that he would want to have died in action, as he did. I know that he is happy that it came in that fashion.

"I am happy that he has done this and has left his imprint behind."

She mused:

"And didn't he give those Japs something to remember him by?"

Mrs. Kelly, the former Marian Wick, arrived here last month from Honolulu to visit her parents. She received three letters from her husband Monday.

Plane Building To Flying, That's Wagner's Career

Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 12 (AP)—An unassuming, "typically American" young man, diverted from a plane-building to a plane-flying career through his in-

ciated Press]

terest in a model plane club, today was hailed as a hero.

He is Lieut. Boyd D. Wagner, 25, the pilot officially commended in an army communique for "distinguishing himself by his daring attack on a Japanese air detachment" at Aparri in the Philippines. Lieutenant Wagner was credited with shooting down two Japanese planes in a savage dogfight and strafing twelve more on the ground.

Wagner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd M. Wagner, of Johnstown, and was described by friends as "typically American, from his head to his toes." His father is a mine electrician and his mother works in a Johnstown store. His sister is a student at Indiana State Teachers' College, Indiana, Pa.

Wrote Newspaper Essay

Lieutenant Wagner's interest in aviation led him in 1936 to write an essay for a Pittsburgh newspaper's junior birdmen's contest:

"The Junior Birdmen of America helped me to choose a career in aviation."

That won him a plane trip to Charleston, W. Va., and in June, 1937, he enrolled as an army flying cadet. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1938 and made first lieutenant a year later. His last trip home was in October, 1940, and he went to the Philippines two months later.

Johnstown friends of Lieutenant Wagner said he was "modest and studious. So far as we know, he has no girl—aviation is his love."

Spies Set Off Flares In Manila

By Russell Brines

MANILA, Dec. 13 (Saturday) (AP).—Fifth columnists set off red flares in Manila last night in a new outbreak of subversive activity and rifles blazed in the blacked-out streets as sentries fired under orders to "shoot to kill."

The rockets were sighted from downtown Manila early in the evening and others were seen from the bay front. Rifle fire was heard immediately from both directions.

Sentries and members of the constabulary, under orders to enforce the black-out and ask no questions, fired on several houses from which lights could be seen.

Pedestrians and motorists who failed to respond to challenges after the curfew hour also drew rifle shots from the sentries.

The firing lasted for several hours in one district. There a large neon-lighted clock atop a sign flashed on and was promptly shot out.

Streets virtually were deserted and what automobiles attempted to navigate were challenged repeatedly by the sentries.

More than 500 Europeans have been arrested in a round-up of Italians and Germans. Many Swiss, Hungarians and persons of other nationalities were taken into custody but later released. The Axis nationals were prepared, with trunks and even containers of food already packed.

A complete radio set and a transmitting set was seized from one German.

Man of Mark at West Point.

Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr. was a young Floridian who transferred from the infantry to the Army Air Corps two years ago.

He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and made a distinguished record for himself there for the multiplicity of his activities. On his graduation in 1937, the Howitzer, the student year book, on the staff of which he had served for four years, paid him a high tribute.

"A combination of Irish blood and southern sunshine has given Kelly the best qualities of both," it read. "Equally famous are his drawl and his friendly smile; a temper perhaps, but one that rises to defend the principles that he cherishes.

"He has not devoted all his efforts to study and consequently has not achieved high academic rank, but he has participated in sports and other activities and has found additional time to enjoy thoroughly his life at West Point.

"He is positive in his opinions, vigorous in his actions all around and has a knack for making friends. He speaks positively and those of us who really know him well will be glad to say: 'I knew him when.'"

Capt. Kelly was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Colin P. Kelly Sr. of Madison, born on July 11, 1915. He attended high school there and after one year at the Marion Military Institute in Florida he went to West Point in 1933, the appointee of Senator Duncan Fletcher.

He went out for football his first year there, then turned his attention to cross-country running and to boxing. He was a member of the varsity boxing team. He sang in the cadet chapel choir, was a member of the history committee of the academy and was advertising manager of the Howitzer in his last year besides serving on its staff for four. He was a member of the Cadet Players, which presents the annual cadet show each year and he held a pistol marksmanship medal.

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A few months after his graduation in 1937 he and Miss Marion E. Wick of West New York, N. J., were married in the cadet chapel at the Point. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wick of West New York.

At his own request Second Lieut. Kelly, as he was then, was transferred from the infantry to the air corps. He was sent to Randolph Field for his primary training in September of 1937. He served as a student officer there and in October of 1939 he was sent to Kelly Field for advanced training. He was not formally transferred to the Army Air Corps until January of that year, when he was assigned to March Field in California and attached to the Nineteenth Bombing Squadron.

West Point Posts Communique

In June of 1940 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and in the following September was made a captain.

At West Point, Gen. MacArthur's communique praising Capt. Kelly and First Lieut. Boyd D. Wagner, another Air Corps pilot who distinguished himself in attacking a Japanese air detachment, was published in today's information sheet and posted on bulletin boards there.

Commissioner Asks Help From U.S. For Philippines

Manila, *Saturday*, Dec. 13 (AP)—Swift help for the Japanese-invaded Philippines was urged tonight by Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, who declared: "We on the front line are fighting to the death, for we have abiding confidence in our cause and in our leader."

"We know you back home will send us help and you won't permit divided counsels or capital and labor disputes or red tape or anything else to delay your getting effective help to us before it is too late," Sayre said in a broadcast to the United States.

"We are in the fight to stay," he said. "War enjoins upon us all: action, action, action.

"Come On America"

"Time is of the essence. Come on America!"

Sayre paid high tribute to Filipinos fighting alongside Americans, declaring "they are proving with their lives the loyalty pledged to the United States by President Manuel Quezon."

"Out here on the firing line we have come to grips with reality," he said. "We have seen Japanese squadrons of planes shining in the sun, dropping swift death and destruction upon portions of Manila and upon Cavite, across the bay. . . .

"Men are fighting and dying for America and American ideals. The American Army and Navy are on the job."

Airmen Are Helping Troops To Land

Claim Destruction Of 202 U. S. Warplanes, Admit Loss Of Ten

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—Japanese troops aided by "human-torpedo" airmen were reported officially tonight to have landed in southern Luzon "to begin a pincer attack" on American forces in the Philippines.

Ten more Japanese planes were acknowledged lost in an imperial headquarters communique, which said nine pilots rammed their objectives in suicide attacks.

A total bag of 202 United States warplanes was claimed.

Japanese Admissions

The Japanese also admitted the sinking of one mine sweeper, heavy damage to a second and slight damage to a light cruiser, but took no official notice of Washington's announcement that United States airmen sank the 29,000-ton battleship Haruna and other Japanese warships.

Domei, however, in a world broadcast denied that the Haruna was lost. The agency quoted "authoritative Japanese" as saying that United States aviators apparently mistook the slightly damaged cruiser for the Haruna.

Moros Want A Crack At Japs

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[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Saturday*, Dec. 13—Fierce Moro fighters of the Sulu archipelago, who traditionally dislike Filipino Christians, but who hate the Japanese more, want to join the fight against the Nipponese.

Assemblyman Gulamu Rasul, of Sulu, said today he would ask permission of President Manuel Quezon to form a regiment of Moros to join the battle. Besides their desire to fight the Japanese, he said they wanted to demonstrate Mohammedan loyalty to the Government.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 12—Friday night was uneventful in the Philippines, with only local activity in Japanese-occupied areas, according to an army communique issued Saturday morning in Manila and reported in an NBC broadcast.

"There have been no raids anywhere in the Philippines since yesterday," the communique said.

TOKYO REPORTS PINCER ATTACK ON PHILIPPINES

Says "Human Torpedo" Airmen Are Helping Troops To Land

Penang Island Raided

The army announced that Japanese warplanes raiding Penang island, off the coast of the Malay peninsular, had sunk one British ship and heavily damaged four others in a convoy, besides scoring hits on warehouses and port facilities.

Domei also broadcast a Shanghai dispatch saying that Japanese bluejackets had occupied Kulangsu island, facing Amoy, on the Chinese mainland opposite Japanese Formosa.

The Japanese Government announced a military agreement with Japanese-occupied French Indo-China, but gave no details. In Japanese-conquered Thailand the Bangkok Government was reported to have begun seizing British and American assets in keeping with its new alliance with Japan.

Pre-Dawn Landing Made in Southern Luzon, Japs Report

Forces Now Are Able To Begin Pincer Move, Tokio Declares

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 12 (Official Radio).—Japanese troops suceeded in landing before dawn today in Southern Luzon while in naval operations around the Philippines the Japanese Navy has lost a minesweeper and suffered damage to a light cruiser and another minesweeper, imperial headquarters communiques reported.

"Human torpedo" tactics by Japanese naval aviators were announced officially in a communique of the navy section of imperial headquarters, broadcats by Domei, which said:

"Nine Japanese naval planes have been lost. Their crews rammed their objectives. One aircraft is missing."

Against these air losses the navy section communique said that 202 United States warplanes had been destroyed, including 77 shot down, since the beginning of operations against the Philippines.

Slight Damage Reported.

The cruiser admitted harmed was only slightly damaged, the official report asserted, and continued to take part in operations. One minesweeper suffered heavy damage, it added. Most of the crew of the minesweeper announced sunk was said to have been rescued.

The landing in the Southern section of Luzon, a joint communique of the army and navy sections of imperial headquarters said, was made by the army in close co-operation with the navy and air forces.

"With this operation," it added, "Japanese forces now are able to begin a pincer attack against the enemy from North and South Luzon."

Attack on British Convoy.

The army section of imperial headquarters announced that Japanese warplanes yesterday sank one vessel and heavily damaged four others in a severe attack on a British convoy assembled at Penang, on the western coast of Malaya. The Japanese also attacked warehouse and port facilities, the army section added.

(The British reported considerable civilian damage in the Penang attack, but said no military objectives were hit.)

Already reported unofficialy, imperial headquarters announced at 5:50 p.m. today the conclusion of a military agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, which is occupied by Japanese troops. Domei said the agreement was signed Monday, but gave no details.

A Domei dispatch from Shanghai said Japanese bluejackets had occupied Kulangsu Island, facing Amoy, and the surrounding district yesterday.

Assets Reported Seized.

Thailand's government was reported by Domei to have begun seizing British and American assets within the kingdom, in keeping with her new alliance with Japan.

Domei said authoritative Japanese denied the United States claim that the battleship Haruna had been sunk off Northern Luzon. (The War Department in Washington announced the sinking of a battleship "believed to be the 29,000-ton Haruna or a vessel of the Haruna class.")

It asserted that the Americans apparently mistook for the Haruna a Japanese light cruiser which, it said, imperial headquarters admitted was damaged in operations against the Philippines.

Jap Troops Claim Taking Of Kowloon In Hongkong Battle

Say "Human Torpedoes" Blast Philippine Defenders

Tokyo, Saturday, Dec. 13 (Official radio received by (AP))—Japanese military headquarters said today that its troops have occupied Kowloon and surrounding British territory facing Hongkong and are preparing for an attack upon the Island Crown Colony, site of Britain's big East Asian naval base.

The Japanese announcement, issued at 8:30 a. m. (6:30 p. m. Friday, E.S.T.) said that Kowloon was occupied yesterday.

(Latest British advices prior to the Japanese announcement said heavy Japanese pressure had forced Hongkong's defenders to withdraw toward Kowloon, which is in the mainland section of greater Hongkong.

(The island of Hongkong itself is a strongly fortified fortress with numerous defense positions hewn from the island's granite and rock surface. There is an East-West range of mountains bristling with British gun positions.)

Hong Kong Is Raided Again, Japs Report

TOKIO, Dec. 12 (official radio) (AP).—Domei said large formations of Japanese Army bombers raided Hong Kong's military objectives effectively today.

Propaganda leaflets also were said to have been scattered, urging the Chinese populace of the British crown colony to revolt and join the drive for "a greater East Asia."

TOKIO ADOPTS NAZI BLACKOUT LAWS

Tokio, Dec. 12 (Official radio received by A. P.).—The Japanese Government has drafted German-style laws for the punishment of crimes committed during blackouts.

Domei, the Japanese news agency reported that they would follow the "German pattern" of the death penalty or life imprisonment for acts of violence or even such offenses as theft.

Tokio Reports Sinking The Arizona at Hawaii

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Saturday) (AP). — Reuters (British news agency) today quoted a Japanese communique broadcast from Tokio as saying that the 32,600-ton United States battleship Arizona had been sunk in action at Hawaii. The communique said the Arizona was the third American battleship sunk by Japanese.

[No further information was received which would indicate whether the Japanese reported that they had sunk the Arizona in the attack on Hawaii last Sunday, or in some subsequent engagement. The Arizona, completed in 1916 at the New York Navy Yard, has a normal complement of 1,358 men.]

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The same report was broadcast from Berlin, which credited Domei as the source of information.

Completed in 1915.

In Washington, the Navy Department declined to comment.

The Arizona, a sister ship of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, was completed in June, 1915, and normally carries a complement of 1,353 officers and men. She has 12 five-inch guns and eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns.

Claim Three Ships.

The Berlin report said Japan was now claiming the sinking of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, 29,000 tons, and the U.S.S. West Virginia, 31,800 tons, in addition to the Arizona. The Oklahoma and Arizona, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, are similar in many respects, differing on the appearance of their conning towers and bridge.

Berlin also broadcast a Tokio confirmation that a British destroyer was sunk in addition to the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse.

EVERY PLANE RETURNS SAFE FROM FORAY

Invading Troops, However, Pierce Imperial Lines Below Thai Border

Heavy But Confused Fighting Rages In Jungles Of North Malaya

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 12—British bombers struck heavy blows today at the Japanese advanced operational base in southern Thailand as the enemy began a strong push into northern Malaya after twenty-four hours of comparative inaction following destruction of their original armored spearhead.

Every British plane returned from a second assault on Singora, fifty miles north of the British Malayan border, where the Japanese landed December 8 unopposed by the Siamese.

British Lines Pierced

Official reports said the Japanese penetrated British lines at several points just south of the Thai border, where heavy but confused fighting continued all day in an area broken by rough, jungle-clad hills.

British aircraft maintained continuous patrols over Malaya today, but nowhere found evidence that the Japanese were attempting further disembarkations or trying to reinforce the units landed earlier this week at Kota Bahru and Kuantan—respectively, 300 and 200 miles north of Singapore.

Japs Push Overland

The push which the Japanese pursued today was overland into Kedah province, a northwestern Malaya area bordering on Thailand.

Penang, the British island off western Malaya, again was attacked this morning, but there was no material damage to military objectives.

The first raid on Penang yesterday killed approximately a hundred civilians and damaged much non-military property.

Twelve American women and children and one man left Singapore today for the Netherlands East Indies, leaving 356 Americans and 358 Filipinos in British Malaya.

Those remaining include representatives of the Goodyear, Goodrich and United States rubber companies, the National City Bank, naval and military observers and Methodist missionaries.

Japs Fear Air Raids

The civilian population throughout Japan is living in fear of air raids, British nationals reported upon arriving in Singapore aboard what is believed to be the last British or Allied merchantman to get away from Japan.

The ship, which left Japan taking out the last Britons before the outbreak of hostilities, sighted two Japanese planes en route, and the passengers said one of the craft fired a burst of machine-gun fire without doing damage.

The new arrivals said shallow concrete shelters were appearing in streets of some Japanese cities, but that most population centers were without adequate bomb protection.

Jap Barges Dive-Bombed

British and Australian airmen dived to within fifty feet of the coastal waters to machine-gun "Japanese soldiers crouched helplessly" in sixty armored barges off Malaya, the BBC reported. Some of the ships were set afire, and many of their occupants left struggling in the water, the radio said.

Far up the China coast on the Hongkong front, heavy Japanese pressure caused advance British units to withdraw toward Kowloon in the mainland section of the colony.

A Rangoon dispatch said Japanese bombers in their first raid on Burma caused seven casualties and some property damage yesterday afternoon in the Tenasserim area, which extends southward into the Kra Isthmus opposite Thailand.

An Australian crew flying an American Lockheed-Hudson bomber from a base in the Dutch East Indies sank the Japanese schooner Nuya Maru, a Batavia dispatch said.

Strong Jap Blows Dent Malaya Line

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Penetrations on Peninsula Only Local, Says Singapore Report

By L. Yates McDaniel

Singapore, Dec. 12 (AP).—A British communique admitted tonight that strong Japanese attacks had dented British defense lines in the jungles along the Malaya-Thailand frontier and said heavy fighting continued.

The penetrations, however, were described as local.

The British, meanwhile, struck back by air at the bases from which the Japanese drove south into Malaya.

The war bulletin said the port of Songkla (Singora) on the east coast of Thailand 50 miles north of the Malaya frontier was bombed during the morning.

"All machines returned safely," the communique said, "but owing to ground mist it was difficult to estimate the damage inflicted."

British casualties were said to be lighter than at first thought and equipment losses were reported slight. Recent fighting had centered in the Kuantan area 200 miles north of Singapore.

A heavy Japanese bombing of Penang on the western coast of Malaya yesterday caused considerable damage to civilian property, a British communique said today.

It said no military objectives were hit.

Of the military situation, it said that "there has been no change in the general situation either in Malaya or Hong Kong in the past 12 hours."

Penang Bombed Three Times

PENANG, Malaya, Dec. 12 (AP).—Japanese planes heavily assaulted Penang three times today, inflicting considerable damage and starting fires which raged on tonight. Broken water mains hampered fire-fighters.

Bombs battered the town itself and outlying districts, but casualties were negligible since the entire downtown area already has been vacated. About 100 civilians were killed in yesterday's raid on this island off Malaya's west coast.

Chinese Forces Massed On Indo-China Border

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Chungking, Saturday, Dec. 13 (AP)—Chinese forces are massed along the border of French Indo-China prepared to move into that Japanese dominated colony if necessary and are moving other huge concentrations towards Burma to aid defense of that British colony, warfront dispatches reported today.

In addition to these forces strong Chinese units are battling the Japanese in the vicinity of Hongkong and are thrusting eastward along the Canton-Kowloon railway in a dual operation to relieve pressure on the British Crown colony.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is in personal command of these vast movements, under way in Yunnan province.

The Chinese press meanwhile called upon Russia to strike Japan while her forces are spread over thousands of miles of the Pacific.

The newspapers predicted the Japanese would keep the upper hand for two or three weeks and then would begin slipping.

They predicted further an all-out attack upon Japan by the Allies, possibly in February, "when Japan will fade as the cherry blossoms begin to bloom."

Japanese Infiltrating In Frontier Area

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Japanese troops have been infiltrating into the Kedih frontier area of Northwest Malaya and British troops have withdrawn to prearranged positions, a British official said today.

The Japanese activity there was limited to patrol operations, he said.

Reports that the Japanese had made landings at Dungan, 100 miles north of Kuarlan, and at Kuala Trengganu, 50 miles farther north, were unconfirmed here.

This source said a heavy air attack had been made on Penang Island, off the west coast of Malaya, but that it had caused no military damage.

At Hong Kong, where British defense forces were said to be under heavy Japanese pressure, some British forces have withdrawn toward Kowloon, in the mainland section of the colony, this source said.

He added that Chinese forces were reported operating "in the vicinity" of the British crown colony.

The China radio reported from Chungking that a powerful Chinese offensive was under way along the Kwangtung front to relieve the Japanese pressure of Hong Kong. This broadcast said the attack started two days ago, and Japanese casualties already had mounted to 15,000.

Japanese Schooner Sunk by Australia

Batavia, Netherland East Indies, Dec. 12 (AP).—A Netherlands Navy communique reported today that an Australian airforce Lockheed Hudson bomber had sunk the Japanese schooner Nuya Maru.

The communique added that N.E.I. navy units were "participating in Allied action on the sea and in the air" and said no hostilities had taken place on N.E.I. territory in the past 24 hours.

This colonial capital underwent its fourth air raid alarm of the war at 10:30 P.M. (10 A.M., E.S.T.) today.

U.S. Citizens Flee Bangkok

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[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Dec. 9 (Delayed) Numerous Americans and other foreign residents of Bangkok left for Burma today by train shortly before the first contingent of Japanese troops arrived in Thailand's capital.

Leaflets in the Thai language, bearing the signature "Commander of the Japanese Forces" and urging the populace to assist the Japanese, were dropped from planes and distributed by soldiers. Severe punishment was threatened for persons damaging railways or other communications.

Silent Thai crowds lining the road watched a second large contingent of Japanese troops arrive, presumably from French Indo-China, at 10 A. M. today. Japanese residents displayed rising-sun flags in welcoming the troops.

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Australia Prepares For Japanese Invaders

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Workers Dig Trenches In Parks Of Sydney—Pill-Box Defense Posts Built

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 12 (AP)—Workers were digging trenches in the parks of Sydney and building pill-box defense posts in the streets of Brisbane today as Australia made ready to meet Japanese invasion.

Defense authorities expressed the belief, however, that the chance of sporadic coastal raids by hit-and-run landing parties was greater than the likelihood of any large-scale invasion attempt.

Any such raids, they said, probably would be accompanied by bombardment of industrial centers by carrier-based aircraft or the shelling of coastal [illegible] Japanese naval forces.

nese over Malaya, but that "our men" acquitted themselves splendidly.

Authorities announced that air-raid tests were over and that the next sounding of the sirens would be the real thing.

Army Minister Francis Michael Forde announced all militiamen had been called up for full-time training.

Prime Minister John Curtin last night announced sweeping emergency measures to draft all available manpower into the armed forces and place the entire nation on a war footing.

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Single men from 18 to 45 and married men from 18 to 35 will be required to register under the new draft laws. Veterans of the last war were being mobilized for guard and coast defense duties. The cabinet laid plans for drastic gasoline rationing and checked fuel, coal and clothing stocks and air raid precautions.

Women rushed to answer a call for volunteers for the auxiliary services.

Government Takes Full Control Over Australia by Decree

Evatt and Roosevelt Exchange Messages Of Confidence

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 12.—Government by decree took full hold of this commonwealth today amid such new provisions as empowerment of the armed service ministries to make unlimited expenditures on urgent matters without reference to the war cabinet.

Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt formally messaged President Roosevelt that Australia is at war with Japan and expressed appreciation of the "initiative, courage and patience" shown by the President and Secretary of State Hull in the futile prewar negotiations with Japan.

Now, the message said, "the commonwealth of Australia is honored to be associated with the United States in resisting the aggressors until they are finally overthrown."

The President replied:

"We did our utmost to keep peace in the Pacific, but our enemies had decided on aggression beforehand. This is now a world war in a true sense. We are in it with you and you will not find us wanting. I need not tell Australians to keep a stout heart. I know you will and we will win."

Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced today that the Royal Australian Air Force had sustained losses in air battles with the Jap[illegible]

Grab by Thailand

London, Dec. 12 (AP).—Thailand was reported by Japanese broadcasts today to be seizing British and American assets as a sequel to her new non-aggression pact with Japan and occupation by Japanese forces.

Burma Bombed by Japanese.

Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Japanese bombers, raiding British Burma for the first time in the war, caused seven casualties and some property damage yesterday afternoon in an attack on the Tenasserim area. That is the part of Burma which extends south into the Malay peninsula.

Japanese Air Base Bombed.

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London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Chungking radio reported today that Netherlands East Indies planes had bombed a Japanese air base in the southern Pacific.

Hawaii Defenders Fighting Mad After Japanese Stab at Islands

Civilians of Honolulu So Used to Maneuvers They Thought Attack Was Practice.

By Eugene Burns

Honolulu, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Oahu Island's defenders rose to magnificent heights of valor in the face of six vicious raids on this Pacific outpost by Japanese warplanes last Sunday.

The sudden stab has left them fighting mad.

Fifty to 100 enemy planes participated in the thrust at the Pearl Harbor naval base, the Hickham Field army base and the Kaneohe naval air base.

The first wave came over at 7:55 A. M., followed by others at 11:29 A. M., 11:59 A. M., 12:22 P. M., 7:15 P. M. and 9:10 P. M.

[In Washington the White House announced earlier that army, navy and civilian casualties probably would be 3,000, about equally divided in killed and wounded.]

Martial law was proclaimed after the raids and the civilian population, calm and determined, is co-operating splendidly with the military authorities.

Martin Vitousek, 17 years old, and his father perhaps were the first to see the enemy attack.

"Suddenly we were in the thick of a black-painted mass of planes," Martin said. "They rocketed from the sky everywhere and I saw on the wingtips the rising sun of Japan. When the first bomb hit, my heart almost went out of me. Then all hell broke loose."

He said that he saw three enemy planes shot down.

Ventura Mathias, 31, garbage department inspector, boarded a warship in Pearl Harbor to complain about illegal dumping of garbage a few seconds before the Japanese launched Sunday's attack against the naval base.

"I had just got aboard," he said, "when I saw about fifty planes flying about 100 feet high. All of a sudden there was havoc all around, and I ran off."

Thought It Maneuver.

Honoluluans, accustomed to army and navy maneuvers, thought it was just another defense practice when they were awakened by the explosions.

The whining shell brought Mrs. Burns and me to our feet. This was no maneuver.

I raced up nearby Tantalus Mountain, elevation 1,350 feet, from where Pearl Harbor and Hickham Field were plainly visible and saw three black plumes rising from Hickham Field and Pearl Harbor and blue patches of sky flecked with white bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

A Japanese sat on a concrete guardrail on the peak, smoking complacently.

Pearl Harbor was almost blacked out by heavy smoke and high overhead bombers roared amid intense anti-aircraft fire.

While I was approaching the office a bomb exploded less than 100 feet away from a hardware store and near by another bomb killed a man. One direct hit on an automobile killed its four occupants instantly.

The police handled the civilian situation beautifully in the emergency.

No Raids Since Sunday.

Army authorities said today that there have been no new Japanese air raids against the Hawaiian Islands since Sunday night.

Army authorities said that there were no serious overt acts reported and the entire area is quiet.

Army and navy project workers returned to their jobs Monday.

Business men summed up their attitude with: "They shot their bolt in one big surprise. They'll never get away with it again."

of twenty. A leader was to be appointed for each group who would report back at certain times for further orders.

Ship's Radio Busy

The ship's radio was crackling with terse official bulletins and orders from the Honolulu station.

twelve. The list grew to seventeen as a house was wrecked, and, a short time later, to forty-nine.

The radio announcer said, in an extremely shaky voice: "This is the real thing, folks, believe me! Now, don't get excited."

Hawaii Witness:

Travelers Bump Into Blitz

[EDITOR'S NOTE—*The following dispatch, delayed by the censor, was written by Thomas Yarbrough, recently of the London staff of the Associated Press, who was en route to Cairo when the Japanese struck at Honolulu. He describes his sensations in the first Hawaiian raid.*]

DEC 13 1942

By THOMAS YARBROUGH

Honolulu, Dec. 12—Our ship eased into the sunny Honolulu harbor from San Francisco Sunday morning at the height of the first Japanese air raid.

They sure picked a swell day for it. Thinking it was nothing more serious than a big-scale war game, we enjoyed the show immensely.

Scores of delighted passengers crowding the deck remarked that it was mighty fine of the United States Navy, timing it so nicely with our arrival.

A whistling bomb plunketed into the water about a hundred yards from our vessel and an American automobile dealer bound for Tientsin, shouted, "Boy, what if it had been a real one."

A half hour later we got the full impact of the sad reality. The ship's officer herded us into the lounge and told us this was the real thing and no fooling.

The bombing spectacle we had been watching—fire, the flash of guns, the ear-splitting crack of anti-aircraft guns before our eyes—was the opening stroke of the war on Oahu.

The officer who announced the news to us was perspiring and his hands were trembling. He took a deep breath and then he said:

"It seems there's a state of undeclared war between Honolulu and the United States."

Everybody wondered what he meant by "Honolulu" fighting the United States.

His slip of the tongue was cleared up soon, however, and we learned the truth.

He told us to disembark in groups

"The first direct blow of the war struck here with stunning surprise. This probably caused the people to be more excited than those I'd seen and heard in England many times in the last two years, but there was no sign of panic or hysteria.

Automobiles and trucks and fire engines with screaming sirens sped through the clean, palm-lined streets without slowing down for intersections despite the many civilians who were ignoring "take shelter" warnings.

Ducked Under Tree

As our group walked toward the hotel, a bomb whistled down alarmingly close and a chorus of anti-aircraft guns roared.

We ducked under a big palm tree—something new in air-raid shelters.

A grinning soldier across the street called out: "It looks like the real McCoy!"

A boy on a bicycle came down the street with a load of newspaper extras.

They carried these banner lines four inches high:

"War! Oahu Bombed By Japanese Planes."

Excitement Over by Monday

The excitement of the war of surprise wore off Monday. Thousands of Christmas shoppers mingled with Army guardsmen.

The stores closed at 4:30 p. m., allowing employees and customers alike to start home before darkness.

Soldiers halted thousands who wandered into downtown buildings without knowing they had become official quarters.

Details of the audacious raid developed with startling swiftness.

The first fatality was a ten-year-old Portuguese girl. Thereafter the toll mounted, with six, then eight, and then with a carful killed,

'This Is Mock Maneuver' Jap Consul Told Reporter

By EUGENE BURNS

Honolulu, Dec. 12 (AP)—"This is just a mock maneuver!"

That was the statement the Japanese counsul gave me Sunday as Nippon planes raided these islands with screaming bombs, and as fragments of anti-aircraft shells clattered to the pavement.

A few minutes later that consul, Kazuo Kita, was caught by detectives as he burned his official papers in a tub.

The audacious, shocking attack didn't paralyze the people here—it filled them with a tremendous resentment and courage. Of them Lieut.-Col. Kendall J. Fielder said "Your behavior and spirit under fire conformed to the best traditions of a free people."

It was impossible to transmit messages to the United States, but during that period we jotted down notes.

"Big gas tank fired," one read. "Subsequently blaze put out by heroic action."

"Row of 20 houses burning," said another. Others included:

"Army Intelligence said 'we want people to continue with their normal peacetime endeavor as nearly as practicable and avoid congregating.'"

"Three Japs riding in green sedan told person 'give up your money or you'll get plenty of this;'

"Planes strafed Wahiawa and injured ten;"

"Four passengers in auto killed by direct bomb hit."

Paper Misses Story

One paper here didn't carry the biggest story in Hawaii's history. Six hours before the raid a vital gear broke in the press assembly.

All food retailers and wholesalers were closed on Tuesday for an inventory. A gasoline-rationing order was issued. No civilian could get more than a half a tankful.

Business places were ordered to close at 4:30 p. m. daily, allowing employees, as well as customers, to reach home before the blackout.

Honolulu business men are discussing plans for establishment of air-raid shelters. These plans include commandeering of all basements. Classrooms of the University of Hawaii were turned into an evacuation center for defense housing.

Heretofore in Hawaii every one has referred most politely to Japanese as "Japanese." Now the word always is "Japs."

The l...on at Waikiki, famed as a playground, was deserted today. From the Elk's Club, near Diamond Head, to the Niumalu Hotel, just two figures in bathing suits could be seen. They were little lads, aged nine and twelve, industriously filling sandbags and stacking them on the sidewalk near Oahu Street.

There were about twenty filled sandbags there, and several hundred empty bags waiting to be filled, a big job to be done.

When asked what they were doing, the boys replied, "The bags were there to be filled, and we didn't have anything else to do and so we're filling them."

All Tackle Defense Jobs

Overnight, Honolulu swung over completely from a playground into a taut but tough and mobile defense unit, with every one from the Governor to the youngest boy and girl Scout fitting into his niche for defense.

By 11 a. m. Sunday, civilian Red Cross and defense units were functioning at their assigned stations.

It was the first test for the provisional police force, composed of Legionnaires, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other civilians who have been training for months and last spring participated in Army maneuvers. They supplemented regular police in handling traffic and guarding important positions throughout the city.

Refugees from the fire-destroyed district of Waikiki and the McCully area were placed in schoolhouses. In school kitchens, domestic science teachers and cafeteria employees quickly transformed themselves into emergency war-relief workers.

As soon as regulations from authorities were promulgated at noon Monday Honolulu slipped into the groove. Ice deliveries, though delayed, were made daily.

Santa Clauses peered from windows through crisscrossed tape. Salvation Army kettles, inviting Christmas aid, dotted streets patrolled by helmeted and armed infantrymen.

Theaters, closed since Saturday night, opened at 10 a. m. Wednesday, and enjoyed a rush of patrons. Laughter greeted "The Great Dictator" in a downtown theater.

Honolulu Raid Called Unlike London's Worst

Veteran of Both Declares Attack on Hawaii Was Comparatively 'Small Fry'

The following dispatch, delayed by the censor, was written by Thomas Yarbrough, recently of the London staff of The Associated Press, who was en route to Cairo on a new assignment when the Japanese struck at Honolulu. Mr. Yarbrough, who was a veteran of many bomb raids in London, describes the first Hawaiian raid.

By Thomas Yarbrough

HONOLULU, Dec. 12 (AP).—London was ready. Honolulu was caught on the wrong foot.

The most striking difference was the suddenness and the extreme difficulty of believing the attack was the real thing.

The most striking sameness was the way the people reacted. Just as in London, nearly everybody had a fine case of jitters for the first few hours, then settled down to the job of getting used to the strange new ways of war.

Judging by the civilian casualties and damage to residential and business property, Honolulu's raid was small fry compared with the worst assaults upon London. Some bombs in London tore up whole intersections and knocked down rows of houses. The biggest crater here is five feet in diameter.

The Britons always wondered how Americans would take it and were inclined to argue when Americans in London asserted that our cities would show the same steadiness that caused the world to salute Londoners. Honolulu did.

More Ships, Guns, Planes, Knox Urges From Hawaii

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP).—More ships, more guns, more planes—faster and faster—were demanded by Secretary of the Navy Knox in a message from Honolulu.

The message, addressed to the inspector of naval aviation here and relayed to aircraft companies and other war industries, read:

"The enemy has struck a savage, treacherous blow. We are at war, all of us. There is not time now for disputes or delays of any kind. We must have ships and more ships, guns and more guns, planes and more planes, men and more men—faster and faster. There is no time to lose. The Navy must lead the way. Speed up—it is your Navy and your nation."

KNOX SPEECH NOT HEARD

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 13 (AP)—Honolulu did not respond early today to attempts to establish contact for an N. B. C. broadcast to the United States by Navy Secretary Frank Knox. Plans were cancelled.

LATIN AMERICA BACKS UP U. S.

Roosevelt Calls Republics' Attitude Excellent.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Excellent and wholly satisfactory was the way President Roosevelt described today the attitude of Latin American governments in support of the position of the United States.

The President did not elaborate on that point at his press conference. Replying to a question, he said he did not know yet who would represent this Government at the forthcoming Inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro.

Latin America And The War

[By the Asso...

Port Au Prince, Dec. 12—Haiti declared war today against Germany and Italy after President Elie Lescot had asserted that the United States' cause was also Haiti's and the American continent's.

"The Haitian nation which emerged from slavery will do everything to crush the forces which intend to enslave peoples, and this country is prepared to undergo bombing and burning rather than come under the yoke of Naziism and Fascism," Lescot told the Legislature.

San Salvadore, Dec. 12—The Salvadorean Congress declared war on Italy and Germany at noon today.

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Cuban Ambassador Concheso informed the United States today that Cuba has declared war on Germany and Italy. The message was delivered to Under Secretary of State Welles.

The Ambassador had previously informed Welles of Cuba's earlier declaration against Japan.

Havana, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Fulgencio Batista tonight ordered immediate confiscation of all Italian, German and Japanese holdings and internment of the Axis nationals on the Isle of Palms, forty miles south of Havana province in the Caribbean.

Panama, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Govern-

[ciated Press]

ment of Panama declared war on Germany and Italy today. It has been empowered by the Congressional declaration of war against Japan to act similarly against other nations when circumstance required.

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Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Government today ordered the arrest of all Germans and Italians, established telegraphic censorship and assumed control of all funds of Japnaese, Italians and Germans.

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 12 (AP)—Morning newspapers reported today that the Japanese agricultural colony at Corinto had been searched and a number of rifles and revolvers seized by Colombian authorities who ordered all Japanese to remain within the limits of the colony.

Colombia is withholding a declaration of war on the Axis powers because of a constitutional provision which would postpone national elections if the nation were at war, Government sources said today. A Presidential election is due in February.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Nicaraguan army and police began last night rounding up Germans and Italians for internment. Control of their property will be taken over by the Nicaraguan government.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Venezuelan government decreed freezing of all Axis funds today.

Montevideo, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Alfredo Baldomir announced tonight that Uruguay would regard the United States and all other American countries at war with Germany, Italy and Japan as non-belligerents.

German, Italian and Japanese funds were frozen.

Santiago, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Chilean army has artillery needed to defend the Straits of Magellan, but expects the United States to supply other necessary defense weapons, Defense Minister Juvenal Henandez said tonight.

He said Chile would propose a meeting of the Chilean, Argentine and Brazilian general staffs to plan continental defense of the straits, important sea lane around the southern tip of South America.

Five Latin American Republics Declare War Against Axis

DEC 13 1942

Mexico Breaks Off Relations and Brazil Reaffirms Solidarity

By the Associated Press.

The Western Hemisphere's position as a barrier separating the Oriental and European members of the Axis was solidified further today by declarations of war by five Latin American republics against Germany and Italy.

Costa Rica, first of the 21 American republics to declare war against Japan, took similar action yesterday against Germany and Italy.

Cuba, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala followed with similar declarations and Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with the Third Reich and Italy, as she had done previously with Japan.

Implementing Mexico's latest action was an offer by the Mexican Confederation of Workers of 300,000 armed members for any required national service.

Brazil reaffirmed her previously-proclaimed solidarity with the United States and other American republics, "in view of the declaration of war by Germany and Italy" against the United States.

The Colombian Senate unanimously voted far-reaching military and financial emergency powers to teh government early today to cope with the international situation. The Chamber previously had approved.

The Berlin radio reported in a dispatch from Tokio that Japan had blocked credits to Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

ALL OUT AID TO U. S. PLEDGED BY CHINA

Roosevelt Gets a Message From Chiang Kai-shek.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—China today offered the United States "all we have," pledging to fight with Americans until "the Pacific and the world are freed from the curse of brute force and endless perfidy."

The offer was included in a message to President Roosevelt from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in response to a message sent the Chinese leader by the President on December 9.

Chiang's message, made public by the State Department, said:

"In this tragic hour when you too are assailed by the treacherous aggressor, the people of China renew their gratitude to the people of the United States for the understanding and help that have been given us. "To our now common battle we offer all we are and all we have to stand with you until the Pacific and the world are freed from the curse of brute force and endless perfidy."

SLOVAKIA DECLARES WAR

Berlin, Dec. 12 (Official radio received by AP.—The government of Slovakia declared the existence of a state of war with the United States today.

Poles War on Japan

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Polish government in exile declared war on Japan today. President Wladyslaw Raczkiewiecz signed the declaration at the recommendation of the Polish cabinet.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Dec. 12-(AP)-Congress declared war today on Germany and Italy. War against Japan already has been declared.

GREEK EXILES CUT TIES WITH JAPAN

Recall Minister and Get Thanks From Hull.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Greek Government in exile in London today broke off diplomatic relations with Japan.

A note delivered at the State Department by the Greek Minister declared that the Greek Minister at Tokio had been ordered to leave as an expression of unqualified disapprobation. Sentiments were expressed favoring the common struggles of the free peoples in behalf of international justice and against brute force."

The Greek Minister in Washington is Simon P. Diamantopoulos.

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Secretary Hull immediately expressed the full appreciation of the United States for the renewed evidence of Greece's cooperation.

"The Greek Government," Mr. Hull said, "has demonstrated, by its early action, at once its opposition to aggression, its abnorrence of the Japanese attack, and its friendship for the Government and people of the United States."

The Greek fleet has joined the fight upon Japan in Asiatic waters, according to a cable received today by the Greek Daily Herald, 140 West 26th street, from its London correspondent.

The Herald's dispatch follows: "Already first Greek-Japanese clash in Indian Ocean where Greek fleet arrived some time ago. Torpedo boat Aetos was attacked by Japanese submarine. Two torpedoes directed against Aetos but both failed hit. Aetos counter-attacked by deep charges. Very probably enemy submarine was hit. Presumably destroyed. Aetos suffered no damage, no casualties."

TIENTSIN SILVER SEIZED BY TOKIO

Several Million Dollars' Worth Taken Over.

30 24-13499

30 24-134 99

Berlin, Dec. 12 (Official radio received by A. P.).—A Japanese announcement tonight said that several million dollars' worth of silver bullion had been seized by Japanese troops occupying the British and French concessions at Tientsin, North China. Part of the money will be given to Chinese banks to cover payments to the (Japanese controlled) Federal Reserve Bank and the remainder will be used to strengthen its reserves, it was said.

This silver bullion, backing for 55,000,000 Yuan notes of the Chinese Republic, was on deposit in British and French banks at Tientsin when the Japanese took over Tientsin early in the Sino-Japanese war. The Japanese demanded the silver on behalf of the North China puppet government which they established as a forerunner to the present Nanking regime.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Navy Ministry announced tonight seizure of two Japanese boats and detention of their crews for illegal fishing off Lower California.

Jap Ship Bombed Off Costa Rica

DEC 13 1941

By the Associated Press.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 13.—The government announced today that United States Navy patrol planes intercepted and bombed off the Costa Rican coast the fishing boat Albert, carrying a Japanese crew and flying the American flag.

The boat, which had taken on fuel oil at Punta Arenas, turned back and the Japanese crewmen were interned.

Reports said the U. S. planes apparently made no attempt to hit the Albert. At first the planes were believed to have been Japanese, and panic momentarily spread through the port.

At first the planes were believed to have been Japanese, and panic momentarily spread through the port. Calm was restored when the planes' identity was established.

Rep. Van Zandt Returns Japanese Decoration

DEC 13 1941

Lieutenant in Naval Reserve To Report for Duty Today With Atlantic Fleet

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative Van Zandt (Rep., Pa.), former commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, returned today a Japanese decoration he received in 1936 and announced he would report for duty tomorrow with the Atlantic fleet to help avenge the Pearl Harbor attack.

Van Zandt is a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He said his active duty may not be for the entire duration of the emergency, "but I hope to serve sufficient periods of time to enable me to serve both my constituents and my country."

The Pennsylvanian as commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars headed a good-will delegation to Japan five years ago and received from the Imperial Reservists Association of Japan a decoration inscribed, "In token of our friendship and hands across the sea to endure to the end of the world."

Philippine Attack Is Following Plan Army Anticipated

DEC 18 1941

Only Successful Invasion Must Be On West Coast Near Manila

By EDWARD E. BOMAR

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—American-Filipino forces defending the Philippines have prepared for years to meet just such an attack as tonight's War Department communique indicates the Japanese invaders are attempting.

Geography and military considerations dictate that any attempt to conquer the Island of Luzon be entered on the west coast north of Manila, the capital.

Aparri, where an early landing was made, is ringed with steep volcanic mountains, and is linked with Manila by only a primitive highway.

Legaspi, where another landing was reported, is more than 200 miles southeast of the capital by air, with Ragay Gulf and rough mountain jungle between.

Establishment of Japanese beachheads at these points was viewed by military men chiefly as diversions to tempt Gen. Douglas McArthur to divide his forces.

But the west coast north of Manila, in the vicinity of Vigan, San Fernando and Lingayen, is connected with Manila by substantial though narrow hard-surface highways, and also by a European gauge railway most of the distance.

Harbors are poor but long stretches of beach facilitate landings from the sea by means of small boats, presumably protected by barrages of gunfire from warships at sea and by warplanes overhead.

It is in this area that defense plans long have envisioned a wartime attack as most likely to be centered. Intensive preparations, particularly in recent months, have been made by Army forces to beat it off.

Invaders might be held at bay indefinitely in the far North Aparri area or around Lesgaspi, but only strong military forces could hope to halt a drive on Manila once major bases were established on the west coast north of the capital.

The war department's morning communique said the Japanese were augmenting forces which effected a landing at Vigan, but the night statement reported attempted landings between that point and San Fernando and also at Lingayen had been repulsed.

The peacetime war games of the American Garrison year after year have been based on the problem of halting a drive southward from the same area where the heaviest enemy attacks now are reported.

Farther southward, another point also closely watched by military men is the Zambales Peninsula northwest of Manila, and closer than the sector where the day's heaviest fighting was reported.

A landing on this peninsula might permit a drive southward within artillery fire of Corregidor Fortress, which guards the entrance of Manila Bay.

The defenders have been trained repeatedly to cope with an attack down this strip of land. They would be aided by rugged jungle country.

Significantly the day's first communique reported a heavy concentration of enemy forces of the coast of Zambales.

Russia Menaces Japan's Rear With Large Army and Air Fleet

DEC 18 1941

Use of Bases in Vladivostok Would Help American Bombers in Their Round-trip Drive Against Nippon.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Russia has Japan on an uncomfortable spot today. The two nations are officially at peace. That status may continue. On that score, the Soviet isn't saying "yes" and it isn't saying "no." But Maxim Litvinoff, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, spoke yesterday of Russia's fight with America and Britain in a common cause.

Official Soviet spokesmen, rejecting German peace feelers, sounded much the same note.

Such a Russian attitude, military observers here noted, is not calculated to contribute to the peace of mind of a Japan that is now fighting on three fronts in China, Malaya and the Philippines. And particularly since Russia has an old grudge to settle—her humiliation at Japan's hands in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

As long as Russia remains on the fence, Japan has a powerful menace at her back door, with air bases and bombers ready only 600 miles from Tokio. And as long as that situation prevails, Japan must immobilize a defensive force of planes and troops roughly adequate to meet any sudden Russian move.

In one respect the situation offered a striking parallel to that which preceded Italy's entry into the European war when France was forced to keep sizable forces on the Italian border as a precaution against an abrupt Italian invasion.

Key Cities Live in Fear.

And, while the uncertainty lasts, it was pointed out, Tokio and other key Japanese cities must live in fear that an unannounced Russian decision to join in the Pacific war may subject them to a surprise plastering from the air in the best Japanese Pearl Harbor manner.

Should Russia make such a decision, it would close the ring of military Powers about Japan and be a vital strategic gain for the Anglo-American front.

By striking suddenly and powerfully, while Japan is occupied in military and naval operations extending over thousands of miles of land and ocean, it is believed that the Russian Siberian Army might well alter the whole development of Japanese strategy and turn it into a strategy of defense.

The Russians have in Siberia two things which could be of immense help to the Allied campaign against Japan: an army and the air bases.

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Russian Army Larger.

Prior to the withdrawal of some divisions from the Siberian front to aid in fighting the invading Germans, the Russian Army in the East was generally considered superior in numbers and equipment to the Japanese forces facing it across the border of Manchoukuo. The Russian Air Force was believed to possess great striking power in comparison with that of its potential opponent, regardless of the Japanese air showing of recent days.

The presence of this army with its modern armored divisions, which Japan probably is ill-equipped to oppose with her predominantly foot-soldier army, has long been a stumbling block in the way of Japanese expansionist ambitions and figured large in Tokio's claims of pre-war days that she was being encircled.

Vladivostok Would Help.

The importance of Russia's air bases around Vladivostok is that, once available for Allied operations, they would greatly facilitate the bombing of Japanese military objectives from the Philippines by forming the northern terminal of a 2,400-mile-long bomber plane shuttle route.

To Tokio and return from air bases in the Philippines is a long flight for even the most modern United States four-motored bombers. A one-way trip to Vladivostok, where fuel and a new load of bombs could be picked up for the return journey, would be much simpler.

It is such use of the Philippines as a base from which to bomb Japan that makes them so strategically important to the United States at this time. It appears that the availability of complementary bases in Siberia would be no less valuable.

The question of supply problems was the period in which Britain, with Germany and Japan trying to keep pace, were experimenting with these big, fast but lightly armored craft as a means of supplementing the hitting power of orthodox battleships with new speed.

Behind The News

Jap Ego Suffers Blow In Sinking Of Haruna

UNRATED JAP BATTLESHIPS

DEC 13 1941

By Glenn Babb

Associated Press Staff Writer

Japan's Kongo-Haruna class of battleships, one of which has been sunk and another sorely punished by daring American air bombers, have a unique patriotic-religious value in Japanese eyes.

Vessels of this class were the first modern capital ships built by the Japanese themselves. They symbolize Japan's emergence as a great naval power. The sinking of the Haruna and the heavy punishment of the Kongo undoubtedly will have a dampening effect on Japanese morale if and when the high command ever lets the people know about them.

Each Carries Shrine

Each of these ships carries a small reproduction of a famous Shinto shrine whose name it bears. These little shrines are made of wood from the parent temple or contain religious relics from it. The Japanese, when they know, doubtless will feel that something of the divinity they claim for their race went down with the Haruna.

First of the class, the Kongo, was built between 1911 and 1914 by Vickers in Britain, then allied with Japan and anxious to foster her growing naval power. The other three—Haruna, Kirisima and Hiei—were laid down in Japan about a year later. In them the Japanese, with their fondness for imitation and adaptation, sought to use the British plans for the Kongo. Japanese shipbuilders had never before attempted warships of such size and power and there were well-supported reports of trouble in translating the British drawings into steel fighting ships.

Launching Trouble

One, variously identified as the Hiei or the Haruna, was said to have heeled over on her first launching, but this has never been confirmed.

The four ships originally sailed the Eastern seas as battle cruisers. That was the period in which Britain, with Germany and Japan trying to keep pace, were experimenting with these big, fast but lightly armored craft as a means of supplementing the hitting power of orthodox battleships with new speed.

But battle cruisers did not fare so well in the Battle of Jutland in 1916, Britain losing three of her nine and Germany one of her five. The Japanese virtually rebuilt the Kongo class between 1926 and 1930, increasing their armor, fitting them with bulges, increasing their tonnage from 27,000 to 29,330 tons and reducing their speed from nearly thirty knots to about twenty-seven. Still later the Kongo and perhaps the others were given additional protection against air attack.

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Scrapping a Joke

Japan went through the motions of sacrificing the Hiei on the altar of disarmament at the London Naval Conference of 1930. She was formally decommissioned, her big guns and turrets removed, she was painted a dazzling white and listed as a "seagoing training ship." Naval officers who saw her in that period said the alterations were such that she could be refitted for combat duty in a short time. She was used largely for ceremonial purposes, as the Emperor's flagship during maneuvers and at naval reviews and to carry the puppet Emperor of Manchoukuo from the continent to Japan on a state visit in 1934.

Non-Japanese naval authorities had little doubt that the Hiei was ready to fight again very soon after the naval truce ended on December 31, 1936, as a result of Japan's denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty.

Japanese battleships are named for the old provinces of Japan—not the modern prefectures. But since the Kongo class began life as battle cruisers they are named—like the more modern 10,000-ton cruisers—for mountains which the Japanese venerate as the sites of famous shrines.

Named For Mountain

The Haruna took its name from Mount Haruna, about ninety miles northwest of Tokyo. The Haruna shrine yearly draws hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who worship there

Homosubi, the Shinto god of fire, and Haniyasu-Hime, goddess of earth and growing things. The Kongo is named for Mount Kongo, in Korea, site of hundreds of shrines and Buddhist temples. Korea had been newly annexed when the Kongo's keel was laid in a British shipyard and the choice of name reflected Japanese pride in the expanding empire.

Japanese Battleships Are Named After Mountains

DEC 13 1941

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Japanese battleship Hiruna, sunk by American bombing planes, and a blaatleship of the "Kongo" class badly damaged by bombs, were named after mountains in the Japanese Empire.

The Kongo Mountains are south of Nara, one of the most scenic spots in Japan, and the Hiruna Mountains, near Maebashi, are famed for their beauty.

With occasional exceptions Japanese warships are named as follows:

Battleships, after mountains and provinces.

Cruisers, after rivers, mountains, straits and channels.

Aircraft carriers, after mountains, dragons and birds.

Destroyers (first class), poetic meteorological names.

Destroyers (second class), after trees, flowers and fruits.

Torpedo boats, after birds.

Minelayers, after islands and birds.

"Kongo" and "Hiruna" have been traditional names for Japanese warships since Japan, beginning a modern navy to 1878, acquired its first steel-framed cruisers of 2,248 tons.

the same thing in Sunday's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

Reported From Vichy.

Two days ago the Vichy radio broadcast a Tokio dispatch that the Japanese aviators released their torpedoes and then "flung their planes straight at their objectives" in Pearl Harbor to repeat "the famous exploit of the 'human torpedoes' which marked the Japanese attack on Shanghai."

In the 1932 attack on Shanghai, Japanese Army accounts said that the "human torpedoes" were three privates who thrust lengths of bamboo filled with explosives under the Chinese barbed wire and died in the blast.

The blast opened the way for an infantry assault, the Japanese say, and a huge statue depicting the feat stands today before the War Office in Tokio.

Italy Used Such Squads.

Other suicide squads used thus far in the war are Italy's "mezzi" units which Rome announced participated in an assault on Gibraltar last September.

The Italians said these secret, fast little boats which are believed to consist of little more than man-carrying torpedoes slipped past Gibraltar's defenses and sank three or four ships in the British harbor.

In Italy's propaganda build-up for her Ethiopian conquest five years ago, Rome boasted about her "suicide squadrons" of aviators who were ready to dive on British warships should Britain oppose Italy.

But there have been no such Italian aerial feats reported thus far in this war.

Japanese War Propaganda

DEC 13 1941

Broadcast, Entirely Without Basis, Reports Air Attack on New York

UNDATED

By the Associated Press.

The Japanese people are being asked to believe that New York already is under air bombardment and its Stock Exchange closed. Here are two samples of the official Japanese propaganda broadcast by Domei and picked out of the air today:

"Shanghai—The Chungking radio, quoting a Reuters message, sensationally announced that New York City was bombed twice this morning by unidentified planes. The Chungking radio said that the bombings lasted between 6:30 to 7:27 and 8:06 to 8:40 (presumably Tokio time)."

"Saigon—It is reported from New York that transactions on the New York Stock Exchange have been suspended for the time being as the result of increasingly unfavorable news regarding the Japanese-American War. It is said that the cotton, sugar and rubber markets are still continuing business."

Both stories were entirely without basis.

Hitler Didn't Declare War After All

According to Nazis' View of His Speech

DEC 13 1941

Berlin, Dec. 12 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Spokesmen at the Wilhelmstrasse declared today that Adolf Hitler's speech yesterday was not a declaration of war against the United States.

Technically, they said, it was "nothing else but a statement of facts created by President Roosevelt's aggressive policy"—a "registration of a condition already existing between the United States and Germany."

Germany's declaration left [illegible] te Department yesterday morning by German Charge [illegible]s Hans Thomsen said, that Germany "as from today [illegible]s herself as being in a state of war with the United [illegible] America."

Nine Japs Human Torpedoes

Tokio Admits Suicide Tactics by Air Men in Attacks on the Philippines.

UNDATED

By Associated Press.

Japan's Imperial Headquarters' communique today announced that the air men of nine of their planes had made "human torpedoes" of themselves by ramming their objectives in attacks on the Philippines.

This was the first official statement that such suicide tactics were being used, although there have been reports that they d[illegible]

Hitler's mention of Iceland in his war address to the Reichstag jolted the inhabitants here out of their dreams of continued detachment from actual war. As the Arctic twilight deepened and the lights came on, Icelanders looked upward and welcomed the roar of United States fighter patrols.

Hitler said that "on June 20 American troops landed in Iceland, a move by which Roosevelt hoped to render ineffective the operations of German submarines."

There was a new warmth in the greetings exchanged as truckloads of British and American troops passed on the roads. Senior American officers characterized co-operation with the British as "very close and mutually advantageous to both armies."

'Let 'Em Come, We'll Pin Their Ears Back,' Iceland Forces Cry

By DREW MIDDLETON,
War Correspondent.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Dec. 11 (Delayed).—Declarations of war by Germany and Italy and Adolf Hitler's reference to Iceland brought a universal reaction among United States soldiers and marines today of "Now we know where we stand; let 'em come."

American troops, only 800 miles as a Heinkel bomber flies from German airdromes in Norway, are ready.

"We'll pin their ears back," they proclaimed.

American and British forces and their commanders have been in a state of instant readiness to repel attack since their arrival. Minor changes in routine necessitated by the state of war were carried out with calm precision.

Parliament to Get Proposal for Allied Council of War

London, Dec. 12 (AP).—Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal National member of Parliament, said today he would urge the creation of an Allied War Council to include Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States.

It was also announced that he would raise in Commons again the proposal for a British Empire War Cabinet, a suggestion turned down previously by Prime Minister Churchill.

At the same time Lord Strabogli told the House of Lords that unless the United States, Britain and their allies "can coordinate the far greater forces we have to bring against the Axis and return a blow which will win, victory will not be forthcoming." He declared that the "absence of any machinery for co-ordinating the military efforts of our forces and those of our great allies is a source of anxiety."

There is no sign, he said, that "what President Roosevelt called the broad strategy needed is being provided with machinery for carrying it out." He said, too, that "we have had disasters already comparable with those of the last war in naval losses—British and American—in the last few days."

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, said today that American journalists arrested in Germany had been lodged in a boarding house on the shore of a small lake in Berlin and were not in ordinary police custody.

Guido Enderis, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, has not been interned because his health is poor, the news agency said.

6 U. S. Correspondents Reported Held In Italy

Swiss Dispatch From Rome Tells Of Reprisal For Actions Against Newsmen In America

Bern, Dec. 12 (AP)—A Swiss telegraph news agency dispatch from Rome today said Italian authorities arrested six American correspondents in reprisal for the arrest of Italian newspapermen in the United States.

The agency did not name those arrested, but said there now are only three American journalists, including one woman, not under arrest although they are under police surveillance in their homes.

Ten other United States citizens were reported arrested.

Americans in Reich To Report to Police

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP)—Dispatch from Berlin tonight said all North Americans over 15 years of age in Germany or German-acquired territory must present themselves at a police station within 24 hours.

This decree specified that the North Americans could leave their homes only with special permission. Children must be listed by their legal representatives.

Berlin informants said departure of United States diplomats probably would be delayed for some time because of necessity to arrange such details as travel.

They said Germany was willing to extend diplomatic status to newspapermen accredited to Berlin if the United States would do the same. Correspondents would be considered collectively instead of individually, they added.

ing of the German offensive was a lie from beginning to end. "On the contrary," it said, "the weather has favored the Germans as the advent of winter this year has been late and slow. . . . It is not the terrible frost but our valiant Red army that now inflicts defeats on the German Fascist invaders while frosts, real Russian frosts, are still ahead."

The Berliner Tageblatt article containing the peace feeler asserted that Moscow was ready for peace if Germany guaranteed not to occupy Russia and abandoned the policy of attempting to annihilate Communism.

Says U. S. Reserves Will Grow.

Pravda praised the United States for firmly taking "its place in the anti-Hitler front" long before formally being at war with Germany. It said of the Japanese war that "the Japanese aggressor has plunged into a very hazardous adventure which bodes him nothing but defeat."

American reserves will grow while Japan's reserves will become exhausted, the newspaper predicted, and added: "That will decide the issue of the war. Japan will indisputedly suffer defeat."

The comment was circulated the official Russian news Tass.

Russian Press Sees Victory Of America Over Jap Forces

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Pravda Declares Reds Will Fight Germany, Confident That U. S. Can Handle Tokio —Promises No Separate Peace.

Moscow, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia will fight Germany to the end and is fully confident that the United States can defeat "the Japanese aggressor," official statements wirelessed abroad declared today.

Pravda, the official communist newspaper, said of German peace feelers—put out through the Berliner Tageblatt—that Germany would never get peace from Russia until the "Hitler gang" is ousted, and added that any peace would be "only by agreement with Great Britain and the United States."

The Soviet Information Bureau meanwhile issued a statement declaring that Hitler's excuse that an early winter has forced a halt-

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The war in the Pacific will undoubtedly be long and protracted, Pravda predicted, but the United States possesses a "tremendous superiority" over Japan in production capacity for the present "war of motors and reserves."

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"In comparison with the United States," Pravda declared, "Japan is poor as regards resources of raw materials and her production machine cannot even be compared with that of America. It is sufficient to point out that the production capacity of American metallurgy reaches nearly 91,000,000 tons of steel a year, which is double the capacity of Germany, Italy and the territories occupied by Fascism, and thirteen times more than the production capacity of Japanese metallurgy which barely reaches 7,000,000 tons a year."

In reserves of manpower there is "no comparison," Pravda said, for Japan faces the united front of the United States, Great Britain and China.

The Russian newspaper said the Japanese "treacherously and without warning" attacked American and British possessions and the wide-spread simultaneous attack "testified that the aggression had been carefully prepared beforehand.

Talks Called Camouflage.

"The negotiations which Japanese representatives conducted in Washington were manifestly intended to camouflage preparations for this treacherous attack. Japan resorted to the method with which the Soviet people is familiar from experience of war against bloodthirsty Hitler, who in the same treacherous manner, like a bandit, attacked the Soviet Union."

The suddenness of the premeditated attack "determined certain temporary successes of the Japanese armed forces. The Americans sustained rather serious losses. They lost a certain number of aircraft and warships. Great Britain similarly sustained losses. A not inconsiderable number of non-combatants became victims of aggression."

The newspaper said the results of the first days of war in the Pacific "clearly demonstrated that the Japanese aggressor wanted to strike a blow at once at the most important strategic bases of the United States in the Pacific as well as at the vital strategic centers of the British Empire.

"However, Japan's initial successes can by no means predetermine either the further course of military events or still less the outcome of the war. The fact that Germany and Italy also declared war on the United States does not alter this situation.

"If Japan counted on the possibility of 'lightning victory' she is in for a disappointment no less cruel than that suffered by bloodthirsty Hitler as the result of his bandit attack on the Soviet Union."

Pravda predicted a "sharp intensification of activity" on the Chinese front.

The aggression did not come as a complete surprise to the United States because "a majority of the American people long ago realized the formidable danger threatening the whole world in connection with the predatory war initiated by Hitler and his 'allies,' the Communist organ said.

"Without being formally at war with Hitlerite Germany the United States firmly took its place in the anti-Hitler front rendering extensive assistance to the powers fighting against Nazi tyranny. The United States made use of the breathing space afforded by the aggressors in order to develop its war industries."

'Hitler's Gang' Ouster Is Prerequisite to Peace, Russians Say

Agreement of U.S., Britain, Soviet Also Must Come First, Pravda Asserts

By the Associated Press.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 12.—Ousting of "the Hitler gang" and a joint Moscow - London-Washington agreement are listed here as prerequisites of any peace between the Soviet Union and Germany, for which feelers have been reported from Berlin.

(The official Communist newspaper, Pravda, reported at Moscow that the German peace feelers were put out through the Berliner Tageblatt. The Tageblatt article asserted that Moscow was ready for peace if Germany guaranteed not to occupy Russia and abandoned the policy of attempting to annihilate Communism.)

David Zaslavsky of Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, cited these conditions in an editorial, saying:

"The Hitler gang is ready any day to sign a peace with Russia if only our government would talk to them."

At the same time, the Soviet government received from United States and Japanese diplomats formal notification that the United States and Japan are at war.

The United States notification, made by Embassy Councilor Walter Thurston, was received in what was described here as a "cordial atmosphere."

Hitler's Speech Heard.

Adolf Hitler's war declaration speech also was heard here by radio. There was no immediate official comment.

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New army gains both on the southwestern front and at the center before Moscow, where Germany's high command is declared to have substituted Field Marshal Siegmund List for Gen. Fedor von Bock, were announced by the Soviet Information Bureau in a Moscow broadcast today.

(A Pravda report also broadcast today from Moscow said Soviet cavalrymen of Lt. Gen. Kostenko had "recaptured an area containing about 300 villages" in the Olets area south of Moscow.

("Germans are hiding in attics, cellars and even in chimneys," the newspaper declared, "in the hope that they will be able to rejoin their units under the cover of darkness."

(London commentators expressed belief that local Russian drives were developing into a full-scale counterattack along the whole line against the frost-bitten German legions maneuvering now, by Berlin accounts, to dig in for the winter.

(If there was a ruse in the German announcement that large-scale warfare would be discontinued until spring, they said, the Red Army's seizure of the initiative apparently doomed it.)

Wage Violent Battles.

"On a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts," the Soviet communique said, "our troops, waging violent battles against the enemy, have occupied a number of populated points."

Huge quantities of war supplies were said to have been seized this week in the recapture of Tikhvin, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad, preliminary figures including 42 artillery pieces, 27 tanks, 10 armored cars, 102 trucks and hundreds of infantry weapons.

"The Hitler gang dreams of peace with us," Zaslavsky wrote, "because the whole of Germany longs for a cessation of the war, foreseeing catastrophe. Hitler promised the Germans victory and deceived them. Now he promises peace and he is also deceiving them."

Zaslavsky said peace with Germany would come only after the German people banished their leader and his followers and "this peace will be only by agreement with Great Britain and the United States."

The Soviet press continued through yesterday to publish communiques on the new war in the Pacific without comment, with most of the reports from United States and British sources.

RUSSIA CLAIMS TOLL OF 85,000 GERMAN LIVES

Soviet Reports Defeat Of Army Of 750,000 On Moscow Front

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Says 11 German Divisions Are Smashed, Surrounded Or Retreating

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 12—Russian counter-attacks at Sevastopol have forced part of the German forces in the Crimea to withdraw toward Perekop at the isthmus entrance to the peninsula, the British radio said today.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 12—Russia announced the utter defeat of a crumbling German army of 750,000 men on the Moscow front tonight with 85,000 Germans killed and twenty-three of an original fifty-one divisions either smashed, routed, surrounded or retreating.

A special communique reported German troops in flight on both flanks of the encirclement front on the frozen Moscow plain. Red Cossack detachments were said to be slashing through the German lines, isolating division after division and leaving them behind for battles of annihilation to come.

German "Fiasco"

"Fiasco of German plans for surrounding and capturing Moscow," was the title of the announcement wirelessed abroad by the Soviet Information Bureau. An accompanying announcement warned the Germans that the Russian winter was late, with temperatures still around zero and "terrible cold" yet to come.

(The German High Command said early this week that with the setting in of winter the Nazi troops had entrenched themselves and that Moscow and Leningrad could not be taken before spring.)

"The cannibal Hitler," an earlier communique said, "decided to choose a different corner for his pranks and left the Eastern Front for Berlin in order to disclaim responsibility."

The communiques were broadcast from Moscow.

Germany was said to have thrown 13 tank divisions, 33 infantry divisions and five motorized infantry divisions into the "second general offensive" against Moscow that started Nov. 16.

The plan was to strike at Moscow from the north, south and west, encircling and capturing the city. First objectives were Klin, 55 miles northwest of Moscow on the Leningrad Railway, and Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow.

"Up to Dec. 6 our forces conducted fierce defensive battles, holding back attacks by enemy shock groups on the flanks and repelling artillery thrusts," the communique explained.

"On Dec. 6, our troops on the Western Front, having worn down the enemy, launched conter-offensives against the enemy flanks," it continued.

"As a result of this offensive both enemy flank groups have been routed and are rapidly retreating, leaving behind them arms and equipment and suffering heavy losses.

Between Nov. 16 and Dec. 10 the total results of successes are:

"We captured or destroyed (without taking air force operations into account) 1,434 tanks, 5,416 lorries, 675 guns, 339 trench mortars, 870 machine guns. During this period German losses amounted to over 85,000 killed. These figures are incomplete."

Troops under General Balov, the account said, recaptured the major strategic points of Stalinogorks and Venev, 100 and 130 miles southeast of Moscow. German troops which had reached this point had half-completed the encirclement of Tula, the great munitions center.

To the north a Soviet force under General Lilushenko was credited with smashing the German first tank division, the Fourtenth and Thirty-sixth motorized infantry divisions, capturing Rogachev and surrounding the northern pivot of Klin, which the Germans had taken.

In the "wearing down" period from November 16 to December 6 Red troops killed 55,000 Germans assaulting their positions, the communique said. In the counter-offensive from December 6 to December 10 they were said to have killed 30,000 Germans and recaptured 400 towns.

Reds Hold Initiative

The Moscow victory meant that Russians held the initiative on both the central and the southern fronts, where German troops still were on the defensive after the flight from Rostov.

In the north an official announcement indicated the Germans were suffering gravely from the Leningrad defenders' war of attrition and from the advent of severe cold. The announcement stated as an example that the Twenty-second Regiment of the First German Infantry Division had such heavy losses that it was disbanded and merged into the First and Forty-third regiments.

Many German companies before Leningrad were said to have lost as much as fifty per cent. of their men, and many troops there were still wearing summer uniforms.

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10 Tank Divisions Routed

In all, ten tank divisions and thirteen infantry divisions were reported smashed, routed or pushed back in the five days of heavy fighting on the Moscow front.

In the southern wing of fighting General Rokossovsky's troops were said to be pursuing the German 5th, 10th and 11th Tank Divisions, an SS Division and the 35th Infantry Division after occupying the town of Kistra.

General Govorov's troops broke through defenses of the 252nd, 87th, 78th and 268th Infantry Divisions and occupied the districts of Kulibyaken and Lokotnya, the communique went on.

Developing a pincer movement against the southern flank of the German thrust, General Boldin's forces struck northwest of Tula, routed the 3rd and 4th Tank Divisions and an SS Regiment and pressed on to surround the 296th Infantry Division.

Farther to the east in the Velev-Stalinogorsk area General Golikov was credited with pushing back units of the 18th Tank Division and the 10th Motorized Infantry Division and capturing the towns of Mikhailov and Yepifan.

The 2nd Tank Division and the 106th Infantry Division were reported in flight before troops of General Vlassov, who captured the town of Solnechnogorsk.

Another army under General Kuznetsov captured the town of Yakhroma, pursued the retreating German 6th and 7th Tank Divisions and the 23rd Infantry Division and emerged to the south of Klin, the report said.

The First Guard Cavalry Corps of General Balov, which took Venev and Stalinogrosk, routed the 17th Tank Division, the 29th Motorized Infantry Division and the 167th Infantry Division and was reported "pursuing their remnants."

Vast Debacle Indicated as Russians Hit Hard at Foe—Retreat From Crimea Also Is Reported.

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Moscow, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Russia today claimed a sweeping victory on the winter-bound Moscow front, amounting to the utter defeat of a crumbling German Army of 750,000 men, with twenty divisions smashed, put to flight or surrounded and strategic positions recovered on both the north and south flanks of the German line of siege.

The preamble to a special communique was captioned "Fiasco of German Plans for Surrounding and Capturing Moscow."

The communique said that the Germans in a futile second gen-

eral offensive against the capital had thrown thirteen tank, thirty-three infantry and five motorized infantry divisions into their now miscarried effort.

[These reports indicated a success even more spectacular than the recent rout of the Germans on the southern front at Rostov. At the same time the British radio anounced today that Russian counter-attacks at Sevastopol have forced part of the German forces in the Crimea to withdraw toward Perekop at the isthmus entrance to the peninsula. The British broadcast was picked up by CBS.]

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90,000 Reported Slain.

Victory was proclaimed in two communiqu issued by the Soviet Information Bureau and broadcast by the Moscow radio. Thirty thousand Germans were said to have fallen in recent actions, and 85,000 in operations between November 16 and December 10. In those twenty-two days the Russian land forces alone were said to have captured or destroyed 1,434 tanks, 5,416 trucks, 675 field pieces, 339 trench mortars and 870 machine guns.

Stalinogorsk and Venev, on the south flank of the capital defense line—actually to the southeast of Moscow—were reported recaptured with an advance continuing in several sectors west and southwest of the city.

Other forces captured Mikhailov, Yepifan, Solnechnogorsk and Yakhroma, the Russians claimed, and seven German division were retreating before the troops headed by three Russian generals in this area.

Mikhailov is 125 miles southeast of Moscow, Yepifan is forty miles southwest of Mikhailov and Solnechnogorsk is thirty miles west of Mikhailov.

Stalinogorsk is sixty miles east of Tula and 120 miles southeast of Moscow. Venev is halfway betwen Tula and Stalinogorsk.

Cite Defeated Units.

The forces of Gen. Lilushenko smashed through the German First Tank Division and the Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth Motorized Infantry divisions to capture Rogachev and surround the town of Klin, the communique said. Klin is fifty-five miles northwest of Moscow on the Leningrad railway.

Gen. Rokossovsky's troops, pursuing three German tank divisions, an S. S. division and an infantry division have occupied the town of Kistra, the communique said. Gen. Govorov's units broke through the defenses of four other infantry divisions and occupied the districts of Kulibyaken and Lokotnya. Northwest of Tula Gen. Boldin's forces, having routed two tank divisions and an S. S. regiment "are successfully developing their offensive, pressing on and surrounding the 296th Infantry Division."

The communique also added that the Russan had recaptured "400 inhabited places," and captured 386 tanks, 4,000 motor vehicles, 305 guns and a large quantity of other material. It said that hundreds of tanks and huge quantities of motor vehicles and other equipment had been destroyed.

Earlier tonight the Russians announced officially a continuing advance by the Russian Army in the southwestern sectors of the Moscow front.

The Soviet Information Bureau said that eleven German planes were destroyed yesterday, five being brought down in an air combat near Moscow. The Russian Air Force was also credited with destroying and damaging seven German tanks, 418 trucks with troops and supplies, five staff cars and 14 field guns and anti-aircraft guns.

The announcement said that "on several sectors of the western and southwestern front our troops continued to advance, inflicting losses on the enemy."

1,000 Nazis Slain.

More than 1,000 Nazi officers and men were killed and twenty-eight inhabited centers were recaptured in an advance on a sector of the southwestern front, according to an earlier Soviet communique broadcast by the Moscow radio.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the Vichy radio quoted "neutral information that fighting has been resumed in the extreme north, on the Murmansk front, where the Russians had a certain amount of success."]

It said these successes were accomplished in three days of fighting.

New army gains on both the southwestern front and at the center before Moscow, where Germany's High Command is declared to have substituted Field Marshal Siegmund List for Gen. Fedor von Bock, were announced by the Soviet Information Bureau in a Moscow broadcast today.

A Pravda report also broadcast today from Moscow said that Soviet cavalrymen of Lieut.-Gen. Kostenko had recaptured an area containing about 300 villages in the Olets area south of Moscow.

War Supplies Taken.

"Germans are hiding in attics, cellars and even in chimneys," the newspaper declared, "in the hope that they will be able to rejoin their units under the cover of darkness."

[London commentators expressed belief that local Russian drives were developing into a full-scale counter-offensive along the whole line against the frostbitten German legions maneuvering to dig in for the winter. If there was a ruse in the German announcement that large-scale warfare would be discontinued until spring, the Red Army's seizure of the initiative apparently doomed it.]

"On a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts," said the Soviet communique, "our troops, waging violent battles against the enemy, have occupied a number of populated points."

Huge quantities of war supplies were said to have been seized this week in the recapture of Tikhvin, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad, preliminary figures including forty-two artillery pieces, twenty-seven tanks, ten armored cars, 102 trucks and hundreds of infantry weapons.

NAZI 'ALIBI' RIDICULED

Soviet Declares Red Army, Not Winter, Forced German Retreat

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (From Russian Broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this statement today:

Crooks and sharpers from "Hitler and Company," gambling house.

It is well known that the swaggerer Hitler had announced to the whole world that a solemn parade of fascist troops would take place on Red Square in Moscow Nov. 7. It is also well known that on Nov. 7, 1941, a parade did take place on Red Square, but that it was a parade of Red Army troops and not of Hitler's bandit hordes. When the Hitlerite crooks received from the Red Army a number of telling blows, they stopped boasting of parades.

More than that, suddenly the German Command totally changed the tone of its communiqués.

In their latest communiqués, Hitler's band no longer report the advance of their troops continuing "in accordance with plan."

The Germans allege that frosts and snowfalls are raging on the Eastern front and the "continuation of military operations on the Eastern front and their character will henceforward be determined by the advent of the Russian Winter. Since weather conditions do not permit large offensive operations, the German Command renounces them. Only operations of local importance are taking place on wide expanses of the Eastern front.

Thus the German fascist crooks and sharpers yell that their offensive was interrupted by the severe Winter frost and snowfalls.

Of course this is a lie from beginning to end, because Hitler's army of thieves has been receiving from the Red Army powerful blows one after another, regardless of the approach of Winter. Indeed, the first important victory was scored by Soviet troops in the area of Rostov, where at that time there was no frost or snowfall.

In the area of Moscow, which the Germans wanted to capture but from which they were forced to retreat, real Winter has not yet come, for as a rule the temperature did not fall below three to five degrees.

On the contrary, the weather has favored the Germans, as the advent of Winter this year has been late and slow. Hence it is not the frost and not "the advent of wintry weather" that matters, but the fact that the Hitlerite gamblers made an error in their bloodthirsty plans. And the cannibal Hitler decided to choose a different corner for his pranks and left the eastern front for Berlin in order to disclaim responsibility for the possible defeat of his army during the Winter. It is not the terrible frost but our valiant Red Army that now inflicts defeats on the German fascist invaders, while the frosts, real Russian frosts, are still ahead.

As to the so-called "operations of local importance," the following remark should be made:

When Hitler's troops captured Rostov they trumpeted about it throughout the world as a great victory which opened before them the road to the Caucasus. However, when the Red Army wrested Rostov from the German fascist invaders, the German command mutters that this was "an operation of local importance."

When Hitler's troops occupied Tikhvin they trumpeted about it throughout the world as about a major victory which placed Leningrad troops in a critical position. However, when the Red Army wrested Tikhvin from the Germans, the German command mutters that this is "an operation of local importance."

When the Fascists captured Olets they proclaimed to the world that this was the most important victory, but when our troops wrested Olets from the Germans they again mutter about "an operation of local importance."

Petty sharpers from "Hitler and Company" gambling house.

Berlin's Report on Campaign

Berlin, Dec. 12—(Official Radio Received by A. P.).—German military spokesmen said today that tenacious Russian counter-attacks against the German encirclement offensive at Sevastopol were repulsed Wednesday night.

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"Despite the heaviest losses the enemy kept on repeating the attempts to break through the German iron ring, launching attacks at times with the force of entire regiments," it was said. "At a number of points in the fighting sector fierce hand-to-hand fighting developed while the thrusts made by Bolshevist shock troops were being repulsed, but all these enemy units were annihilated or dispersed."

"German Army artillery all day yesterday effectively shelled Bolshevist field positions and bunkers despite heavy rainfall and dense fog."

Britain Adds To Her Watch On Nazi Fleet

Daylight Flights Over Naval Bases Are To Scout Enemy

By NOLAND NORGAARD

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Britain has redoubled her watch on the German fleet to keep Hitler from taking advantage of United States-British preoccupation in the Pacific to loose raiding warships in the Atlantic.

Well-placed observers said tonight that daring daylight forays by British aircraft over the German naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Emden this week were attempts to scout out the latest dispositions of the German Navy.

At the same time there are indications that British air, surface and undersea patrols in the Mediterranean have been similarly intensified to guard against new Italian naval movements.

Only today the Admiralty announced that a British submarine had spotted three Italian cruisers speeding south in the central Mediterranean and had probably sunk one of them. The fact these ships were at sea, in spite of Mussolini's unhappy naval record in past days of this war, is interpreted as an attempt to cash in on the Japanese diversion and get a much-needed convoy to the Axis African forces.

British loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse in the Pacific and the aircraft carrier Ark Royal in the Mediterranean, plus added demands on the Mediterranean fleet and the fact that some cruisers are in the South Atlantic looking for raiders, leaves Britain more than ever dependent upon bombers, torpedo planes and submarines to keep German warships off the main seas.

If the 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz slipped out, for instance, Britain might now have difficulty in massing quickly another such array of warships as hunted down and killed the Bismarck, sister ship of the Tirpitz.

The same applies in lesser degree to the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, German battlecruisers which still are believed to be at Brest—bombed again last night—and to the pocket battleship Lutzow and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen.

From the standpoint of guarding Germany's North Sea exists Britain now has, however, one advantage lacking when the Bismarck was tracked down—far-reaching U. S. aerial reconnaissance from Iceland.

British Keep Close Watch on German Immobilized Fleet

London, Dec. 12 (AP).—The British were reported by informed observers today to be keeping an even closer watch than usual on the German fleet, ready to halt any attempt of Nazi warships to break into the Atlantic in an effort to take advantage of United States and British naval losses in the Pacific.

Daylight bomber forays over the German naval bases at Wilhelmshaven and Emden during the last two days were regarded by these observers as an attempt to spot the latest positions of Hitler's fleet.

The battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are believed still immobilized at the French port of Brest which, it was noted, the British bombed again last night.

Subs Sink Four Vessels In Atlantic, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (Official Radio).—German submarines operating in the Atlantic have sunk four merchant ships totaling 27,700 tons, including one large tanker, the high command announced today.

The war bulletin identified the ships as British and said a smaller tanker and two escort vessels were damaged seriously.

It said two British bombers were shot down yesterday and last night during R. A. F. raids on Helgoland and northwestern Germany.

Merchant Ship Sunk; French Blame British

Submarine Sends St. Denis To Bottom After Stopping It In Mediterranean

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Vichy, Dec. 12 (AP)—The French Government announced today that the French merchantman St. Denis was sunk yesterday in the Mediterranean south of the Balearic Islands by a submarine "presumed to be British."

The French said the submarine stopped the St. Denis and fired two torpedoes into her without examining her papers.

Three persons were said to have been killed.

The Government declared "measures were being taken" to stop such attacks. The announcement did not say what the measures would be.

1,800 Prisoners Saved in Sinking

Rome, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Eighteen hundred British prisoners were saved from an Italian ship sunk a few days ago, the Italian High Command reported today.

R. A. F. HAMMERS REICH

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—R. A. F. bombers attacked Germany by daylight today for the third day in succession, raiding an oil refinery at Emmerich and a factory near Bremen among other targets.

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R. A. F. Attacks Targets In Western Germany

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Royal Air Force bombers attacked objectives in the Cologne area and elsewhere in Western Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

Docks at Le Havre and Brest, important ports in German-occupied France, also were bombed and mines were laid in German waters, the Air Ministry added.

Three British aircraft were reported missing.

NAZI REGIMENT DESTROYED BY EIGHTH ARMY

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Imperial Troops Sweep Westward Fifty Miles Beyond Tobruk

English Cruiser Shells Port Of Derna At Point-Blank Range

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Dec. 12—A new and destructive British offensive was proceeding deep in the Cyrenaican desert tonight, supported by point-blank warship shelling of the Axis base of Derna and other heavy naval action.

Rolling approximately 50 miles west of Tobruk through two days of blinding sandstorms, the striking force of the British Eighth Army destroyed a German regiment which once totaled 1,200 men, cut off parts of two Italian divisions and drew a swift and firm circle about Axis-held Gazala.

Within 60 Miles Of Derna

Advanced units plunged still farther westward, penetrating a total of 120 miles of Libyan territory and getting within 60 miles of the big Axis supply port of Derna.

The enemy had given no sign of taking a stand.

Ahead of the desert troops a British cruiser, screened by destroyers, swept in to shore at Derna within easy range and poured hundreds of 5.25-inch shells into the port in broad daylight.

Axis Ship Riddled

Officers said the barrage riddled a 3,000-ton Axis ship, broke up other vessels and demolished port facilities. Then the cruiser slipped away safely through the heaviest dive-bombing assault since the terrible days of Crete.

That was on the misty morning of Wednesday.

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[A Rome communique claimed "hits" by German planes and by other means on a British cruiser and destroyers which bombarded Derna both Wednesday and Thursday.

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Nazi Regiment Destroyed

The German regiment which was destroyed was the Three Hundred and Sixty-first, composed mostly of middle-aged reservists, many of whom had served in the French Foreign Legion. They were rushed to Africa at the start of November and bore the full brunt of the British tank attack November 23, suffering heavy casualties.

Remnants of the regiment, first captured by New Zealanders and subsequently freed by German tank counter-attacks, were forced to participate in another German counter-assault December 2, although inadequately armed, and without tank or air support.

The Italian divisions which were cut off today were trying to withdraw from positions on the northwest corner of the Tobruk perimeter, under heavy pressure from Poles of the garrison. British forces, meanwhile, rolled in from the south and reached Gazala, blocking the Italian retreat.

Communique's Story

Today's British communique told this story of the latest advance:

New Zealand troops, pressing ahead with vigor, arrived yesterday at a point just east of Gazala; Indian and British troops occupied an escarpment south of the town and then pressed on west, taking in all some 620 prisoners.

The enemy was cleared out of the Acroma area west of Tobruk and today Axis columns west of there were attacked and poured hundreds of 5.25-inch shells into the port in broad daylight.

Axis Ship Riddled

Officers said the barrage riddled a 3,000-ton Axis ship, broke up other vessels and demolished port facilities. Then the cruiser slipped away safely through the heaviest dive-bombing assault since the terrible days of Crete.

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[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 12—British troops have destroyed the German Three Hundred and Sixty-first African Regiment, numbering 1,200 men, and surrounded Gazala in a drive through a two-day sandstorm, an advance that swept fifty miles beyond Tobruk, war dispatches said today.

Parts of two Italian divisions were believed to have been cut off in the advance, which penetrated about 120 miles into Libyan territory.

A communique disclosed that Gazala, forty miles west of Tobruk, had been partly encircled. Subsequent advices from the front described the town as surrounded.

Survivors of the German Three Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment disclosed they had had no air or tank support, nor means of defending themselves against tanks and planes. They also had been very short of food since November 21.

Admited By Decree

The regiment was composed of second-line troops, mostly reservists between the ages of 30 and 40. Many had served in the French Foreign Legion and had not been admitted to the German army until a special Berlin decree in 1940 authorized their enlistment for service in Africa.

Rushed to Africa early in November, the regiment bore the full brunt of a British tank attack November 23, suffering heavy casualties. After being captured by New Zealanders on November 25, remnants of the division subsequently were released by a German tank attack on the New Zealanders' positions. They were said to have been compelled to participate in an attack on December 2, inadequately armed and poorly equipped. The regiment suffered heavy casualties and finally the remnants surrendered, it was stated.

The hard-driven bid for a decision in the campaign, now in its twenty-fifth day, apparently was touched off as one of the first moves of Maj. Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie, who replaced Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham in a shift of the Libyan field command announced by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday.

Within 60 Miles Of Derna

The communique indicated that British and Indian advance forces are within sixty miles of the Axis supply port of Derna, which the Italian High Command said was under bombardment by British naval units while British bombers reached still farther west and battered at Bengasi.

The Middle East Headquarters account of the push said New Zealand forces stabbing west from Tobruk yesterday reached a point just east of Gazala, while Indian and British forces from the southeast swept west of Gazala and seized 120 prisoners there.

"Despite bad weather and heavy sandstorms which have now continued for two days," the war bulletin said, "our advance is everywhere being pressed with the utmost vigor in a northwesterly direction."

It added that the air force, similarly disregarding unfavorable weather, aided the advance by battering incessantly at the Axis forces.

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Altogether the communique listed almost 1,000 Germans and Italians captured during the new thrusts. Besides the 120 rounded up west of Gazala, the communique said 500 were seized south of Gazala and 300 more were taken—west of the Acroma area.

Advance Is 50 Miles West Of Tobruk

British Navy Men Tell Of Derna Attack

By LARRY ALLEN

Alexandria, Dec. 12 (AP)—The guns of a British cruiser and supporting destroyers riddled a 3,000-ton Axis merchantman, blasted chunks of other ships hundreds of feet into the air, and wrecked port facilities at the Libyan port of Derna early Wednesday, the British officers said tonight upon their safe return.

Although the daring daylight bombardment stirred up a hornet's nest of Axis bombers and coastal artillery fire, none of the British ships was damaged and none of the crew injured, the officers said.

After the ships had poured hundreds of shells into the important Axis port, they were attacked intermittently from 8 a. m. until noon.

"We shot down one Junkers 87 and probably damaged several others," the cruiser's captain said.

The cruiser was reported screened with destroyers and fired hundreds of 5.25-inch shells in the first daylight bombardment of the Libyan coast since the current British offensive began. It stirred up a "hornet's nest" of enemy bombers which tried for hours to sink her, officials said.

Capt. M. H. A. Kelsey said that shells literally riddled a 3,000-ton Axis merchantman and damaged other vessels. In the harbor dock shops and other port facilities also were wrecked.

A cruiser-destroyer force had made a fruitless swing eastward through the Mediterranean in hope of intercepting Axis convoys bound for Libya when it suddenly altered course and headed straight toward Derna through rain and mist.

Axis Shipping Shelled By British Cruiser

By LARRY ALLEN

Alexandria, Dec. 12 (AP).—Sweeping within point-blank range, a British cruiser heavily shelled Derna on the Libyan coast in a daring surprise attack today and safely emerged from one of the biggest dive-bombing assaults since Crete. Axis shipping and harbor installations were reported heavily damaged.

Axis Withdrawal Continues.

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Axis forces are continuing their withdrawal west across Libya, harassed by British mobile columns, a British spokesman said today.

The withdrawal, he said, "is impeded by operations of our mobile columns and by losses of prisoners, guns and mechanical transport."

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 12 (AP)—R. A. F. bombers based on this Mediterranean island fortress dropped 50 tons of bombs on Tripoli and Bengasi in North Africa Wednesday and Thursday mornings, it was announced tonight.

At Tripoli the attacking airmen reported starting a fuel dump fire visible for 100 miles. Warehouses, wharves and shipping were targets at Bengasi.

Germans Bomb Tobruk.

Berlin, Dec. 12 (Official radio received by A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that its bombers attacked the port of Tobruk and rail lines near Sidi Barrani last night while fighting continued on the Libyan desert front.

The war bulletin said that British tank and motorized columns were dispersed by a German-Italian air attack and that six British planes were downed in dogfights.

It listed Briain's air losses from December 3 to 9 as sixty-nine planes—thirty-four of them in the Mediterranean and North Africa. During the same time, the High Command said, Germany lost eighteen planes "in the fight against Great Britain."

Derna Bombarded.

Rome, Dec. 12—(Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Relentless British sea bombardment of Derna, important Axis Cirenaican supply base 100 miles west of Tobruk, was acknowledged today by the Italian High Command.

The daily war bulletin said that German planes had caught up with the British warships which bombarded Derna Wednesday and scored bomb hits on a cruiser and a destroyer. Nevertheless, Derna was bombarded again yesterday by a cruiser and two destroyers, the communique acknowledged.

The communique also said strong British land attacks had been repulsed as hard fighting continued west of Tobruk.

[Derna, in normal times a desert paradise for travelers, with gushing streams and shade trees, is considered by military men one of the chief prizes in fighting for Cirenaica on account of its water supplies. It is the first important objective west of Tobruk along the coast. Sea as well as air bombardments indicated the British were extending their tank offensive along the coast.]

The communique said fire was opened on the cruiser from Derna and it may have been hit.

British planes also attacked Bengasi last night and the night before, the communique said.

Besides the push west of Tobruk, the British were said to have intensified their artillery fire on Italian and German positions on the Bardia-Salum front. German stukas and Italian dive-bombers repeatedly bombed British mechanized concentrations around Bir Hacheim, about fifty miles southwest of Tobruk, the communique said.

Italian planes also bombed the Valetta naval base on Malta, it was said.

ITALIAN CRUISER IS BELIEVED SUNK

British Submarine Reports Mediterranean Attack.

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that a British submarine had torpedoed and probably sank an Italian cruiser in the central Mediterranean.

In an attack at dusk on three Italian cruisers heavily screened by destroyers, the submarine made three hits, the communique said, adding: "Failing visibility and a rough sea made accurate observation difficult, but it is considered that one of the enemy cruisers probably sank as a very violent explosion followed a few minutes after the attack."

Germans In Libya Using French Material

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Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 12 (AP)—A considerable amount of French equipment such as motor transport, guns and tanks is being used by the hardput Axis forces in Libya, a British spokesman said today.

"But I can not say where they got it," he added.

Commenting on reports that the Axis may get use of Bizerte and other French North African bases, he said "I wouldn't be surprised."

Even if they unload convoys at Bizerte, the spokesman said the Germans and Italians would have a far longer and costlier trek across the desert than they now have with the use of Tripoli as a base for receiving supplies in North Africa.

A senior British naval officer said the Germans had no warships in the Mediterranean except for submarines, which are particularly active in the western area.

He declared the Italians have acquired a severe case of "cold feet" as a result of tremendous losses inflicted on their shipping by the British fleet and that there has been a noticeable slackening in Axis efforts to run the gauntlet of bombs, torpedoes and guns of the imperial fleet.

The spokesman said it was doubtful that the Axis could be able to send another armored division to aid Gen. Erwin Rommel's back-pedalling and rapidly depleting forces in Libya.

U. S. Will Take Over Eritrea on Red Sea For Supply Base

Thousands of Workers To Be Sent to Build Unparalleled Project

By ED KENNEDY

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Dec. 10 (Delayed).—The

United States will virtually take over Eritrea for the duration of the war and convert it into an arsenal of the democracies in the Near East under an arrangement with Great Britain which was made known here today.

Title to this strip of land along the Red Sea, which was wrested from Italy by British forces will remain with Britain and its administration will continue to be British. But the United States will pour thousands of technicians and workmen into it to erect factories, assembly plants and innumerable other establishments.

It will be the powerhouse behind combat troops in this part of the world.

Well out of enemy bombing range, airplanes, tanks and other equipment will be assembled there and minor manufacturing will be carried on. American materials will pour into Eritrea and come out as the implements of war, ready for the battlefield.

Other more extensive measures which cannot be disclosed now are also on the program.

Cities situated in regions enjoying salubrious climatic conditions will spring up, linked to the coast by new railroads.

The task of converting this land into an enormous supply base, although staggering, will be carried out with lightning speed. It is an undertaking unparalleled in world history.

Plans include using available Italian labor in East Africa.

Portugal Suspends Visas For Americans, British

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Portugal has suspended granting visas to United States and British citizens, the United States Embassy said today.

The action at least temporarily denied to Americans in Britain and on the European continent one of the last means of getting home, other than by British ships.

The Portuguese, it was stated, gave no reason for discontinuing the issuance of visas to Americans and British.

Portugal Bars Aliens Seeking Passage to U. S.

Denial of Visas, Plus Spain's Closing of French Border, Cuts Off Refugees

May Strand Americans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that the State Department has received information that the Portuguese government has suspended the issuance of transit visas to Americans and others in Europe desiring to enter Portugal en route to the United States or other destinations.

Mr. Hull said it is his understanding that Portugal will still issue visas to Americans headed from the United States via Portugal for other destinations in Europe.

The reason for this appeared to be that while there are facilities for going from Portugal to other European countries, there now are very few facilities for crossing the Atlantic from Portugal.

Thousands of refugees from all over Europe, particularly from Nazi-controlled countries, have poured through Portugal since the beginning of the European war, and it was assumed here that that flow of refugees would now cease, at least temporarily.

The only American steamship line which has been operating between Lisbon and the United States has discontinued regular sailings, but there are still irregular sailings of Spanish and Portuguese vessels from that port.

It was understood here the Portuguese government's action was taken to keep Portugal from becoming overcrowded with refugees who would have no means of leaving the country and would interfere severely with its economy.

Spain Closes French Frontier

Lloyds to Discontinue Insuring U. S. Property

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lloyds today disclosed it had decided to discontinue insurance of property in the United States and Canada against air raids and war risks.

The decision of the famous insurance house applies only to land property and does not affect war risk insurance on shipping.

Lloyds' policy regarding war risk insurance is the same as that already in effect in Britain, where the government has put into operation a compulsory war risk insurance plan.

17 NAZIS DEAD IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The B. B. C. said today that 17 German soldiers on the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France were killed by French patriots. The broadcast, heard here by C. B. S., was in German and beamed to Europe.

Four Parisians Shot For Having Weapons

Paris, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—German authorities announced today that four residents of Paris had been shot to death for unlawful possession of weapons.

Two Belgians Doomed as Spies

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP).—An Argentine news dispatch from Berlin tonight reported two Belgians, Albert Thion and Richard Vande Walle, had been sentenced to death as British spies in Brussels.

Admiral Fenard Gets New Duties

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Berlin, Dec. 12—(Official radio received by the (AP))—A Vichy dispatch said today that Vice-Admiral R. A. Fenard, newly appointed secretary-general of French Africa, has been charged with coordinating the economic activity of French Africa.

He took over some of the powers relinquished by the resignation of General Maxime Weygand.

CHRISTMAS CARD A MEMORIAL NOW

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Through the odds of war the British Admiralty's Christmas card this year will be a memorial to a sunken vessel.

The card, chosen weeks ago, pictures the battleship Prince of Wales, which sank on Wednesday in the China Sea. The battleship is depicted flying Prime Minister Churchill's "Good Voyage" signal as he passed an Atlantic convoy while returning from his meeting at sea with President Roosevelt.

Free French Navy Chief Visits Newfoundland

By the Associated Press.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.—Admiral Emile Muselier, commander in chief of the Free French naval forces, is inspecting personnel under his command here and observing conditions under which they operate.

Authorities last night permitted disclosure of his presence. He will visit Canada shortly, but the date was not announced.

CANADIAN SHIP LOST

23 on Naval Vessel Die in Atlantic Convoy Collision.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Survivors said today that the Canadian corvette Windflower sank in the Atlantic twenty minutes after a merchantman in the convoy she was escorting ripped off her stern in a collision in a dense fog.

Twenty-three men were lost, most of them killed when the corvette's boiler exploded a few minutes after the colision.

Canada Will Ration Gasoline By Coupon

New Plan To Begin April 1—Announcement Made By Munitions Minister

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Ottawa, Dec. 12 (AP)—Canada announced tonight it will begin to ration gasoline by coupon on April 1.

Munitions Minister Howe made the announcement. He did not disclose the amounts of gasoline which will be permitted in various categories.

Private cars used for non-essential driving will be placed in the basic or "A" category, Howe said, and United States visitors to Canada will be allowed to purchase gasoline "to the same relative extent as Canadians who drive cars which fall within the basic category."

Commercial vehicles will get gasoline up to their proved normal requirements, and other categories will be set up to take care of private car driving essential for business use.

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A War Department communiqué today said:

Philippine Theatre: The Commanding General of the Far Eastern Command reports the Japanese are making a series of concentric thrusts on the island of Luzon. Enemy concentrations are reported at Legaspi and off the west coast of Zambales. The enemy is augmenting its forces at Aparri and Vigan.

Hawaii: No operations reported.

West Coast: No change in the situation.

The War Department communiqué tonight said:

Philippine Theatre: Japanese air activity continued throughout the day with raids in the Manila area and at Davao on the island of Mindanao. Attempted Japanese landings were repulsed south of Vigan and north of San Fernando, as well as at Lingayen on the Island of Luzon.

Operations of enemy parachutists were reported at Tuguegarao and Ilagan, in the extreme north and northeast of the island of Luzon. Some enemy troops were landed in the vicinity of Legaspi in the extreme southern portion of the island of Luzon. Previous reports of enemy naval concentrations west of Zambales Province on the western coast of Luzon were confirmed.

The Commanding General of the Far Eastern Command has notified the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces of the brilliant performance of the American Army and Navy fliers and the fliers of the Philippine Commonwealth in attcking enemy units total disregard for their own safety. One spectacular instance was the feat of Captain Colin P. Kelly Jr., of Madison, Fla., who successfully attacked the battleship Haruna, putting that warship out of commission. In the destruction of this important unit of the Japanese Fleet, Captain Kelly lost his life. Another brilliant victory was scored by Lieutenant Boyd D. Wagner, of Philadelphia, who shot down two enemy planes and wrecked several others that were on the ground in the vicinity of Aparri in Northern Luzon.

Hawaii: There has been no renewal of Japanese attacks on Oahu since the initial operations on Dec. 7, 1941.

West Coast, United States: Rumors of enemy parachute troops on the West Coast have been thoroughly investigated and completely discredited.

A Navy Department communiqué late today said:

Naval forces continue to coordinate their efforts with the Army on land, sea and in the air against heavy Japanese attacks on the island of Luzon. There is no confirmation of the alleged occupation of Guam by the Japanese. The resistance of Wake and Midway continues. No further air activity over Hawaii has been reported. The situation in the Atlantic remains unchanged.

The above is based on reports up to noon today.

MANILA, Dec. 12 (AP)—The headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today in a communiqué:

MacArthur announced with great sorrow the death of Captain Colin P. Kelly Jr., who so distinguished himself by scoring three direct hits on the Japanese capital battleship Haruna, leaving her in flames and distress.

MacArthur takes pride in announcing the name of First Lieutenant Boyd D. Wagner, Air Corps pilot who so distinguished himself by his daring attack on the Japanese air detachment at Aparri this morning.

When attacked by five pursuits, he shot two planes out of the air and machine-gunned twelve on the ground, leaving five burning. Wagner ended his terse report by saying, "My gas was running low, so I returned home."

The enemy attacked through the air this morning with heavy force. One hundred and thirteen bombers were counted. They were dispersed, probably due partially to overcast weather, and, divided into groups, bombed various places, including the field in Batangas.

Our forces destroyed eleven Japanese planes. One plane shot down at Clark Field fell in the mountains. Some time later a group of mountain natives brought in three Japanese aviators trussed up like animals.

In Batangas six Filipino pilots, undaunted by the tremendous odds against them, attacked two enemy formations of twenty-seven planes each as they roared over the air field. Before the enemy aircraft broke formation and disappeared in the clouds the Filipino pilots accounted for two ships.

The six Filipino pilots who took part in the operations at Batangas included Captain Jesus Villamor, Lieutenant Godogredo Juliano and Lieutenants Aclan, Manlunas, Mondiego and Basa.

Villamor's squadron downed one Japanese yesterday near Manila.

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An Army communiqué issued Saturday morning in Manila and reported in a broadcast of the National Broadcasting Company follows:

Last night was uneventful. There is local activity in areas which have been occupied.

The enemy force at Legaspi has not been reinforced.

The reason for the early air raid alarm this morning was a small group of enemy planes which were observed headed toward Manila. The group of planes turned away.

There have been no raids anywhere in the Philippines since yesterday.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British Command issued this communiqué today:

There has been no change in the general situation either in Malaya or Hong Kong in the past twelve hours.

Considerable damage was done to civilian property on Penang. Heavy bombing occurred there yesterday. No military objectives were hit.

A British Headquarters communiqué tonight said:

Our aircraft bombed Singora during the early morning.

All machines returned safely, but owing to ground mist it was difficult to estimate the damage inflicted.

In the Kedah [northern frontier] area heavy fighting proceeded throughout the day. The enemy attacked our positions in strength during the early morning and made local penetrations.

Confused fighting continues.

Penang again was heavily raided by air this morning. There was no material damage to military objectives.

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CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Despite bad weather and heavy sandstorms which have now continued for two days, our advance is everywhere being pressed with the utmost vigor in a northwesterly direction.

New Zealand troops from Tobruk yesterday reached a point just east of El Gazala.

Indian and British troops from the southeast reached an escarpment south of El Gazala, capturing about 500 German and Italian prisoners, and also pressed on west of El Gazala, where another 120 prisoners were taken.

The Acroma area was cleared of the enemy. On Dec. 12 enemy columns were attacked west of that place. Much enemy transport was damaged or destroyed and guns, motor vehicles and about 300 prisoners and much material were captured.

Very bad weather also impeded our air forces. Nevertheless they carried out sweeps throughout the battle area, bombing enemy columns and dumps and affording ground troops most valuable support.

A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué today said:

Harbor installations at Bengazi again were successfully raided by our bomber aircraft during the night of Dec. 10-11.

Direct hits were obtained on wharves and a dock railway and violent explosions occurred on Cathedral Mole.

During yesterday operations over the Libyan battle area were hampered by bad weather. Fighter aircraft, however, engaged enemy fighters, seven of which were destroyed and others damaged.

Machine-gunning attacks were made on enemy transport on the Gheminesel-El Agheila road. Considerable damage was done to gasoline carriers and other transports, and casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel.

Bomber aircraft were active on road communications between Tinini and Cirene, and in a raid on an airdrome at Martuba one aircraft was destroyed on the ground and gasoline stores were ignited.

Three JU-52's coming into Libya from the north were attacked by our aircraft and shot down in flames into the sea.

30,24-13505

30.24 - 13505

In the Central Mediterranean yesterday bombers attacked shipping in Catania harbor. Two hits were scored on a large merchantman, which was set on fire. Another vessel probably was hit.

From these and other operations eleven of our aircraft are missing.

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LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

The Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet has reported successful action against an Italian cruiser by one of His Majesty's submarines operating under his command.

Shortly before dark three Italian cruisers heavily screened by destroyers were observed on a southerly course, moving at high speed.

Three hits with torpedoes were secured on the enemy. Failing visibility and a rough sea made accurate observation difficult but it is considered that one of the enemy cruisers probably sank, as a very violent explosion followed a few minutes after the attack.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked objectives in the Cologne area and elsewhere in Western Germany.

Docks at Havre and Brest also were bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Three of our aircraft are missing.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command operated over Northwest Germany in daylight today. An oil refinery at Emmerich and a factory near Bremen were among the targets attacked.

R. A. F. fighter patrols attacked objectives in the Calais and Nieuport areas.

One bomber is missing from these operations. A fighter is missing from the patrol today.

Destruction of an enemy bomber over this country Monday night now is confirmed.

A communiqué issued today by the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

There was slight activity by enemy aircraft last night, mainly in the coastal areas of Eastern England. The few bombs dropped caused but slight damage and no casualties.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (Distributed by The Associated Press)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué broadcast by the Moscow radio said today:

During the night of Dec. 11-12 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Units of Comrade Gripenkin, operating on one of the sectors of the Southwestern Front, during three days of fighting recaptured twenty-eight inhabited centers, annihilating more than 1,000 officers and men.

Another Soviet Information Bureau communiqué today said:

During the night of Dec. 11-12 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Kriuchenkin's unit operating in one sector of the southwestern front in three days of fighting recaptured from the enemy twenty-eight villages, killed over 1,000 enemy men and officers and captured many guns and machine guns.

In another sector of the front our troops captured within one day twelve German guns, ninety-four machine guns, twenty trucks, 300 horses and many other trophies.

Our fliers operating on the southern front destroyed in one day five tanks, 250 trucks, six staff buses, four guns, 100 ammunition carts, eighteen anti-aircraft machine guns, three mine-throwers and one gasoline tank.

The Soviet Information Bureau also issued this communiqué today:

During Dec. 12 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On several sectors of the western and southwestern front our troops continued to advance, inflicting losses on the enemy.

On Dec. 11 we destroyed eleven German planes. In air combat near Moscow five German planes have been brought down.

Our air force destroyed and damaged seven German tanks, 418 lorries with troops and supplies, five staff cars and fourteen field and anti-aircraft guns.

Our air force also destroyed 110 carts with ammunition, sixteen petrol tank lorries and annihilated and dispersed two battalions of enemy infantry.

Our forces operating on one of the sectors of the western front in one day's battle with the enemy captured eight German tanks, ten guns, forty-eight machine guns, 100 lorries, 120 automatic rifles and an ammunition dump.

In another sector of the front Commander Beloff's cavalry during several days' fighting have captured sixty tanks, forty guns, 2,000 lorries, 100 motor cycles and much other booty.

In one of the sectors of the southwestern front our troops captured eleven guns, seven trench mortars, thirty-seven machine guns, 114 carts with supplies and many automatic and manual rifles.

Commanders Kozin's and Bagdafaroff's units captured thirty-two machine guns, ten trench mortars and other booty.

The Moscow radio broadcast this special communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau tonight:

Fiasco of German plans for surrounding and capturing Moscow.

On Nov. 16 the German Command threw into the Moscow front thirteen tank divisions, thirty-three infantry divisions and five motorized infantry divisions for the second general offensive against Moscow.

The Germans intended to strike at Moscow from three directions and then capture the city. The first objectives were Tula, on the south; Klin, on the north, and then to close in from three sides.

Up to Dec. 6 our forces conducted fierce defense battles, holding back attacks by enemy shock groups on the flanks and repelling auxiliary thrusts.

On Dec. 6 our troops on the Western Front, having worn down the enemy launched counter-offensives against the enemy flanks.

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As a result of this offensive both flank groups have been routed and are rapidly retreating, leaving behind arms and equipment, and suffering heavy losses.

On Dec. 11 we had the following picture:

Forces of General Lilushenko smashed the First Tank Division and the Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth Motorized Infantry Divisions and, capturing Rogachev, surrounded the town of Klin.

Forces of General Kuznetzoff captured the town of Yakhroma and, pursuing the retreating German Sixth and Seventh Tank Divisions and Twenty-third Infantry Division, have emerged as to southwest of Klin.

Forces of General Vlassoff pursuing the Second Tank Division and the 106th Infantry Division have occupied the town of Solnechnogorsk.

General Rokossovsky's troops pursuing the Fifth, Tenth and Eleventh Tank Divisions, an SS division and the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division have occupied the town of Kistra.

General Goroff's units have broken through defenses of the 252d, Eighty-seventh, Seventy-eighth and 268th Infantry Divisions and occupied the district of Kulibyaken and Lokotnya.

To the northwest of Tula General Boldin's forces, having routed the Third and Fourth Tank Divisions and an SS regiment of the Germania Division, are successfully enveloping their offensive, pressing on and surrounding the 269th Infantry Division.

The First Guard Cavalry Corps of General Beloff having routed the Seventeenth Tank Division, the Twenty-ninth Motorized Infantry Division and 167th Infantry Division of the enemy is pursuing these remnants and has occupied the towns of Venev and Stalinogorsk.

General Golinoff's forces in the southwest pushed back units of the Eighteenth Tank Division and Tenth Motorized Infantry Division and occupied the towns of Mikhailox and Yepifan.

Since the beginning of their offensive, from Dec. 6-10, our units have occupied and freed more than 400 centers.

From Dec. 6-12 our troops captured 386 tanks, 4,137 trucks, 604 motorcycles, 305 guns, 109 trench mortars, 715 machine-guns and 546 automatic rifles.

During the same period our forces destroyed seventy-one tanks, 665 trucks, ninety-two guns, 119 trench mortars and 131 machine guns. These do not include enemy material destroyed by air operations.

In addition a colossal amount of other arms has been captured, also ammunition, supplies, uniforms and other goods.

The Germans lost on the field of battle more than 30,000 killed.

Between Nov. 16-Dec. 10 the total results of our successes are:

We captured and destroyed (without taking into account air force operations) 1,434 tanks, 5,416 trucks, 675 guns, 339 trench mortars and 870 machine guns.

During this period German losses amounted to over 85,000 killed. These figures still are incomplete.

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Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 12 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued by the Netherlands Indies Navy today:

No hostilities have taken place on Netherlands Indies territory during the past twenty-four hours.

Units of the Royal Navy are participating in Allied action on the sea and in the air.

On Dec. 8 an Australian Hudson aircraft stationed on Netherlands Indies territory sank the Japanese schooner Nuya Maru.

Japanese

TOKYO, Friday, Dec. 12 (From a Japanese Broadcast Recorded by The Associated Press)—A joint communiqué of the Army and Navy sections of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters said today:

Japanese troops in close cooperation with the Navy and air forces succeeded in landing in the southern section of Luzon Island before dawn today.

With this operation Japanese forces now are able to begin a pincer attack against the enemy from North and South Luzon.

A communiqué of the Navy section of Japanese Imperial Headquarters, broadcast by Domei, said today:

Two hundred and two United States warplanes have been destroyed, including seventy-seven shot down, since the beginning of Philippines operations.

Nine Japanese naval planes have been lost. Their crews rammed their objectives. One aircraft is missing.

One light cruiser was slightly damaged but is still participating in operations. One minesweeper was sunk. Most of the crew was rescued. Another minesweeper suffered heavy damage.

German

BERLIN, Dec. [illegible] from a German Broadcast Recorded by The Associated Press—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

There were local operations on the Eastern Front yesterday.

In the Atlantic German U-boats sank four British ships totaling 27,700 tons, including a large tanker.

In addition two escort vessels and one tanker were seriously damaged by torpedoes.

Ineffective British nuisance raids were directed yesterday against the area of the German [Helgoland] bight and last night against Northern and Western Germany.

Two enemy bombers were shot down.

In North Africa the fighting continues.

Units of the German and Italian Air Force dispersed British tank and motorized columns. During the ensuing air combats German fighters shot down six enemy planes.

German bombers last night bombed the port of Tobruk and railway objectives near Sidi Barrani.

In the period from Dec. 8 to 12 the British Air Force lost sixty-nine planes, thirty-four of them in the Mediterranean and Northern Africa.

In the same period eighteen German planes were lost in the fight against Great Britain.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 12 (From an Italian Broadcast Recorded by The Associated Press) — An Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In Libya fighting continues west of Tobruk. New strong enemy attacks supported by tanks were repulsed.

Around the Solum end of Bardia enemy artillery fire has intensified.

German Stukas and Italian dive bombers repeatedly bombed a concentration of mechanized units and motorized columns in the Bir Hacheim area.

The German fighters shot down six planes in air combats.

The naval formation which shelled Derna on Wednesday was again overtaken by German planes. One cruiser and a destroyer were hit by bombs.

In the Central Mediterranean two enemy planes were destroyed by our fighters.

During an attempt to raid Argostoli Bay [Greece] a third plane was shot down by the defenses. One Italian plane did not return.

Yesterday morning an enemy cruiser and two destroyers again shelled Derna. The Principe di Piemonte Hospital was hit several times but damage was slight.

Fire was opened on the cruiser and it is believed that it was hit.

Bengazi was attacked during the night of Wednesday-Thursday. There were three casualties and no damage.

Italian planes raided the naval base of Valletta, Malta.

About 1,800 British prisoners who were on a torpedoed steamer mentioned in Wednesday's communiqué have been rescued. There were some injured among those picked up.

There were other heartening diplomatic exchanges, but still no word as to what position Russia would take toward the struggle in the Pacific. However, an official broadcast from Moscow said Russia would fight Germany to the end and was confident the United States could defeat the Japanese aggressor.

From Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese Generalissimo, came an offer of "all we are and all we have to stand with you until the Pacific and the world are free from the curse of brute force and endless perfidy."

3

THE PRESIDENT

He made a number of announcements pertaining to the war, including the designation of eight defensive sea areas on both coasts. Restrictions on navigation will apply in these areas. Presumably they will be mined.

Roosevelt, King George See Victory Over Axis

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 12—President Roosevelt cabled King George VI of England today that "the forces which have plunged the world into war, however strong, cannot prevail against the indomitable strength of free peoples fighting in a just cause."

The President's declaration was in reply to a cable from the King in which George declared that the British Empire is "proud indeed to be fighting at your side against the common enemy."

Texts of the messages were released by the State Department.

Mr. Roosevelt told King George, "Our two nations are now full comrades in arms. The courage which your people have shown in two long years of war inspire us as we join the struggle. . . . May God guide us through whatever trials are yet to come and speed the day of victory."

King George told the President that "my thoughts and prayers go out to you and to the great people of the United States at this solemn moment in your history when you have been treacherously attacked by Japan. . . We share your inflexible determination and your confidence that with God's help the powers of darkness will be overcome and the four freedoms established throughout a world purged of tyranny."

The areas include the waters near Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Narragansett Bay, San Diego, San Francisco, the entrance to the Columbia River and the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound.

Other Announcements.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed these facts also:

That Prime Minister Churchill of England and Lord Beaverbrook had sent him a telegram offering to help the United States to meet material shortages in any way possible and specifically offering the output of three shell plants in Canada. This offer is being studied.

The Treasury reported that on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday defense bonds sold in banks totaled $5,592,000, up 126 per cent over the corresponding period last week.

Bond sales in the five biggest post offices, at $1,510,000, were up 70 per cent, and defense stamp sales at these post offices were up 25 per cent.

Ore movements on the Great Lakes during the 1941 navigation season totaled 80,000,000 long tons against 65,500,000 in 1940 and 66,500,000, the peak in the first world war. Ore stock piles at plants were 2,000,000 tons greater than when the winter season began last year

and enough new carriers will be available to handle all 1942 ore needs.

By presidential proclamation, a Red Cross drive was launched today for a $50,000,000 war fund which Mr. Roosevelt said was an essential part of the conduct of war.

Rebukes Senator Tobey.

The President took occasion to rebuke Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, who spoke in the Senate yesterday of an "almost unspeakable disaster" to America's naval forces in Hawaii and demanded a congressional investigation to determine if there were dereliction and inefficiency.

The President said that the Senator who made those statements—he did not mention Mr. Tobey's name—did not know a thing about it. The Senator, he said, reported somebody's gossip and used it as a statement of fact. He had no right whatsoever to do so, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Reminded that Prime Minister Churchill had said that the loss to the American fleet could not be understated, the President said that was true and he had said virtually the same thing himself.

Reporters remarked that they were hearing many reports about what happened at Pearl Harbor and inquired when the real facts would be released.

The President said that he thought nobody should publish anything on the rumors and reports until a report is obtained from Navy Secretary Knox, who is in Hawaii.

"You can't ignore what a Senator says," the President was told. No, Mr. Roosevelt responded, but you can characterize it in one of those news paragraphs that is not entirely factual.

CONGRESS SPEEDS BILL TO LIST MEN FROM 18 TO 64

Those Between 19 And 44 Would be Liable For Military Service

Registration of 23 Million To Give Manpower Picture; 21-35 Group Not Included

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — Congress leaders signalled today for swift action on legislation to require the registration of all men from 18 to 64, inclusive, with a view of making those from 19 to 44, inclusive, liable for military training and service.

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Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House military committee introduced the bill immediately after a conference of House leaders with Secretary of War Stimson and other War Department officials. He announced that hearings will start tomorrow, and predicted the measure would be approved in two hours.

Speaker Rayburn of the House said the new registration was "necessary to get an overall picture of the manpower of the country" and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, agreed that such a precautionary step should be taken quickly.

Hershey said that the new registrations, of course, would not apply to men from 21 to 35, inclusive, who have registered previously. He took occasion, too, to deny that the War Department has any immediate plans for the registration of women, a step which had been reported after Hershey held a press conference yesterday.

"I'm sorry that impression got out," he told newspapermen. "We haven't contemplated that step yet."

While the new bill obviously was designed to tap the vast reservoir of men from 19 to 21 and possibly train them for combat service, there was no indication of the disposition that might be made of men 45 to 64, inclusive, who would register but, under the terms of the legislation, would not be liable for combatant service. It was believed some of them might be mustered for vital non-combatant duty.

40 Million Men

At selective service headquarters, it was estimated that there are about 40,000,000 men between 18 and 64. Officials calculated that there are 25,000,000 in the 19-44 age group, including the approximately 17,000,000 already registered under the present Selective Service Act applying to those aged 21-35.

The measure would permit the President to order the deferment from training of any men whose age makes such action advisable. It also would permit enlistment of men up to 45.

Congress only yesterday completed action on legislation to keep the National Guard and selectees in service for the rest of the war and six months thereafter and to remove the original prohibition against use of such men outside the Western Hemisphere.

Cooperation Pledged

The War Department's new request was presented by Stimson, Hershey, and other officials at a hurriedly-summoned conference of House leaders. The discussion consumed less than a half hour. Pledges of cooperation were reported to have been given by all those present.

The list included Rayburn, Democratic Floor Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, Republican Floor Leader Martin of Massachusetts, May, and Representatives Thomason (D-Tex) and Andrews (R-NY) of the military committee, and Representative Wadsworth (R-NY), cosponsor of the original 1940 Selective Service Act.

General Hershey also conferred with members of the Senate military affairs committee who predicted that speedy action would be taken on the measure on that side of the Capitol.

Bill for 18-65 Registration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The text of a House bill requiring registration of all men from eighteen to sixty-five years old:

AN ACT

To amend the selective training and service act of 1940 to aid in insuring the defeat of all the enemies of the United States through the extension of liability for military service and the registration of the man power of the nation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that (a) the Congress hereby declares that the present concerted world-wide assault upon the free countries of the world gravely threatens the security of the republic and that the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

(b) The Congress further declares that it is the national policy to accept no result save victory, final and complete, over all the enemies of the United States; and that to this end it is imperative that liability for military service be extended to further age groups and that a complete inventory of the man power of the nation be taken by registration.

SECTION 2. Section 2 of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting the words "twenty-one and thirty-six" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eighteen and sixty-five," so as to read as follows: Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration is between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 4. Section 4 (A) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress) as amended, is hereby amended by inserting before the period the following: "Provided further, that the President is authoriezd under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to place the registrants of any registration among or after the registrants of any prior registration or registrations within each of the classifications which may at any time be in existence under this act and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

SEC. 2. Section 2 (2) of Public Law 206 of Seventy-seventh Congress is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Section 15 (A) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended (1) by deleting the words "twenty-one and thirty-six" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "nineteen and forty-five"; (2) by deleting the word "twenty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "nineteenth," and (3) by deleting the word "thirty-sixth and inserting in lieu thereof the word "forty-fifth."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (a) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every male alien residing in the United States, beside between the ages of nineteen and forty-five at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States: provided, that any citizen or subject of a neutral country shall be relieved from liability for training and service under this act by making application prior to becoming a member of the land or naval forces, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, to be relieved from liability for training and service under this act, and such person shall thereafter forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States: provided further, that any citizen or subject of any other country whom the President has or hereafter may proclaim to be an alien enemy of the United States shall not be inducted for training and service under this act unless he is acceptable to the land or naval forces." Section 3 (a) is further amended by deleting the word "thirty-six" in the first proviso of the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the word "forty-five."

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SEC. 7. Section 5 (c) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting the words "of those men in a status" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of any or all of those men in a status."

SEC. 8. Section 15 (c) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783 of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. Section 5 (e) of the selective training and service act of 1940 (Public Law 783, of Seventy-sixth Congress), as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, the Presi- is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment, by age group or groups, from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose age or ages are such that he finds their deferment to be advisable in the national interest: provided, that the President may, upon finding that it is in the national interest, terminate, by age group or groups, the deferment of any or all of the men so deferred."

NO CASUALTY LISTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Government Rules Ou Their Use In Press Or Broadcast

Official Figures On Tota Killed Or Injured To Be Announced

DEC 13 1941

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 12—The Government ruled out publication of casualty lists in the press or their broadcast by radio today because this might give information to the enemy.

President Roosevelt announced the decision at a press conference, and the army and navy indicated this would be the procedure:

Neither service will announce official lists of those killed and wounded, but will notify relatives directly as quickly as possible. Official figures on total casualties will be announced, and an announcement will be made in the event of the death of an outstanding figure, such as a general or an admiral.

Stories From Relatives

While a general tabulation of casualties will be forbidden, newspapers will be free to publish stories, obtained from relatives, about the deaths of soldiers and sailors from their cities.

Also to keep information from the enemy, selective service headquarters said that draft quotas and induction calls henceforth would be considered confidential military information, not to be published. It was explained that this was to prevent disclosure of the rate and manner of army increases. The ruling does not prevent local publication of the names of men drafted.

Information Revealed

Behind the order to withhold publication of war casualty lists is long army and navy experience that names of men killed or wounded in action may reveal important military information.

In the 1914-18 war military men recall, Imperial Germany reported casualties only to the family. The unit to which the soldier was attached was identified, however, and by careful reading of local death notices military observers were able to establish very accurately the disposition of divisions on the battlefront.

By one bit of deduction an American intellgence officer was able to warn of an impending 1918 German offensive in France.

German Flyer's Case

A German flyer was shot down on the Western front and his name and address ascertained by military intelligence. Some three weeks later, in neutral Switzerland, the American officer noted in a German newspaper the notice of the flyer's death, together with the commendation from his commanding general.

This general, it was related, was reputed to be the commander of a spearhead for general offenses.

The facts added up to a hint that an offensive was in the making at the point where the flyer was shot down, and the American army intelligence so warned. The attack came two days later.

The facts added up to a hint that an offensive was in the making at the point where the flier was shot down, and the American Army intelligence so warned. The attack came two days later.

In the light of such experience, some Army men took the view that publication of a long casualty list might disclose, in connection with other data, that a division from that area had been in a heavy action and thus identify the unit.

In the present early stage of the conflict, it is the Navy more than the Army which is concerned about casualty lists, particularly those which would indicate heavy losses on a particular warship and thus possibly identify ships hardest hit in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Later, informed officials, interpreting these developments, said that in the event of the death of outstanding figures, such as Rear Admiral Kidd, announcements probably will be made. It also is expected that the War and Navy Departments will announce official figures on total casualties without localities or the names of units involved.

The War-Navy interpretation of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks was that assembling of casualties, even within a state-wide area, is contrary to the government's wishes.

Selective service headquarters said that, at direction of War Department, draft quotas and induction calls henceforth would be considered confidential military information and hence unpublishable. War Department officials add that ban extends also to size of armed forces unless announced officially.

Officials explained that the withholding of such information on draft calls and quotas would be to prevent disclosure of the rate and manner of army increases. This ruling does not prevent local publication of the names of men drafted.

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30 PCT. INCREASE IN NAVY'S POWER SOUGHT IN SENATE

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$3,000,000,000 Bill Lists 7 Battleships, 160 Other War Craft

10-Billion Appropriation For Expansion of Defense, Lend-Lease is Approved

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—In swift reaction to the Japanese stroke at Pearl Harbor, the administration today produced a bill authorizing the construction of seven or eight 45,000-ton battleships and about 160 other fighting ships—an over-all increase of 30 per cent in the two-ocean navy.

The bill was offered in the Senate just before that branch passed a $10,572,350,000 measure to expand all military activities. The latter bill, embracing cash and contract authority, went through without a record vote. It was sent immediately to a joint Senate-House conference committee for adjustment of $2,328,309,000 added by the Senate to a similar bill passed previously by the House.

Chairman David I. Walsh (D-Mass) of the naval committee rose during debate on the appropriation bill and nonchalantly proposed the ship increase of 900,000 tons, saying President Roosevelt and the Navy Department had requested him to introduce it. This measure was referred to the navy committee.

Walsh said the Budget Bureau had informed him that initial appropriation requests for the new building program would be for only one-third of the total, or 300,000 tons, because that was all that could be handled at the present time.

Under normal conditions, he said, the total additions would cost about $3,000,000,000 and under present conditions "probably much more."

He said the bill would authorize the building of seven or eight 45,000-ton battleships; six or seven 20,000-ton aircraft carriers; 26 or 27 10,000-ton cruisers; 80 1,800-ton destroyers, and 47 1,100-ton submarines.

Present authorized strength he listed as 1,045,000 tons of battleships, 454,500 tons of aircraft carriers, 899,024 tons of cruisers, 478,000 tons of destroyers, and 172,000 tons of submarines.

Before passing the big new appropriation measure, the Senate merged a $1,556,496,000 lend-lease fund approved by the House into an over-all fund of more than $7,000,000,000 for the War Department.

It also removed the existing limit of 900,000 on the number of Army draftees that might be in service at any one time and added money to buttress Navy recruiting by calling, if necessary, 50,000 selectees for the Navy and 10,000 for the Marines.

It added $500,000,000 in contract authority, above the $140,000,000 previously allowed by the House, for purchase of new planes for the Navy, and $300,000,000 in cash for temporary and emergency naval construction work.

To Expand Air Corps

Committee amendments approved also included $62,797,000 for procurement of troop transports and authority for the Secretary of War to feed and otherwise care for prisoners of war.

Other funds were for speedy expansion of the Army Air Corps, ordnance, and mobile aircraft warning services, as well as $269,000,000 for support of the Philippine Commonwealth Army.

Additions voted by individual amendments included $290,000,000 for temporary defense housing, $100,000,000 for military aviation landing fields, $68,000,000 for new civilian airports, $1,500,000 for expenses in collecting the new $5 auto use tax, and $1,000,000 for farm rehabilitation loans.

Argument on Senators' Help

The only big argument of the day revolved around a $216,000 item to permit each senator to employ a "special executive assistant" at an annual salary of $4,500, the fund to go for paying them the last six months of the current fiscal year.

Cries of "salary grab" and "unnecessary" expenditures went up from economy advocates and others, but advocates, contending increased mail and other responsibilities brought on by the emergency warranted more office help, finally won on a roll call, 53 to 30.

Most Senators now employ about six secretaries and clerks.

Warns of Sabotage Epidemic

Admiral Waesche Says Axis Agents in U. S. Now Have Signal to Go Ahead.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Enemy saboteurs, the Senate heard today, got their green light to go ahead just as soon as Rome and Berlin formally declared war on the United States.

Rear Admiral Richard R. Waesche, who commanded the Coast Guard until it became part of the navy, said that heretofore the signal had been delayed because the Axis feared widespread sabotage would "help unite this country and speed up our defense effort to all-out proportions."

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But now, he asserted, the Axis had no reason for holding back, hence an epidemic of fires and explosions may come at any time in vital defense centers.

Admiral Waesche's warning reached the Senate in testimony that accompanied an urgent request by the finance committee for speedy approval of a $10,000,000,000 war appropriation bill.

Former Havoc Recalled.

The measure contains funds for adding 2,500 men to the Coast Guard to guard against repetition of multi-million dollar havoc caused in the last war by the sabotaging of munitions plants and harbor facilities.

Admiral Waesche said there was no doubt that up until the time Germany and Italy were ready to declare war, those nations and Japan had "subsersive activities in this country, to which they have not yet given the green light to go ahead."

Admiral Waesche said sabotage in the last war "ran up into hundreds of millions of dollars" of damage and he recalled the Black Tom munitions disaster in New Jersey, which alone cost more than $14,000,000, "not counting the loss of life and the tremendous delay through the destruction of the terminals and the facilities for shipping munitions."

The Coast Guard, which as part of the navy is responsible for the security of harbors, docks and terminals, has items totaling more than $18,000,000 in the big appropriation bill.

CZECH FACTORIES SLOW DOWN 30 P. C.

Hurban Tells How People Sabotage Production.

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Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Vladimir Hurban, the Czecho-Slovakian Minister, declared today that production in Czech factories under forced operation by the Germans had dropped 30 to 40 per cent during the last few months.

While warning the Czech people against open uprisings and acts of violence which would serve as the pretext to wipe out thousands of patriots, Mr. Hurban said the exiled Czech Government in London had appealed to the people to slow down production in the wartime industries.

"If one worker loses but five minutes in his daily schedule," Mr. Hurban explained, "it amounts to thousands of hours lost daily if we consider that hundreds of thousands of Czecho-Slovak workers co-operate in this anonymous fraternity."

In retaliation against the Czech's patriotic slow-down, the Czech Minister asserted, the Germans ordered wholesale execution in Czecho-Slovakia in October and November.

Mr. Hurban branded as untrue news reports from Czecho-Slovakia which said that the Czechs seemed to have fitted themselves into Germany's wartime economy, accepted German rule as inevitable, and tried to make the best of it.

U. S. Armed Coast Guardsmen Seize French Liner Normandie

DEC 13 19[illegible]

Crews Of All Vichy Government Vessels In American Ports Will Be Removed, State Department Announces

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Armed Coast Guardsmen, acting on naval orders, seized today the $60,000,000 French liner—Normandie—one of the largest, proudest and finest ships afloat.

Led by Capt. John Baylis, Guardsmen swooped down on the 83,423-ton liner at the Hudson River pier where she has been laid up since the beginning of war.

At the same time, the State Department in Washington announced that crews of 14 French ships in American and Panamanian ports would be removed as a "measure of protection to the crews and vessels."

Guardsmen also boarded four French freighters in New York and ordered the crews to pack up. They were the Ile De Re, 5,104 tons; Mont Everest, 5,120 tons; Leopold L.D., 5,267 tons and Fort Royal, 3,485 tons.

Rear-Adm. Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District, said the Normandie had been seized by Navy orders. He made no mention of other ships but authorities in Washington and New York said they would be operated by the Navy.

The 14 ships total 150,747 tons.

The Normandie could be used either as a transport or as an aircraft carrier. She was designed and built for speedy conversion. Captain Baylis said he had removed about 200 seamen from her.

In Washington, the Department of Justice said the French seamen would be released and placed on parole.

Built in 1935, the Normandie is the third largest ship in the world, exceeded only by the British Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary.

Her length of 1,029 feet makes her four times the height of the Statue of Liberty—a gift from France to the United States.

French ships are at these ports:

New Orleans: Angouleme, 2,451 tons; Michigan, 6,419; Touraine, (a tanker), 6,589.

San Francisco: Alencon, 2,327.

Mobile, Ala.: Sheherazade a 13,467-ton tanker.

Los Angeles: Vannes, 2,609; Wisconsin, 8,062.

Canal Zone: Indiana, 5,751; Nemours, 673.

The Ile De Re and the Leopold L. D. recently have been carrying American food supplies to unoccupied France and North Africa.

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the crews on all French vessels in American ports would be removed from the boats today.

An official statement said:

"As a measure of necessary protection to the crews and vessels, arrangements have been made to remove today the French crews on all French vessels now in United States ports. This action does not preclude the return of the crews to any vessel the resumption of service of which may be determined."

There are 12 French vessels now in American ports under "protective custody."

2,541 Axis Aliens Arrested, Attorney General Reports

Forty-Three American Citizens Seized In Hawaii Are Accused Of "Pro-Japanese Activity"

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 12—The FBI reported tonight that it had arrested 2,541 Axis aliens, and also 43 American citizens of German, Italian and Japanese extraction.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, made public the FBI's report.

All the American citizens in custody were arrested in Hawai.

1,370 Are Japanese

The latest totals showed 1,002 German, 169 Italians and 1,370 Japanese under arrest. The Americans held include 19 of German extraction, two of Italian descent and 22 of Japanese or mixed Japanese extraction, all of whom were said by Biddle to have engaged in "pro-Japanese activity."

darkness.

Unverified reports said flares were dropped in the financial district and the ocean, but police were inclined to discount them.

Tells of Accidents.

"People were running around like wild," declared Elmer Combs, booking steward at central emergency hospital. "There were accidents from all kinds of things."

The alarm sounded at 7:24 P.M. (10:24 P. M., New York time) and the huge siren at Fort Miley Hospital, on a hill overlooking the ocean, sounded the all-clear at 9:58 P. M.

It was the third blackout of the city during the war, extending to Oakland, the big Mare Island Navy Yard and the peninsula region south of San Francisco.

Searchlights pierced the sky across the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, 10 miles north—but only momentarily.

Pursuit Heard.

Residents reported hearing fast pursuit ships roaring toward the ocean.

An aid to Gen. William Ord Ryan of the Fourth Interceptor Command said "we cannot tell you a thing" about the blackout.

Thirty-three minutes after the alarm here, a blackout was ordered at Sacramento and its air base 100 miles away, but this order was lifted at 8:50 P. M.

Extends Across Bay.

Police here were besieged with telephone calls. Street and cable cars stopped. Soldiers halted persons who were smoking. Auto-

Frisco Blacked Out As Planes Roar Over

San Francisco, Dec. 12 (AP).—San Francisco underwent a weird wartime blackout tonight and unidentified airplanes roared over the city during two hours and 34 minutes of total

mobiles were abandoned.

Market and Mission Streets were a jumble of automobiles, abandoned so hastily they stood criss-crossed.

The San Francisco office of the Associated Press was in complete blackness as police ordered even a kerosene lamp extinguished.

A half-hour after the blackout in San Francisco, police were informed that a crowd had smashed a store window and put out a night light left on.

Menacing Crowd.

Another crowd in downtown San Francisco began shouting because lights shone through windows on the upper floor of a building.

"Shoot out those lights," the crowd yelled.

Residents poured into the streets in at least one section of Oakland, shouting, "Lights out! Lights out!"

The main switch in the San Francisco Elks' Club building was pulled, and hundreds of members sat around in blackness.

Several persons were arrested for disturbing the peace by failing to observe blackout regulations.

Most residents took the evacuation order calmly. Theaters and churches in the safe area received many evacuees.

Street lights were turned on again when the all-clear signal sounded about 8 P. M. Broadcasting over the police radio, army authorities said the evacuation order was temporarily canceled. Residents then returned to their homes.

Hugo Pedruzzi, 39 years old, of Gonzales, was killed during the blackout. He was struck by an automobile being driven with the lights off.

Test Evacuates Shore Cities

Flaming Tree Adds to Blackout Excitement in Forty Miles of California Coast.

DEC 13 1941

Santa Cruz, Cal., Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Residents along a forty-mile stretch of shore line breathed easier today after a three-and-a-half-hour blackout and a hurried evacuation of about 1,000 persons from the water-front district. The removal area included the cities of Monterey and Carmel and the Monterey Peninsula.

Soldiers went from door to door and instructed householders to turn out their lights, lock the doors and move 1,000 yards or more inshore. The blackout was termed 100 per cent effective.

Excitement was heightened during last night's blackout and evacuation when a large eucalyptus tree burst into flames for an unknown reason. The blaze was extinguished quickly.

Authorities said the tree had not been set afire as a signal. It was about a mile and a half northeast of Santa Cruz in an area inhabited by Japanese berry growers.

Invalids Panicky.

Some women fainted at wild rumors of approaching airplanes and elderly persons and invalids almost became panic stricken.

IOWA PLANT BLAST KILLS 9, INJURES 21

No Hint Of Cause Given As Army And FBI Begin Inquiries At Shell Factory

T. N. T. Melting Unit Virtually Destroyed At $60,000,000 Ordnance Works

[By the Associated Press]

Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 12—A terrific blast that rattled windows five miles away virtually destroyed a T. N. T. melting unit in the $60,000,000 Iowa ordnance plant today, killing nine workmen and injuring at least twenty-one more.

The dead were being identified by fingerprints, since their time cards were in the destroyed structure.

Lieut. Col. Keith F. Adamson, area commandant, immediately closed the entire area to the civilian public and announced that a military board of inquiry from Washington would make an official investigation tomorrow.

No Hint As To Cause

There was no hint as to the cause of the explosion in the No. 1 melt unit, but reports indicated the blast damage was confined to the three-story structure in which T. N. T. (trinitrotoluene) is melted by steam, blended with other explosives and then loaded into shells.

The line affected was loading 81-millimeter shells, Colonel Adamson said.

First of the dead was identified as Pearly J. Pettit, of Lansing, Iowa, who died in a Burlington hospital. Other dead were taken from the building wreckage, it was reported here.

FBI Assigns Men

Fourteen of the injured were in one Burlington hospital, five in another and an undetermined number in the plant receiving hospital.

In addition to the military investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation assigned men from Des Moines and other points.

The blast came shortly after 1 P. M. (C.S.T.) when, Colonel Adamson said, as many as sixty might have been in the melthouse.

Apparently Confined

However, he said the explosion apparently was confined to the one structure, the loading line being constructed in series with separate operation departments connected with conveyors. The line extends north and south for nearly a mile.

Many women were employed in the units engaged in final preparation of the completed shells, but none was injured, reports indicated.

Thirty-five Iowa highway patrolmen were assigned to clear the highways for ambulances and prevent congestion. All passes for entrance to the 20,000-acre area were canceled.

5 Miles From Burlington

William Pratt, 25, of Burlington, one of the first of the injured, said the first he knew "there was a terrific noise and then the roof began falling in." He was not badly hurt.

The plant is five miles west of Burlington, normally a town of 25,000, but now mushroomed to nearly 40,000 as a result of plant activity.

California Lumber Fire Held Work Of Saboteur

Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 12 (AP)—Fire underwriters said today they were convinced that a $200,000 fire that swept the Ambrose Lumber Company last night was due to sabotage.

The flames started with an explosion and almost the entire yard was afire within a few minutes.

WAR LINK PROBED IN COAST SLAYING

Body Of 30-Year-Old Chinese Found In Seattle Alley, Head Nearly Severed

Connection Suspected With Secret Inquiry Just Begun By Police

DEC 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12—Authorities suspected a war link in the bizarre headsman's slaying of a 30-year-old Chinese whose body was found, hands trussed and head nearly severed, in a South End alley early today.

He was identified as Chow Get Ming, teacher and English student.

Coroner Otto M. Mittelstadt said, "I believe this execution has some bearing on the present war."

Secret Inquiry Under Way

A detective lieutenant said the slaying might be connected with a secret inquiry, with war ramifications, which police began yesterday.

Chinese friends expressed belief Chow was slain by persons who mistook him for a secret agent. They said he probably was not slain by Chinese.

Although they identified him as Chow Get Ming, authorities found that he was registered at the Y. M. C. A., where he lived, as Paul Loo. There were indications in his belongings that he also used the name Shaek Ching Loo.

17 Wounds On Head

Officers found seventeen wounds on his head. Mittelstadt said he had been slain with an ax while kneeling above a chopping block. Apparently he was slain elsewhere and his body dumped in the alley, where it was found by a workman about 6.30 A. M.

Jackman Chin, president of the Chung Wa (Chinese Benevolent Association), among those who identified the body, said Chow's father lives in China and would be notified of his son's death in traditional ceremonial fashion.

The victim's clothing bore one of the new "China" lapel badges ordered by Consul Kiang Yi-seng for members of the community this week.

Word Lists In Pocket

The pockets contained a dollar and a notebook containing English and Chinese word lists. The notebook mystified officers until friends said they believed they merely were part of Chow's vocabulary-building studies.

Detective Chief Ernest Yoris ordered an intensive study of Chow's movements yesterday and an effort to find the place of execution.

ADMIRER OF HITLER ARRESTED IN WEST

Noble and 5 Others Held by FBI in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Robert Noble, 43 years old, self-styled admirer of Hitler and former leader of a pension movement here, was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night and charged with making seditious and disloyal utterances in wartime.

Richard B. Hood, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said that Noble had demanded in a speech the impeachment of President Roosevelt, charged that the United States had messed in Japan's affairs and asserted that Mr. Roosevelt had "egged Poland into an attack on Germany."

The FBI arrested Noble, Ellis O. Jones, listed in pamphlets as founder of the National Copperheads, and Miss Leone Lee of suburban Glendale as they left a meeting of 200 persons at the Embassy Club.

Noble recently testified that he admired Hitler, at a State Assembly committee investigation of Nazi and communist activities here.

The sedition charge carries a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment.

Finnish Freighter Seized

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12 (AP)—A Finnish freighter seized by the Coast Guard last night as it passed through the Capes at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay proceeded toward Baltimore today.

A. R. Archibald, district U. S. immigration director, said his agents would meet the vessel and remove all Finnish nationals. They will be taken to the city jail where the alien crews of two other Finnish freighters are held.

Danes Offer Services To U. S.

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The captain, officers and cadets of the Danish naval training ship Danmark, now at Jacksonville, Fla., have offered their services and their ship to the United States for service in "the fight for victory and liberty."

The Danmark was in American waters at the outbreak of the war.

The offer was announced on behalf of Capt. Knud L. Hansen, by Danish Minister Henry Kauffman in a note to the State Department.

Methodist Missionaries On Luzon Island Safe

Report Covers 23 Engaged In Evangelistic And Educational Work

DEC 13 1941

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—All Methodist missionaires on Luzon Island in the Philippines were reported safe in a cable received by the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Ernest E. Tuck, superintendent of missions in the Philippine Islands, made the report covering twenty-three missionaries engaged in evangelistic and educational work.

The board also received a cable stating that the steamship of the Java Pacific Line on which four missionaries were en route to Singapore had reached an undisclosed port. The four are the Reverend and Mrs. David C. Stubbs, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Pearl Palmer, Clintonville, N. Y., and Miss Maud Nelson Henderson, Texas.

Sugar Legislation To Remain Unchanged For Next 3 Years

DEC 13 1941

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to continue existing sugar legislation for another three years without any changes in quotas.

Chairman George (Dem., Ga.) said the committee "for obvious reasons" substituted its own bill for a House-approved measure which changed quotas.

"We didn't think it wise to go into any controversial matter at this time which might affect our relations with Cuba, the Philippines and our offshore producers," he said.

The bill reported out by the Senate committee increased the basic rate of benefit payments to sugar producers from 60 to 80 cents a hundred pounds, extending the benefit payments to the Virgin Islands and continued child-labor regulations.

Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), who offered the substitute for the House bill, said proponents of increased quotas for continental producers had abandoned their request in recognition of "the critical status of international affairs, the necessity for increased supplies of sugar from whatever sources available and for the splendid support received by this country" from those nations which would be affected by any change in quotas.

The Wyoming Senator declared that the bill reported by the Senate would provide for increased domestic production and afford a profitable market in the United States "for all offshore areas which are able to get sugar to the United States."

The War Today

DEC 13 1941

Singapore Seems to Be Focus Of Japs' Moves in Far East

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Official word from Manila that the "situation remains unchanged materially" may be taken as encouraging, especially in view of the continuing Japanese assaults against strategic

I think we may assume that reinforcements—air, land and water—will reach the Philippines before long, and it's good to know that our knight-champions are holding their own, pending arrival of aid.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "we shall do our best" inspires confidence. And what a grand job those Marines are doing on the little Isle of Wake—darn their tough hides!

However, it should be emphasized that the Philippines are in a tough place. The Japs have troops ashore on both the northern and southern parts of Luzon and boast that they now are in position to start a pincers movement against

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Manila. That represents a serious threat.

News from London that the Nipponese troops are infiltrating into Northern Malaya, and that the British are retiring to prepared positions, gives further indication that the Japs are maneuvering into position for a possible drive against the great naval base of Singapore. Even if they find a grand offensive against this powerful position isn't feasible, they figure on establishing airfields from which they can conduct bombing operations against the British fleet at Singapore.

One of the most vital questions in connection with the Battle of the Pacific is whether Russia is going to declare war on Japan. Certainly one would expect the Bolshevists to join the Allies in the fight, since the security of the Soviet Union is so heavily involved. Obviously the quicker Japan is knocked out, the better it will be for Russia, because of the conservation of American and British energy and resources.

The entrance of the Muscovites into the war against Japan at this critical juncture might have a devastating effect on the island empire. As already pointed out in this column, the Red air fleet at Vladivostok is a mighty sword suspended over the heads of the uneasy Japs. All out bombing raids against Japanese cities might be catastrophic for the Nipponese.

The Soviet announcement that Nazi peace overtures have been rejected, and that the Russians will stick by the Allies, comes at an opportune moment. Only yesterday I was asked what might be the significance of the Nazi withdrawal of warplanes from the Russian front, the German cessation of offensives, and Moscow's silence in the face of this. The intimation in this query was, of course, that Hitler and Stalin might be getting ready to sign another peace pact.

The answer would seem to be that the Russian and the Nazi interests clash at every point. That isn't a new thought on my part, for those readers who have followed this column will recall that from the start of the European war, I repeatedly insisted that, despite the Russo-German pact, the two countries were headed for war.

It now is clear that the European conflict will see the crushing of either the Hitlerian regime or the Communistic regime. The Russian soldiers today are continuing their counteroffensives across the wintry wastes in the belief that Hitler is out to seize the wealth of their country and make the Slavs hewers of wood and drawers of water for the glory of the Reich.

Europe no longer is big enough to hold both Hitler and Stalin. The logic of the thing is that Stalin will fight, especially since Moscow already has laid against the Fuehrer the charge of treachery in violating his pact with Moscow.

New York, Dec. 12-(AP)-The Swedish Radio, heard today by CBS, said the government at Stockholm is drafting proposals providing heavier penalties for espionage and sabotage.

DEC 13 1941

Edinburgh, Dec. 12-(AP)-F.C. Watt, conservative won today the Central Edinburgh by-election necessitated by the retirement from commons of Conservative J.C.M. Guy.

London, Dec. 12-(AP)-Reuters reported from Vichy tonight receipt of a Sofia dispatch quoting Bulgarian political circles that Axis-aligned Bulgaria probably would retain her legation in the United States.

It pointed out that this would be the same policy followed by Bulgaria in the first World War.

Montreal, Dec. 12-(AP)-Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav minister to the United States said today that all the "economic trickery which originated in Germany" must be destroyed and replaced by freer international trade.

In an address he suggested multi-lateral agreements although he said it was still too early to plan the future set-up.

A28

-95-

LONDON, DEC 12-(AP)-RUMANIAN HAS DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO A BUCHAREST DISPATCH BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

MT525PES

A163

NEW YORK,DEC. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAID ONE SHIP WAS SUNK AND FOUR WERE DAMAGED SERIOUSLY IN A JAPANESE AIR RAID YESTERDAY ON THE ISLAND OF PENANG OFF THE WEST COAST OF MALAYA.

DEC 13 1941

JS1004AES

A180

LONDON,DEC.12-(AP)-LIEUT.-GEN.GEORGE J.GIFFARD, GENERAL OFFICER IN COMMAND OF BRITISH TROOPS IN WEST AFRICA, WAS PROMOTED TODAY TO THE RANK OF GENERAL. DEC 13 1941

OTHER PROMOTIONS INCLUDED MAJ.-GEN.ARCHIBALD EDWARD NYE TO ACTING LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. NYE IS VICE-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

JJ1227AES

72

PRECEDE LONDON

DEC 13 1941

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC.12-(AP)-RUMANIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE AXIS, HAS NOTIFIED THE U.S. MINISTER SHE CONSIDERS HERSELF AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED TONIGHT FROM BUCHAREST.

JJ735PES

A36

LONDON, DEC 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE LOST 30 PLANES IN THE SUNDAY MORNING ATTACK ON U.S. BASES IN HAWAII.

MT538PES

DEC 13 1941

A154

LONDON, DEC.12-(AP)-DISCUSSION INCREASED TONIGHT IN UNOFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A FULL MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE MAJOR POWERS OPPOSING THE AXIS.

OFFICIAL SOURCES WERE SILENT, AND INFORMED QUARTERS SAID KNEW NOTHING OF ANY DEFINITE PLANS TO BRING THE INTERESTED POWERS TOGETHER, BUT MANY MADE PLAIN THEIR BELIEF THAT SUCH AN ALLIANCE WAS VITAL BOTH FOR PUSHING THE WAR VIGOROUSLY AND FOR ITS EFFECT ON NEUTRAL AND AXIS-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

RUSSIA STILL HAS NOT DECLARED HER POSITION REGARDING JAPAN, WITH WHOM SHE HAS A NEUTRALITY PACT. BUT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE BEEN IN CONSTANT CONSULTATIONS ON MATTERS OF GRAND STRATEGY EVER SINCE BECOMING ALLIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

BRITAIN ALSO HAS A PACT WITH THE REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS HERE PRECLUDING ANY SEPARATE PEACE. THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, AND THE NEW LATIN AMERICAN ALLIES ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THESE CONTRACTS.

JJ1133PES

DEC 13 1941

A74KX

HONOLULU, DEC 12-(AP)-"DAD AND I WERE UP FOR AN EARLY MORNING TRAINING SPIN. SUDDENLY WE WERE IN THE THICK OF IT. THE ENEMY PILOTS MACHINE-GUNNED OUR PLANE, AND I COULD SEE THEIR HEADS IN THE COCKPITS AND THE RISING SUN INSIGNIA ON THEIR WINGS VERY PLAINLY."

TELLER OF THIS TALE OF TERROR IN THE SKIES AS THE JAPANESE ATTACKED HONOLULU WITHOUT WARNING LAST SUNDAY WAS 17-YEAR-OLD MARTIN VITOUSEK, SON OF ROY VITOUSEK, TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ISLANDS AND WELL KNOWN LAWYER.

DEC 13 1941

"I GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO SAY I WAS SCARED AND MAD AS HELL," MARTIN LAUGHED AS HE RECALLED THEIR ESCAPE. "I SAW TWO ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN ABOVE THE HARBOR. I BELIEVE A THIRD ONE DROPPED TO THE WATER BUT IT MAY HAVE BEEN DIVE BOMBING.

"ALL IN ALL, WE WERE IN THE AIR FOR 10 MINUTES THROUGHOUT THE FIRST ATTACK BEFORE WE WERE ABLE TO LAND--WITHOUT A PINPRICK IN THE SHIP.

"THEN WE FOUND ROBERT TYCE, MANAGER OF THE KT FLYING SERVICE, DEAD--SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD BY THE JAPANESE MACHINE-GUNNERS. WE SAW WE HAD BETTER MOVE THE CROWDED PLANES FARTHER APART AND WE DID IT THOUGH IT WAS HARD WORK.

"THEN WE RACED TO THE CITY AND SHOUTED THE ALARM 'WE'VE BEEN ATTACKED'--AND EVERYBODY LAUGHED AND ANSWERED, 'YEAH, IT'S A FINE MANEUVER'."

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A139

LATIN AMERICAN ROUNDUP

DEC 13 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.12--WHILE ADDITIONAL LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS WERE DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY AND ITALY OR FREEZING AXIS FUNDS, AN ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE MEETING OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO NEXT MONTH WOULD SEEK STRONGER ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG THE AMERICAS IN THE LIGHT OF THE WAR.

ELIMINATION OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS, INCLUDING POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPERS AND AGENCIES IN LATIN AMERICA, ALSO WILL BE A PRIME TOPIC, HE SAID.

U.S.AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR CONFERRED TODAY WITH RAUL DAMONTE TABORDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY TODAY INCLUDED THOSE OF EL SALVADOR, HAITI, PANAMA AND HONDURAS.

URUGUAY AND BOLIVIA FROZE AXIS FUNDS, AND URUGUAY ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD TREAT ALL WARRING AMERICAN NATIONS AS NEUTRALS.

CHILE'S DEFENSE MINISTER SAID THE CHILEAN ARMY HAD ENOUGH GUNS TO DEFEND THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN BUT WOULD LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR OTHER DEFENSE WEAPONS. HE SUGGESTED A CONFERENCE WITH THE ARGENTINE AND BRAZILIAN GENERAL STAFFS ON DEFENSE OF THE STRAITS.

IN PERU THE JAPANESE LEGATION SENT THE NEWSPAPERS A LONG STATEMENT DEFENDING JAPAN'S POSITION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, BUT NONE PRINTED IT.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO SAID "CERTAIN EVIL-INTENTIONED PERSONS" WERE TRYING TO CREATE HATRED OF THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE PEASANTS AND ORDERED THEIR ARREST.

OIL-IMPORTANT TAMPICO, MEXICO, PLANNED BLACKOUT PRACTICE.

DEC 13 1941

PES

D34

OTTAWA, ONT., DEC 12-(AP)-DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, SAID TODAY SOME FORM OF RATIONING WAS "BOUND TO COME" IN CANADA ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE PINCH IN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

"IN SAYING THAT RATIONING IS BOUND TO COME WE ARE LOOKING TOWARDS THE FUTURE AND THIS DOES NOT MEAN IMMEDIATE RATIONING IS TO BE EXPECTED," HE SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE.

HE SAID AN ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY BY THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT FORBIDDING THE SALE OF NEW PNEUMATIC TIRES, HOWEVER, WAS "A RECOGNITION OF THE NEW SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY JAPANESE ENTRY INTO THE WAR."

HE CITED SUGAR STOCKS, OF WHICH HE SAID THERE WAS A LARGER SUPPLY THAN EVER IN CANADA'S HISTORY, AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY SITUATION AND HAZARDED THE OPINION THAT THE PACIFIC SITUATION WOULD NOT BE SO "TIED UP THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GET CERTAIN SUPPLIES NOW OBTAINED THERE."

HE ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PRICE CEILING PROGRAM INSTITUTED DEC.1 WAS GOING "EXTRAORDINARILY WELL."

EZ1145AES

A115WX

WASHINGTON, DEC.12-(AP)-ROBERT H.HINCKLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, TODAY ASKED THE PRESS, RADIO, AND OTHER SOURCES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION "TO REFRAIN FROM PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT OF WEATHER INFORMATION FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN OFFICIAL WEATHER BUREAU OFFICES."

DEC 13 1941

HINCKLEY EXPLAINED THAT HIS REQUEST, FOR THE PRESENT, APPLIES ONLY TO FORECASTS OF COMING WEATHER CONDITIONS. HE SAID NEWSPAPERS, FOR INSTANCE, MAY CONTINUE TO PRINT CUSTOMARY STORIES ABOUT LOCAL SNOW STORMS OR OTHER WEATHER, BUT SHOULD NOT PRINT FORECASTS ORIGINATING FROM ANY PRIVATE SERVICE.

LT1011PES

UNITED WAR LINEUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 13 1941

THIRTY-FIVE NATIONS, REPRESENTING ABOUT HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION ARE NOW AT WAR:

THE ALLIES:

AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA*, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ETHIOPIA*, EL SALVADOR, FREE FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE*, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, LUXEMBOURG*, NETHERLANDS INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY*, PANAMA*, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, SOVIET UNION*, UNITED STATES, YUGOSLAVIA.*

(*DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN ONLY; # AT WAR ONLY WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND THEIR EUROPEAN ALLIES).

THE AXIS:

FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, MANCHUKUO, RUMANIA, SLOVAKIA.

BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS:

MEXICO, COLOMBIA (WITH JAPAN ONLY).

NEUTRAL:

DEC 13 1941

ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

POPULATION OF ALLIED NATIONS:

UNOCCUPIED--ABOUT 878,0 0,000

OCCUPIED --ABOUT 521,000,000

POPULATION OF AXIS NATIONS:

ABOUT 291,000,000

B152WX (WW)

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DEC. 13)

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AMERICAS UNITE

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DEC 13 1941

LATIN COUNTRIES

LINE UP BESIDE

U.S. IN WAR

--

SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS SHOW

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SOLIDARITY IN ATTITUDE (700)

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DEC 13 1941

BY EDWARD STUNTZ

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, DEC 12-(WIDE WORLD)-THE FRATERNITY OF AMERICAN NATIONS DEMONSTRATED ITS SOLIDARITY, AS PERHAPS NEVER BEFORE, BY LINING UP SPONTANEOUSLY IN A 100 PER CENT MUSTER OF RESOURCES AGAINST THE ENEMIES ATTACKING THE UNITED STATES AND ENDANGERING THE HEMISPHERE.

WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PACIFIC, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE AMERICAS STOOD IN SOLID RANKS AGAINST JAPAN AND HER AXIS PARTNERS.

THIS OLD FRATERNITY OF NATIONS HAD BEEN TRIED AND FOUND WANTING UNDER MANY PAST CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT TODAY IT STOOD UNITED.

THE UNIFIED ACTION OF THESE REPUBLICS HAD BEEN THE DREAM OF SIMON BOLIVAR, THE HOPE OF MOST NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATESMEN FROM EARLIEST COLONIAL DAYS, AND THE DESIGN OF UNITED STATES PRESIDENT MONROE.

PAN AMERICANISM HAS COME THROUGH UNDER THE TEST OF FIRE. IT HAS DONE ITS BIT BEFORE, BUT NEVER AS COMPLETELY AND WHOLE-HEARTEDLY AS IT NOW IS DOING.

TWENTY NATIONS TO THE SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES--NOW CONVINCED THAT THIS COUNTRY IS A SINCERE RATHER THAN A GREEDY NEIGHBOR--HAVE GRATIFIED, ALMOST STARTLED, THIS CAPITAL WITH THEIR ASSURANCES OF GOOD WILL.

MORE OF THEM THAN LINED UP WITH THIS COUNTRY DURING THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE LAST WORLD WAR ALREADY HAVE DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN. ALL OF THE OTHERS, INCLUDING THOSE WHICH REMAINED COLDLY ALOOF DURING THE PAST WORLD WAR, HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO ACT IN CORDIAL UNDERSTANDING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER SISTER AMERICAN REPUBLICS UNDER THE NEW HEMISPHERE DOCTRINE THAT HAS SUPPLANTED THE MONROE DOCTRINE--THE NOW CELEBRATED ACT OF HAVANA.

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THAT ACT BLUNTLY PROCLAIMS THAT ANY OUTSIDE AGGRESSION AGAINST ANY AMERICAN NATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED AGGRESSION AGAINST EACH AND ALL OF THEM. THIS IS THE DOCUMENT WHICH HAS TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES SUPPLANTED THE MONROE DOCTRINE, AND IT HAS ITS SEEDS IN A UNITED STATES "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY" WHICH LATIN AMERICANS HAVE LITTLE BY LITTLE ACCEPTED AS SINCERE.

DEC 13 1941

B153WX

PAST HISTORY COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT SHOWS HOW FAR PAN AMERICANISM HAS GONE AHEAD DURING THE YEARS BETWEEN WARS.

DURING THE OLD "HOCK DER KAISER" DAYS THE UNITED STATES COULD COUNT ON ONLY EIGHT LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS ALL-OUT ALLIES. THE MAJORITY OF THESE WERE ALLIES ONLY DURING THE FEW MONTHS PRECEDING ARMISTICE. FOUR OTHERS SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN 1917, BUT DID NOT DECLARE WAR. EIGHT OTHERS, INCLUDING MEXICO, ARGENTINA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA, REMAINED NEUTRALLY ALOOF.

TODAY, LATIN AMERICA AS A WHOLE HAS DEMONSTRATED, IN DIFFERING WAYS, A SENSE OF OBLIGATION TO THE NEW PRECEPTS OF INTER AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

ELECTRIFIED BY THE NEWS OF JAPAN'S ASSAULT ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

AND THE PHILIPPINES, LITTLE COSTA RICA DECLARED WAR IMMEDIATELY. NICARAGUA, CUBA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PANAMA AND OTHERS FOLLOWED SUIT, STARTING A SALVO OF INDIGNATION THAT SWEPT THE WHOLE CONTINENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIG BRAZIL, AND THE UNPREDICTABLE ARGENTINE ADMINISTRATION FOLLOWED WITH ASSURANCES OF SOLIDARITY MORE THAN GRATIFYING TO THE UNITED STATES. IT CAN BE SAID SAFELY THAT EVERY REPUBLIC IN THE AMERICAS IS NOW TAKING INVENTORY OF ITS MEANS OF SUPPORT FOR CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY.

THIS IS THE WAY THE SOCIETY OF REPUBLICS HAS APPROACHED THE PRESENT COMFLICT:

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COSTA RICA DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN DEC. 7, 1941, THE DAY JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AFTER FIRST BOMBING OUR PACIFIC OUTPOSTS; NICARAGUA DECLARED WAR, DEC. 7; UNITED STATES DECLARED WAR, DEC. 8, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, PANAMA, EL SALVADOR, HAITI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DECLARED WAR, DEC. 8; CUBA, DECLARED WAR, DEC. 9.

BIG AND FORMERLY ALOOF MEXICO BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN ON DEC. 7. BRAZIL'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVED A MESSAGE OF UNLIMITED SOLIDARITY TO THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 8. ON THE SAME DAY, ARGENTINA, NOT ALWAYS FRIENDLY TO NORTH AMERICA, SENT A MESSAGE DECLARING UNITED STATES A NON-BELLIGERENT AND LATER INTERPRETED THIS ACTION AS MEANING THAT ARGENTINA WOULD GIVE THE UNITED STATES "RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL DEFENSE." COLUMBIA BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN, BOLIVIA PLEDGED "RESOLUTE SUPPORT" OF PAN AMERICANISM, PERU FROZE JAPANESE CREDITS, CHILE PROCLAIMED SOLIDARITY, VENEZUELA OFFERED "FIRM SUPPORT," AS DID ECUADOR--

ALL ON DECEMBER 7 OR 8.

B154WX

URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY, MEANWHILE, SUGGESTED A CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THEIR INDICATIONS WERE THAT THEIR INTEREST LAY IN PANAMERICAN SOLIDARITY--THE PROTECTIVE BOON OF SMALLER NATIONS.

THE ROUND-UP MUSTER OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS BECAME REPETITIOUS DECEMBER 11, THE DAY THAT THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED AND QUICKLY RESPONDED TO DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY GERMANY AND ITALY.

COLUMBIA PROMPTLY ADVISED SHE WOULD CONSIDER HERSELF BOUND TO THE UNITED STATES BY WHAT SHE HAD SAID AGAINST JAPAN. MEXICO SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE TWO AXIS NATIONS. CHILE SAID SHE WOULD OPEN HER PORTS TO THE UNITED STATES. MOST OF THE OTHERS INDICATED THAT THEIR POSITION ALREADY HAD BEEN DESCRIBED.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, DEC. 13--SENT DEC. 12)

MD137AES

DEC 13 1941

THURSDAY, DEC. 11 (AP)---

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, [redacted] NEW UNITED STATES BUILT MUSTANG FIGHTERS, STUBBY BOSTON ATTACK PLANES AND GIANT HUDSON BOMBERS SPED THROUGH BRITAIN'S ONLY AMERICAN CONCEIVED AND OPERATED ASSEMBLY STATION TODAY TO SWELL THE STRENGTH OF THE RAF'S AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY.

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30.24—13515

THE BRITISH NAME FOR THE MUSTANG IS THE NORTH AMERICAN NA-73, A SINGLE ENGINED FIGHTER, THE BOSTON THE DOUGLAS A-20 TWIN-ENGINE MEDIUM BOMBER AND THE HUDSON THE LOCKHEED ES-14 TWIN-ENGINE LAND PLANE FOR BOMBING AND PATROL WORK.

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FOURTEEN DAYS FROM SHIP TO RAF FIGHTER OR BOMBER STATION IS THE AVERAGE MAINTAINED NOW BY THE AMERICAN PLANT DIRECTORS. THIS INCLUDES TIME FOR THE INSTALLATION OF TURRETS AND OTHER CHANGES.

THE MUSTANGS, THE LATEST [illegible] TO REACH THIS COUNTRY, TAKE LESS THAN A WEEK TO PLACE IN OPERATION, ONE OF THE PLANT'S EXECUTIVES SAID.

THE PLANT IS RUN BY EXECUTIVES OF AN AMERICAN ASSEMBLY FIRM BUT IT MODIFIES AND ASSEMBLES ALL TYPES OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT REACHING BRITAIN.

A SIGN IN THE TOOLHOUSE SAYS: "JOE'S HAVEN BEER JOINT" [redacted] MAKING 75 PER CENT OF THE KEY PERSONNEL FEEL AT HOME.

IN THE LARGEST HANGARS OVERALL-CLAD WOMEN AND MEN CHANGED OVER BOSTON BOMBERS JUST OFF THE SHIP GETTING THEM READY FOR ACTION WHILE OU TRIM FERRY PILOTS, SOME OF THEM AMERICANS, MANNED UP 20 PLANES FOR DELIVERY TO RAF STATIONS. ALL THEY NEEDED WAS

DEC 13 1941

AMMUNITION AND BOMBS AND THEY WERE READY TO FIGHT.

"IT USED TO BE THAT WHEN WE GOT THE NEW TYPE OF PLANE TO ASSEMBLE IT TOOK 12 TO 16 WEEKS TO BUILD PARTS NECESSARY TO MAKE THE CHANGES REQUIRED BY THE RAF," W. C. BEVERIDGE, CONTROLLER OF NORTH AMERICAN AIRCRAFT SUPPLIES FOR THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION SAID. "BUT EVEN THEN WITHIN FIVE MONTHS WE CAUGHT UP WITH THE INFLUX OF PLANES AND AFTERWARD NEVER TOOK MORE THAN THREE WEEKS TO MAKE THE MOST DRASTIC CHANGES."

THERE ARE NOW FEWER CHANGES WITH THE RETURN [redacted] TO THE UNITED STATES OF [redacted] MAJ. G EN. GEORGE H. BRETT CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR [redacted] CORPS, WHO HAS INSPECTED BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENSES, IT WAS EXPECTED THE MODIFICATION WORK IN BRITAIN WOULD BE ELIMINATED.

"OUR CHIEF DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN TO GET EVEN A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF AIRPLANES TO ASSEMBLE," THE MANAGER SAID AS HE SHOWED CORRESPONDENTS HOW PLANES WERE CLEANED OF [illegible] THE COATING WHICH PROTECTS THEM FROM RUST AT SEA. "IF WE MISS A SHIPMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS SOMETIMES WE MUST STOP WORK BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS CAUGHT UP."

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ASSEMBLY BY CREWS ARE LARGELY UNSKILLED WORKERS DIRECTED BY GROUP CAPTAINS WHO ARE USUALLY AMERICAN EXPERTS OR RAF MECHANICS LOANED TO THE PLANT.

"WE GET BAND LEADERS, GARBAGE MEN AND CHORUS GIRLS FOR HELPERS AND SOMETIMES IT'S A PRETTY GRIM BUSINESS TEACHING THEM," HE SAID.

THE MANAGER CALLED THE BOSTONS THE "MOST USEFUL" AMERICAN PLANES SENT ABROAD. THEY HAVE A SPEED OF MORE THAN 300 MILES AN HOUR AND CAN SERVE AS BOMBERS, RECONNAISSANCE AND NIGHT FIGHTERS

THE ASSEMBLY PLANT, ONE OF SEVERAL FOR AMERICAN PLANES, IS THE ONLY ONE OPERATED BY AMERICANS. OFFICIALS SAID THEY MAINTAINED SIMILAR SPEED, HOWEVER.

BULLETIN

CHUNGKING, CHINA, DEC 12-(AP)-AN AMERICAN-BRITISH-CHINESE GENERAL STAFF IS BEING ESTABLISHED HERE AND WILL BE FORMALLY INAUGURATED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

MT559PES

BULLETIN

EDITORS: THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOW HAS ASKED THAT THE CHUNGKING BULLETIN CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL STAFF BE WITHHELD AND NOT USED UNLESS ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT ITSELF.

THE AP

EDITORS:

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PLEASE WITHHOLD FROM PUBLICATION, PENDING CHECK IN WASHINGTON, THE CHUNGKING BULLETIN REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL STAFF. PASSED BY MANILA CENSOR, BUT MAY BE CONSIDERED MILITARY INFORMATION OF VALUE TO JAPAN.

THE AP

BLANK

30,24—13517

GUAM LOST TO JAPS, CAPITAL FEARS

Guam Probably Lost, Navy Says; Wake And Midway Still Fighting Japanese

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The navy announced today that it was unable to communicate with the Pacific island of Guam by either radio or cable and added that capture of the island by the Japanese was proable. A force of fewer than 400 naval personnel and 155 marines was stationed on the island, the navy's communique said, and these defenders had been repeatedly bombed. Furthermore, Japanese troops were said to have landed at several points on the island. The navy said that Wake and Midways islands, which are closer to Hawaii than Guam—which is closest to the Philippines—were continuing to resist.

Navy Dept. Communique

"The Navy Department announced that it is unable to communicate with Guam either by radio or cable. The capture of the island is probable. A small force of less than 400 naval personnel and 155 marines were stationed in Guam. According to the last reports from Guam, the island had been bombed repeatedly and Japanese troops had landed at several points on the island.

"Wake and Midway continue to resist.

"The above is based on reports until 9 A. M. today."

Silence On Civilians' Fate

The communique made no mention of American civilians on Guam or what their fate might have been. Some time ago Congress appropriated considerable sums for development of seaplane facilities there, and it was believed that unless the workers had been withdrawn even after Japan's lightning attack on Pearl Harbor last Sunday, many of them probably were on the island at the time of its supposed capture.

The fall of Guam had been anticipated here practically ever since the start of the war with Japan.

President Roosevelt said in his radio address Tuesday night that the people must accept the idea that Guam, Midway and Wake could all be taken. Further proof of this expectation was seen in the small size of the armed force stationed there.

Other Two Still May Fall

Similarly, Wake and Midway may fall despite heroic resistance. The navy already has reported that in one forty-eight-hour period the Japanese attacked Wake four times by air and once by sea nd that during the latter assault, a Japanese light cruiser and destroyer were sunk by aerial counter-attack by the Wake Marine garrison.

Japan's scheme for moving in on the Philippines, the War Department said today, "is now clearly revealed" as calling for the establishment of "improvised air bases" outside ground-defense areas.

Cebu Bombed

This interpretation was contained in a department announcement that Japanese aircraft had bombed Cebu, south of the concentrated defenses of the island of Luzon.

Other aircraft bombed Clark Field, north of Manila, the department said in the day's first communique on the fighting in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, no further reports of enemy activities in Hawaii have been received, it was said.

War Dept. Communique

The text of the communique, covering reports up to 9.30 A. M., Eastern standard time:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Enemy aircraft in medium strength bombed Cebu and Clark Field. Japanese ground activity on the island of Luzon was sporadic and unimportant. The enemy plan is now clearly revealed as an attempt to secure improvised air bases outside of the area encompassed by our ground defenses.

"On Wednesday the Secretary of War authorized the commanding general of the Far East command to award the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in action beyond the call of duty. He also gave General MacArthur the power to promote officers and enlisted men of the Far East command for outstanding leadership in the present operations.

"2. Hawaii:

"No further reports of enemy activities have been received."

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Cebu Far From Manila

The bombing of Cebu, which is both an island and a city about 300 air miles from Manila, represented an extension of recent Japanese raids in the Philippines.

At the start of the invasion, however, air attacks were made more than 200 miles south of Cebu—at Davao, on the island of Mindanao.

GUAM SEIZED, NAVY THINKS; RADIO SILENT

Cables Also Dead; Civilian Workers Feared Captured; 155 Marines in Garrison

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). — The United States probably has lost the island of Guam to invading Japanese, it was announced today, but the hard-bitten defenders of the Philippines struck a telling blow at Nippon by chopping off and liquidating a seaborne enemy spearhead thrust ashore north of Manila.

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The sombre announcement from the Navy Department that Guam, 1,600 miles southeast of Tokio, was out of communication with the Department and probably captured came as no surprise.

The President had said earlier in the week that the public must be prepared for the fall of the little, 30-mile long island, which lay virtually without fortification in the midst of Japanese-mandated islands east of the Philippines.

COMMUNIQUE TERSE.

The terse communique about the fate of the island, which Congress repeatedly had refused to fortify heavily on the ground that it might stir Japan up to make war, said:

"The Navy Department announced that it is unable to communicate with Guam either by radio or cable. The capture of the island is probable. A small force of less than 400 naval personnel and 155 Marines were stationed in Guam. According to the last reports from Guam, the island had been bombed repeatedly and Japanese troops had landed at several points on the island.

"Wake and Midway continue to resist.

"The above is based on reports until 9 a. m. today."

FEAR WORKERS TAKEN.

It was feared that a large number of civilian construction workers may have been captured on the island. They had been engaged in building seaplane facilities, for which Congress had granted funds.

On the island of Luzon in the Philippines, the defenders wiped out a Japanese force which had landed at Lingayen, smashed at Japanese bombers in breath-taking dogfights, and struggled to thwart enemy efforts to establish improvised airports in the islands.

HOMES, STORES WRECKED.

Japanese bombers aiming at Nichols Air Field in Manila wrecked more than 100 small stores and residences near the field, killing at least 75 persons and wounding 300. At least four of the planes attacking objectives in the Manila area were reported shot down.

A graphic dispatch from Manila told how hundreds of Japanese parachutists floated down into the mountains of north central Luzon Thursday, only to be wiped out in hand-to-hand struggles with Filipino soldiers.

As for the situation in Hawaii, belated reports to the War Department declared that more than 20 Japanese planes were destroyed in the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor last Sunday. Six Army fliers were cited for performing spectacular feats of heroism in the face of superior numbers.

One of the heroes, Second Lieut. George S. Welch, of Wilmington, Del., accounted for four of the enemy planes after performing what the War Department proudly called "maneuvers worthy of a veteran fighter."

U. S. Men Wipe Out Jap Unit In Luzon

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 3—Japanese landing forces which won a foothold in Lingayen, on the west coast of Luzon one hundred miles from Manila, were declared officially today to have been wiped out.

A communique from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur indicated that the Japanese had made no gains at other landing bridgeheads and that no new landings had been reported. "The situation on the ground has not changed," it asserted.

Text Of Communique

The text of the communique follows:

"Several air fields were attacked by enemy aircraft today.

"Reports so far are meager, but it is reported our losses were slight.

"Some Japanese planes were destroyed, including one shot down by an anti-aircraft battery of the harbor defenses, but the number so far is undetermined.

"The situation on the ground is not changed. Mopping up in the Lingayen area has been concluded."

Second Such Jap Defeat

Thus the second Japanese attempt to gain a Luzon foothold within striking distance of the military works around Manila apparently was smashed.

The Japanese first were reported landing at Lingayen on Wednesday. Within twenty-four hours the situation there was declared "under control," but it was disclosed yesterday that the Japanese were again attempting to develop an attack there.

Tokyo Claimed Gains

(An official Tokyo broadcast earlier told the Japanese people that their forces were advancing inland from the Luzon landings and urging the Filipinos to revolt.)

General MacArthur reported earlier that fighting at other places where the Japanese had stabbed at the coastal defenses had become sporadic. He declared there had been no confirmation of recurrent reports that the Japanese had landed parachute troops.

Air Field Center Of Attack

The Japanese struck anew during the day at United States air bases around Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines. In possibly their heaviest attack they bombed military objectives in the Manila area—particularly Nichols Field.

The raiders, appearing just after noon, met strong resistance from both fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Although the Manila attack centered around Nichols Field, incomplete reports said native residential sections immediately outside the military reservation also were bombed.

(Bert Silen, NBC correspondent, said in a broadcast from Manila that damage to the field apparently was slight, but that for almost a mile civilian homes were set afire.)

Attacked From Above, Below

An Associated Press staff member, Clark Lee, watched the raid from Manila's tallest building and saw American or Philippine fighters pitch into the formation of Japanese bombers.

The fighter craft attacked from above the planes and then flew up from below to get a second crack at them. However, the Japanese still held their formations.

Under Fire Immediately

One flight of enemy planes passed directly over the Associated Press lookout post at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, and drew a shower of shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns.

The noise of the bombings ceased at about 1 P. M.

The bombers came over in two flights, from the west, and headed directly toward Nichols Field. As soon as they appeared, heavy anti-aircraft fire met them.

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One Spectacular Dogfight

Ground watchers saw one spectacular dogfight when a lone American closed in and engaged two Japanese planes. All three crafts disappeared in the clouds to the west with their battle still raging.

Earlier in the day air raiders had lashed at outlying Philippine strongholds. General MacArthur announced at 11 A. M. that the Japanese had bombed Clark Field, forty miles north of Manila, and Cebu, about 250 miles southeast of Manila, during the morning.

(In Washington, the War Department announced last night that the Japanese attempted yesterday to land south of Vigan and north of San Fernando and at Lingayen, all on Luzon's west coast, but were repulsed.

(An army communique that was reported in an NBC broadcast from Manila said last night was uneventful, but that Manila had an air-raid alarm early today. The Japanese planes turned away before reaching the city, the communique added.)

Night Of Shooting In Manila

The spurt of raiding followed a night of shooting in Manila, where sentries and constables, ordered to "shoot to kill" to stamp out fifth columnists, battled against elements who fired rockets and violated the stringent blackout.

Rockets were seen in the downtown area early in the evening and over the bay front later. Rifle fire broke out immediately from those directions.

The sentries shot into several houses from which lights could be seen. In one district, a large clock atop a sign flashed on and was immediately shot out.

Pedestrians and motorists who failed to respond to challenges after curfew also drew the fire of guards.

500 Axis Nationals Held

The authorities have arrested more than 500 Italians and Germans. The Axis nationals were ready—with trunks packed and containers of food at hand.

(In Madrid, the Spanish Foreign Ministry announced that the consul-general at Manila had reported the Spanish colony in the Philippines safe.)

A pleas for swift help from the United States was made by United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre in a broadcast to the United States. "We are in the fight to stay," he said. "War enjoins upon us all action, action, action. Come on, America!"

Describes Situation As Unchanged

"There is no change in the situation," he added.

Ground troops were credited officially with having disposed of the Japanese force which had landed in the Lingayen area some 110 miles north of Manila, within striking distance of the capital. Lingayen is a port at the head of Lingayen gulf, the most sheltered spot on the west side of Luzon with the exception of Manila Bay itself.

Several Airfields Attacked

"Several airfields were attacked by enemy aircraft today," said General MacArthur's 4.30 P. M. Saturday communique.

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"Reports so far are meager, but it is believed our losses were slight. Some Japanese planes were destroyed, including one shot down by anti-aircraft battery of the harbor defenses, but the number is so far undetermined. The situation on the ground has not changed. Mopping up of the Lingayen area has been concluded."

Situation "Under Control"

An official statement Thursday had said that the situation at Lingayen was "under control" after the first Japanese landing Wednesday. On Friday, however, it was disclosed that the Japanese were attempting to develop a second attack there.

Francisco Villanueva, a civilian communications technician, returned to Manila from north central Luzon and said he witnessed the encounter, which lasted for several hours beginning about noon on Thursday.

His story was the only first-hand account of parachutists having landed in the Philippines. Reports of parachutists in the Ilagan area, one hundred miles northwest of Luzon, were circulated several days ago.

Villanueva said he saw hundreds of Japanese swooping down upon the mountains. Some were land troops coming from an unknown source, he said, and others were parachutists attempting to make a landing in a coordinated attack.

Killed Dangling From 'Chutes

Many of the latter were killed while dangling from their parachutes, he said, and others were captured upon landing.

The Japanese force was outnumbered and finally surrendered, he added.

He said the parachutists carried small gasoline tanks, which he believed were for the purpose of starting fires.

Praises Filipino Fighters

The Filipinos fought "vigorously, bravely and well," in the close-quarter battle in which only a few shots were fired, he added.

He explained he had accompanied the troops into the mountains to install communications facilities.

An official broadcast in Toyko early Saturday declared that Japanese forces were advancing inland from Luzon landings, urging the Filipinos to revolt.

First Air Attacks Early

First air attacks on the Philippines Saturday were in the early morning. The 11 A. M. communique reported: "In the air the enemy have bombed Cebu and Clark Field. On the ground, only sporadic and unimportant activity."

Cebu is on an island of the same name 350 miles southeast of Manila. Clark Field, along with Nichols Field, is part of the Manila defense system.

Manila watched large Japanese bombing squadrons attack military installations about the capital in assaults which began at 12.35 P. M. Flying in directly from the west, the first wave headed straight for Nichols air depot. It was met by heavy anti-aircraft fire and later by fighter planes which dived upon it from high altitudes; while others rose to attack from beneath.

Bombs In Residential Area

Terrific detonations were heard from the Nichols Field area.

Reports direct from the field and from other airfields which were the targets of the attack said a number of bombs had fallen in native residential sections, indicating that the defenders had forced the Japanese to drop their bombs and flee.

An NBC brodacast from Manila said damage to Nichols Field was slight.

Blackened and smashed ruins of more than one hundred small residences and stores littered a three-mile area bordering Nichols air field.

The long pathway of destruction showed that the Japanese airmen both overshot and undershot their Nichols Field objective.

The casualties brought the city's death toll so far to more than one hundred. The final figures may exceed this, however.

At least four planes were reported shot down from the forty-three planes which bombed Manila objectives and the other planes which attacked Clark Field to the north and another field in Nueva Ecija province, which also is in the north central part of Luzon island.

Three of the twelve-plane formation were reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire in the north, and one by the Manila harbor defenses.

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Observers watching the raid from Manila's tallest building saw two of the Japanese waves roar over at about 10,000 feet, holding formation despite sharp attacks by American and Filipino fighter planes.

Fighter Chases Two Bombers

Over another area one American fighter chased two bombers into the clouds. Results of the dogfight were not seen from Manila.

During the day, General MacArthur sent the following message to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek:

"I take this occasion to send you a message of greeting in sympathy and in spirit. I have been ranged by your side from the beginning of your epic struggle for freedom. That spiritual conception has now become a reality and I send you this warm handclasp of a comrade in arms."

AMERICAN FLYERS STRIKE BACK HARD AT BOMBERS IN MANILA'S WORST RAID

Three-Mile Residential Area Near Nichols Air Field Wrecked, With 75 Killed—Japanese Foothold On Western Luzon Eliminated

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Sunday, Dec. 14 (6.20 A. M.)—An air-raid alarm was in force here today from 5.20 A. M. to 6.15 A. M. but there were no bombs reported dropped.

By CLARK LEE
Associated Press Correspondent

Manila, *Sunday,* Dec. 14—The Philippine army wiped out Japanese forces which had gained a foothold on western Luzon island Saturday and American flyers smashed hard at a Japanese bombing attack on Manila—the war's worst on the Philippine capital—in which at least 75 persons were killed and 300 wounded.

A checkup today showed that a three-mile residential area near Nichols Airfield was wrecked, although the American air fighters and strong anti-aircraft defenses forced the Japanese attackers, flying in tight formation, to undershoot and overshoot their target.

Wiped Out In Hand-To-Hand Fight

From the mountains of north central Luzon a civilian eyewitness returned to Manila with the first story of the landing of parachute troops, declaring that Filipino soldiers wiped out hundreds of the Japanese parachutists and land troops on Thursday in hand-to-hand fighting which lasted several hours.

An army spokesman said at 7.55 A. M. today (6.55 P. M., E.S.T., Saturday) that operations were proceeding against the Japanese at each of their three Luzon landing points—in the region of Aparri, in the north; Viagan, in the northwest, and Legaspi, in the southeast.

JAPANESE CLAIM ARIZONA WAS SUNK IN HAWAII ATTACK

Tokio Radio Adds to Its Assertions of Ships Destroyed.

DEC 14 1941

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Reuters today quoted a Japanese naval communique broadcast from Tokio as saying that the 32,600-ton United States battleship Arizona had been sunk in action at Hawaii.

The communique said the Arizona was the third American battleship to be sunk by Japanese forces since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

[The Arizona was launched in 1915 and its normal complement is about 1,358 men.]

The Japanese previously had reported the United States battleships Oklahoma and West Virginia sunk in the air attack on Hawaii last Sunday.

[Apparently the report on the sinking of the Arizona referred to the same action.]

The Japanese communique also said that it had been confirmed that a large British destroyer had been sunk during the same battle in which the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sent to the bottom off Malaya.

Japanese Say They Have Sunk U. S. S. Arizona

Report Week's Drive Seals Fate of Hongkong, New Sea Victories Claimed

DEC 14 1941

TOKIO, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by (AP).—The Japanese reported tonight that a land drive in their week-old Pacific-Asiatic offensive had "sealed the fate" of Hongkong while the campaign at sea had run up a total of 140,000 tons of British and American warships sunk.

A communique from the naval section of imperial headquarters added the 32,600-ton U. S. S. Arizona to its list of battleships sunk, saying without explanation that her destruction "is now confirmed."

A new British-Chinese move, possibly destined to open a new theater of conflict in the Far East, meanwhile was indicated in a Bangkok dispatch to the Tokio newspaper "Nichi Nichi," which said that British and Chinese forces from Burma had invaded northern Thailand near Chiengmai and that a battle had been in progress since yesterday with Thailand forces driving the British and Chinese back across the border.

Fight for Burma Road

Chiengmai is about thirty miles inside Thailand, on a road which is one of the most feasible routes for an advance on the Burma Road, supply line of the Chungking government. Thailand now is closely bound to Japan, having laid down her arms in the face of Japanese troops pouring in from French Indo-China.

Japanese Imperial headquarters said American military objectives on Wake Island had been damaged severely during an attack by Japanese naval units Thursday. The announcement said the Japanese suffered "some losses," but did not list what these were.

It said that in the aerial action against the Philippines naval warplanes attacked the west coast of Iba, Clark Field, and other objectives near Manila yesterday. Eight American planes were said to have been shot down and fourteen de-

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stroyed on the ground. In addition the Japanese said they destroyed eleven American flying boats.

Claim Gains in Malaya

The Japanese Army announced that its air force had downed 129 planes over Malaya and the Philippines, sunk one transport and two gunboats and damaged four transports in the first six days of war. All this, including "destruction of the British main air force in Malaya during the first three days," cost the Japanese only seventeen planes, the army said.

The army said that the fall of Hongkong was imminent, asserting that Kowloon, opposite Hongkong, had been occupied and that Kowloon's "four-miles-long and supposedly impregnable defenses have been shattered." Hongkong was said to be under air attack.

The Japanese now say that the Arizona was sunk in the initial onslaught at Pearl Harbor last Sunday, along with the battleships Oklahoma and West Virginia. The Japanese now list in their tabulation of 140,000 tons five battleships, one submarine, three smaller surface vessels and two other ships sunk; an aircraft carrier probably sunk and four battleships, four cruisers, a submarine and ten smaller craft damaged.

[The Japanese were crossed up in their figures, since the battle cruiser Repulse, 32,000 tons, and the battleship Prince of Wales, 35,000, known to have been sunk, plus the West Virginia, 31,800; the Arizona, 32,600, and the Oklahoma, 29,000, all reported by Tokio, have a total tonnage of 160,400.]

A "Nichi Nichi" dispatch from Saigon, Indo-China, said the government had issued a mobilization order affecting all youths fit for military service, following conclusion of a military agreement with Japan.

[The report of Indo-Chinese mobilization was denied at Vichy Saturday, The Asscociated Press said.]

The Japanese Justice Ministry announced that all interned foreigners of hostile nations would be given all possible comforts and that "special attention" would be taken of their health.

Domei, the official news agency, said the 17,000-ton liner Tatuta Maru, which had sailed from Yokohama for the United States to remove Japanese nationals, had turned back and reached safe waters. She is due to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow.

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—Japanese imperial headquarters said today American military objectives on Wake Island had been damaged severely during an attack by Japanese naval units Thursday.

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The announcement said the Japanese suffered "some losses," but did not list what these were.

It said that in the aerial action against the Philippines, naval warplanes heavily attacked the west coast town of Iba, Clark Field and other objectives near Manila yesterday.

Eight American planes were said to have been shot down and fourteen destroyed on the ground. In addition, the Japanese claimed the destruction of eleven American flying boats.

Arizona Claimed Sunk

Meanwhile, the Japanese raised to three their claims of United States battleships sunk in the initial aerial onslaught on Hawaii last Sunday, adding today the U. S. S. Arizona to the previously claimed battleships Oklahoma and West Virginia.

The naval section of imperial headquarters said the sinking of the Arizona "is now confirmed."

(How this was "confirmed," the communique did not say and there was no verification of the Japanese assertion in any other quarter.

Wild Claims Recalled

(It has been an Axis technique to make spectacular war claims, especially naval, in hope of learning the true result of attacks from its adversaries' denials.

(The United States has acknowledged that one battleship capsized and a destroyer was blown up in the enemy attack on Pearl Harbor December 8.)

Japanese sources said the British and American fleets in the Pacific now have lost about 140,000 tons of warships sunk, damaged or captured.

Their list included five battleships, one submarine, three smaller surface vessels and two other vessels sunk; an aircraft carrier probably sunk and four battleships, four cruisers, a submarine and ten smaller craft damaged.

(In London, Reuters quoted a Japanese communique as saying it had been confirmed that a large British destroyer had been sunk during the same battle in which the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sent to the bottom off Malaya.

(A British torpedo boat, a gunboat and three merchant ships were declared to have been destroyed Thursday in an attack on the British crown colony of Hongkong.)

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The Japanese Army announced that its air force had downed 120 planes over Malaya and the Philippines, sunk one transport and two gunboats and damaged four transports.

All this, including "destruction of the British main air force in Malaya during the first three days," cost the Japanese Army only seventeen planes, the army boasted. The navy has issued no six-day figures.

Hongkong's Fall "Imminent"

Japanese army headquarters declared that the fall of Britain's Crown Colony of Hongkong was imminent following complete Japanese occupation of Kowloon "whose four-mile-long and supposedly impregnable defenses have been battered down."

It said the colony was under sustained Japanese aerial attack.

The mainland peninsula of Kowloon has the British city of Kowloon on it and faces the island part of Hongkong.

It said preparations already had begun for an attack on Hongkong. Other Japanese advices said Britain's main defense lines in front of the island had been broken.

Thailand "Invaders Repulsed"

Thailand troops have repulsed British and Chinese forces which invaded the country near Chiengrai, on the northern frontier, in a battle in progress since yesterday, *Nichi Nichi* reported today from Bangkok.

The dispatch said the combined British and Chinese forces had been driven northward across the frontier into Burma.

The British and Chinese first crossed the Thailand frontier toward Chiengrai, about thirty miles from the border, the dispatch said.

(The road through Chiengrai is one of the most feasible routes for an advance upon the Burma road.)

(Berlin quoted dispatches from Shanghai as saying a large number of Japanese bombers heavily attacked the Tenasserim area of southernmost Burma shortly after noon today.)

Notwithstanding the Japanese assertions of mighty opening blows, Premier General Hideki Tojo warned a public rally against intoxication over them and declared Japan must be prepared for a long war and all the hardships that entails.

The Premier again told the Japanese they were "fighting in self-defense and in the cause of righteousness."

The Justice Ministry announced that all interned foreigners of hostile nations would be given all possible comforts and that "special attention" would be taken of their health.

TOJO WARNS JAPAN OF LONG, HARD WAR

He Says That 'Intoxication by Initial Victories' Should Be Avoided

'IN END RIGHT WILL WIN'

Thai Premier Congratulates Tokyo Chief on 'Splendid' Achievements of Week

DEC 14 1941

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (From a Japanese Domei News Agency Broadcast Recorded by The United Press) —Premier-War Minister General Hideki Tojo warned today against "intoxication by initial victories" and said Japan should be prepared for a long, hard war necessitating sacrifices.

Addressing a large public rally in Hibiya Park, General Tojo said that "in its history of 2,600 years the Japanese Empire never once has drawn the sword save in self-defense and in the cause of righteousness."

He said that for months Japan sought to keep the peace in the Pacific, "but our selfish enemy flatly refused to lend an ear."

["Britain and America never wanted to compromise in the Far East, but the Japanese Government had done the utmost over a long period to secure a Pacific understanding," General Tojo said, according to a Reuter recording. "Japan was therefore compelled to rise in arms against Britain and the United States. I am convinced that right is on our side, and that in the end right will win. Japan's victory means triumph for common prosperity in the Far East, and also the triumph for a New World Order."]

General Tojo today received a congratulatory message on Japan's "splendid achievements in the first few days of war" from Thailand's Premier Luang Bipul Songgram.

Replying, General Tojo said that "the spirit of Japanese officers and men as well as the people behind the guns is increasingly vigorous."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo said in a luncheon speech, celebrating conclusion of the German-Japanese-Italian agreement for a common front against Britain and America, that the Axis would be victorious.

"Justice alone promises victory," he said.

General Togo said the new accord is the highest expression of true, practical cooperation.

Japs In Malaya Halted; British

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London, Dec. 13 (AP)—The RAF will send immediate reinforcements to Malaya and the Near East, it was announced today. There was said to have been no evidence of German airmen or any secret weapon in the Japanese air attack on the battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse. Germany was still referred to as "the main enemy."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Dec. 13—The British indicated in tonight's communique that the Japanese invasion of upper British Malaya had been substantially checked.

Combat continued on the Kedah province front, facing Thailand in the north, it was said, and the situation there was little changed, while in the Kelantan province area there was no alteration in positions.

Five Jap Planes Claimed

Three British planes were said to have destroyed one enemy plane and probably two others in combat over the island of Penang. In other actions four more Japanese planes were downed. The British admitted no plane losses.

JAPS ON MALAYA HELD, BRITISH SAY

Singapore Reports Invaders Forced Virtually To Standstill In North

Rangoon Communique Tells Of Raid By Foe On Tenasserim Area

BY C. YATES McDANIEL

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Dec. 13—Official reports from the jungle battlefields of northern Malaya indicated tonight that the British were holding the Japanese invaders virtually to a standstill.

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The British reported little change in the situation on the Kedah province front to the northwest despite continued fighting, and none at all in Kelantan province to the northeast.

Two Points Not Mentioned

No specific mention was made of the situation at Kota Bharu near the Thailand border on the east coast or Kuantan halfway down the east coast in the direction of Singapore, hitherto listed as points of invasion.

By air combat and ground fire, the British said they shot down five enemy planes today without loss of their own, crediting anti-aircraft alone with eight planes and probably nine since the Japanese attack was launched.

Third Raid On Burma Area

A communique from Rangoon, British Burma, announced that the Japanese had raided the Tenasserim area, where Burma shares the Malay peninsula with Thailand. It was the third raid there, but the British reported no damage or casualties.

Rangoon, itself, had its first air alarm today, but the all clear followed in thirty minutes without incident.

Tokyo Quoted Claiming Far East Air Supremacy

Bern, Dec. 13 (AP)—DNB said the Japanese claimed air dominance over Britain in the Far East in a communique today from the army section of imperial headquarters. The communique said:

"The strength of British aviation in the Far East has been destroyed in combats for Malaya and the supremacy of Japanese aviation has been established in Malayan territory.

"One hundred twenty-nine British planes have been downed or destroyed on the ground. Moreover, an enemy transport has been sunk. Four transports have been seriously damaged. Several hundred trucks have been destroyed.

"Japanese losses have reached seventeen planes."

British Retreat Indicated

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—British officials said today that troops defending Hongkong may have withdrawn, "in accordance with plans," from Kowloon Peninsula to positions on the Island of Hongkong itself. Reports on the fighting in that South China area were obscure.

Authorities here declined to comment on the announcement today by the Japanese Ambassador at Buenos Aires that Hongkong had been captured. They suggested it could have arisen from a Tokio radio announcement that Kowloon had fallen.

The British crown colony extends twenty miles to the north of the mainland embracing Kowloon Peninsula. It was not clear whether a Japanese announcement that Kowloon had been taken applied to the peninsula as a whole or to the city of Kowloon on its southern tip.

Occupation of Kowloon City, as distinguished from Kowloon Peninsula, would represent a penetration of about fifteen miles into the crown colony. The city has a population of about 300,000, almost entirely Chinese.

A dispatch from Chungking said that Chinese forces attempting to relieve the beleaguered British colony had captured Senchuan, described as a strategically important point north of Hongkong. Senchuan was not located specifically, but was believed to be between Hongkong and Canton, which the Chinese bombed yesterday.

Chinese Planes Raid Japanese in Canton

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Chungking, Dec. 13 (AP).—Chinese reports said last night that Chinese planes had attacked Japanese-occupied Canton during the day in what possibly was a prelude to a general drive designed to recapture Canton.

Canton is believed to be the principal base from which the Japanese are bombing the British Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Tokyo Admits 'Some Losses' To Own Force

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Retreat At Kowloon Likely, British Admit

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—An authoritative source acknowledged today the possibility that British troops in the Crown Colony of Hongkong might have withdrawn from Kowloon "in accordance with plans," but there was no confirmation of a Japanese claim that the city had been occupied.

Japanese military headquarters, in an official radio broadcast, said that its forces had occupied the city and surrounding British territory facing Victoria, across a stretch of water from insular portions of the great British naval base Kowloon is situated on the mainland.

Fifteen-Mile Penetration

Occupation of Kowloon city, as distinguished from Kowloon peninsula, would represent a penetration of about fifteen miles into the Crown Colony. The city has a population of about 300,000, almost entirely Chinese.

The British source said that while the British in Hongkong and the Chinese in Kwangtung province were in closest touch, there was nothing yet to indicate coordination of Chinese attacks (for example, on Canton, to Hongkong's northwest) with the defense of the colony.

In another sector of the Asiatic front, northwest Malaya, the British said there had been "some withdrawal" by Empire forces in Kedah province, and new Japanese air raids on the Island of Penang, off the northwestern Malayan coast.

Colony's Fate Sealed: Domei

Domei, the Japanese news agency, broadcast a Saigon, French Indo-China, dispatch saying that the British defending Hongkong had withdrawn from their first line of defense following capture of Kowloon.

Reports received at Saigon, Domei said, indicated that "British forces in Hongkong have been trapped, and the fate of the Crown Colony is virtually sealed."

Are Sunk

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Chungking, China, Dec. 13 (AP). The Chinese declared today that their troops had recaptured Senchuan, strategic point north of Hongkong, in hard efforts to relieve pressure on the British Hongkong garrison.

The Chinese also said they had reports of Japanese troop movements in the Hankow-Ichang area, two thirds of the way west from Shanghai to Chungking, but were unable to determine whether these indicated large-scale withdrawals of Japanese forces.

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Java, N. E. I., Dec. 13—Dutch submarines were credited tonight with destruction of about 4,000 Japanese soldiers and their four transports off southern Thailand and another Dutch naval force was said to have liquidated a Japanese settlement on the east coast of Borneo.

The transports were smashed as the Japanese reinforcements were being moved to the Malayan battlefront.

The submarine victory was announced by the Batavia radio but the N. E. I. military-naval communique reported the Borneo action, saying "a unit of our naval forces has dealt with a Japanese settlement on the east coast of Borneo."

"A number of motor launches were seized during this action while other vessels were destroyed," the communique added. "The settlers have been interned."

The high command announced that hostilities had not yet touched N. E. I. territory and that mobilization of the army was proceeding smoothly.

The submarine action in the Gulf of Siam was one of the sharpest blows yet delivered against the Japanese.

(The British radio said that actually five Japanese transports were sunk by the Dutch submarines under British naval command seventy-five miles off Cape Patani, in peninsular Thailand. NBC recorded the BBC report.)

The fully loaded transports were headed south, presumably for a new landing in British Malaya.

4,000 Lost As 4 Jap Ships

A flying boat of the Royal Netherlands Navy drove off three enemy aircraft, damaging one, in an air fight in the South China Sea.

SUBMARINES' ATTACKS NEAR SIAM CREDITED

Batavia, Free From Hostilities, Claims Heavy Counter-Blow

DEC 14 1941

Enemy Settlement On Coast Of Borneo Is "Liquidated"

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 13—About 4,000 Japanese soldiers have been plunged to their death in shark-infested Malayan waters with the sinking of four transports by Dutch submarines, according to an announcement tonight by the commander in chief of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Navy.

These submarines, operating under the over-all British naval command, thus scored one of the heaviest counter-blows to the Japanese in their far-flung sea-air-land offensive at a time when hostilities had still not touched the Dutch territory in the East.

Bagged 75 Miles Off Coast

The transports were bagged but seventy-five miles off the Gulf of Siam coast of peninsular Thailand, opposite Cape Patani. They were en route to reinforce the Japanese Malayan front or perhaps for a new landing attempt on British Malaya.

Besides the Gulf of Siam action, the Dutch announced officially that a naval unit had liquidated a Japanese settlement on the east coast of Borneo, one of the largest islands of the Netherlands East Indies archipelago, which the Dutch share with the British.

The high command said that hostilities had not yet come to Netherlands East Indies territory, permitting smooth mobilization of the colonial army which is still in progress.

May Send Troops Abroad

The commander in chief decreed that Netherlands East Indies troops might serve abroad—that is, outside Dutch territory, if they are needed.

Batavia's fifth air-raid alarm of the war was sounded at 7 o'clock tonight (6.30 A. M., E.S.T.). The all-clear followed in about an hour without the appearance of any planes.

Police were said to be investigating reports that signal lights were flashed during Friday night's alarms. The Attorney General asked the public to report any unusual light displays.

AUSTRALIA ORDERS COASTAL BLACKOUT

Sydney Building Sandbagged —Workers Waive Holidays, Volunteer Longer Hours

MINISTER URGES SPEED-UP

DEC 14 1941

'Drive Lathes like Tanks in Action,' Munitions Chief Asks—Recruits Pour In

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sydney sandbagged its important buildings and the principal towns and cities on the coast ordered blackouts tonight as Australian workers responded to the appeal of Munitions Minister Horman J. O. Makin to "drive lathes like tanks in action" and "wield hammers as if they were bayonets."

Sydney, which fronts on the Pacific Ocean, followed up the digging of trenches in parks by piling up sandbag protection against Japanese air or naval raid.

As the result of Mr. Makin's appeal, munitions workers offered to abandon their holidays and work around the clock.

At all recruiting centers there were long queues of volunteers from early morning until late at night.

Army Minister Frances M. Forde declared Australia would keep her word to send reinforcements to Britain's Mediterranean front in spite of the Pacific war. There already is a substantial reservoir of reinforcements in the Middle East to meet likely demands in the near future, he said.

Australia Reports Enemy Planes

DEC 14 1941

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 13 (AP)—An Australian air force communique said today that enemy scouting planes had been seen over the Bismarck archipelago northeast of New Guinea, but that they had made off before they could be intercepted.

Britain-Australia Link Holds

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—British empire airlines to Australia and New Zealand have switched to a new and secret route and are continuing service, uninterrupted by the hostilities in the East. The regular route, via Burma and Malaya, was quickly abandoned when Japan entered the war.

WARNS JAPS OF RETALIATION

Laborite Says Those In Wooden Houses Ought Not Throw Bombs

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite member of the House of Commons, commented in a speech today that "people who live in wooden houses should not throw bombs."

She warned the Japanese people that their cities of Tokyo or Kobe "may regret deeply the treacherous attack on the United States."

Japan's Evacuation Ship Turns Back

Tokio, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Domei News Agency said today the 17,000-ton liner Tatuta Maru, which sailed from Yokohama December 12 for the United States to remove Japanese nationals, had turned back and reached safe waters. She is due to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow.

By Domei Again

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch quoted a Domei story from Shanghai which said today Honolulu had been subjected to six air raids within nine hours since Secretary of the Navy Knox arrived there.

The Japanese have also reported New York City bombed twice. The War Dept. said today there had been no enemy activity whatever at Hawaii since Sunday.

Thailand Freezes Allies' Credits

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Dec. 13—The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast heard here by NBC, reported that the Government of Thailand had frozen all American and British assets there and was preparing to break off diplomatic relations with Washington and London.

U. S. Consul At Hanoi And Secretary Safe

State Department Receives Information On O. Edmund Clubb From French Authorities

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The State Department announced today information had been received from the French authorities in French Indo-China that O. Edmund Clubb, American consul at Hanoi, who was arrested by the Japanese December 7, is safe and well and now under residential surveillance.

The report added that, contrary to previous advices, no action was taken against his secretary, Miss Iris Johnston.

The legation at Bangkok, Thailand, reported in a telegram dated December 10, that all members of the staff were safe.

A telegram from the American consulate at Penang, dated December 11, announced that all American residents of that city were safe so far as was known.

Large Claims Made

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday Dec. 14 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The United Press)—Tokyo claimed the sinking of a total of 350,000 tons of enemy vessels since the beginning of the "Great East Asian War" during the past week.

The broadcast said the American vessels "confirmed" to have been destroyed were three battleships, four cruisers, one destroyer, one submarine and one "small vessel" for a total of 270,000 tons.

Japan listed the "sunk or destroyed" British naval vessels as two battleships, one destroyer and two small vessels for a total of 80,000 tons.

"These figures," asserted the Tokyo broadcaster, "far exceed any announced by any belligerent since the present war's beginning."

Honolulu Raids Reported

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch today quoted a Domei [Japanese news agency] report from Shanghai saying that Honolulu had been subjected to six air raids within nine hours after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had arrived there.

Burma Declared Attacked

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (From a German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press) — Dispatches from Shanghai said that a large number of Japanese bombers had heavily attacked the Tenasserim area of Southern Burma shortly after noon today.

Hawaii Defense Bagged 20 Planes, Army Says

Names Of Six Flyers Inscribed On Roll Of Air Heroes — Wilmington Pilot Downs Four

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The War Department disclosed tonight that more than twenty Japanese planes had been shot down in last Sunday's Japanese air raids on Hawaii.

The names of six youthful flyers who downed ten of the enemy planes were inscribed by the army on the war roll of air heroes. One of them brought down four.

Their "spectacular feats of heroism" were said by Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian Department commander, to typify the "magnificent fighting of American pilots," which since has been demonstrated as well in the Philippines and at Wake Island.

Almost An Ace

Second Lieut. George S. Welch, of Wilmington, Del., was credited with downing four enemy planes. Thus, in a single combat, he failed by only one plane of becoming an "ace." According to 1914-18 tradition, a flyer attains that rating upon accounting for five enemy craft.

Second Lieut. Kenneth M. Taylor, of Hominy, Okla., destroyed two Japanese planes and four other pilots bagged one apiece. The four are:

Lieut. Louis M. Sanders, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

30.24—13521

LIEUT. GORDON H. STERLING, JR., West Hartford, Conn.

SECOND LIEUT. PHILIP M. RASMUSSEN, Boston.

SECOND LIEUT. HARRY W. BROWN, Amarillo, Texas.

Flying fast, single-seat pursuit planes, they fought in each instance against odds, finding their foes "decidedly clever and dangerous flyers," the War Department reported.

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Five In Their Twenties

Lieutenant Welch's feat vied with the most spectacular exploits of British and Nazi air men in the battle of Britain. Only Capt. Colin Purdie Kelly, Jr., who gave his life in scoring three direct hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna in the Philippines, has struck a harder blow against the foe in the Pacific thus far.

The six cited today, all but one in their twenties, were pictured by proud air force officials as typical of the skillful and aggressive young flyers trained by the thousands in recent months at the scattered army schools.

Their military careers were so brief before they were sent to reinforce Hawaii's air defenses that the War Department was hard put to dig up biological material.

Just Commissioned

Their detailed records, it was explained, probably were still filed at their former training centers or at air force headquarters in Hawaii.

Of Lieutenant Taylor, who shot down two planes, the War Department said he had only recently arrived in Hawaii, and "the ink was scarcely dry on his commission as an army officer when he was engaged in combat."

The communique said:

"The War Department has been advised by Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding the Hawaiian Department, that numerous spectacular feats of heroism on the part of American army flyers were characteristic of the fight during the surprise attack of Japanese aircraft at Honolulu on December 7.

Examples Are Cited

"More then twenty Japanese planes were destroyed during the attack, typifying the magnificent fighting of American pilots, General Short cited the following examples:

"Lieutenant Taylor and Second Lieutenant Welch, both flying Curtiss single-seat pursuit planes early in the raid, attacked a formation of six Japanese planes. Each officer shot down two enemy planes. The other two Japanese planes escaped for the time being.

A short time later, Lieutenant Welch, alone, engaged two Japanese planes and, after maneuvers worthy of a veteran fighter, shot them both down.

"Thus, two young American officers destoyed six enemy planes in their first actual battle flight.

American Plane Down

"Lieutenant Sanders, flying at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, saw a dogfight between an American and a Japanese plane. As he banked to join the fight, he saw the American plane go down in flames. He immediately engaged the Japanese plane in a furious battle and shot it down.

"Lieutenant Sterling located a formation of six enemy planes. Undaunted by superior numbers, he courageously attacked and destroyed one of the Japanese planes.

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"Lieutenant Rasmussen engaged a single Japanese fighter plane over Schofield Barracks. The ensuing dogfight was witnessed by thousands of spectators as the American pilot, by superior maneuvering, sent the Japanese plane to the ground in a flaming mass of wreckage.

In Midst Of Japs

Lieut. Brown unexpectedly found himself in the midst of a rendezvous of Japanese planes. Instead of attempting to flee before the overpowering strength of the enemy, he courageously attacked, shooting down one of the enemy planes in the ocean off Kahuku.

"In each of these fights, the American pilots were outnumbered at all times and found their opponents decidedly clever and dangerous flyers."

Welch Trained at Kelly Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Air Force Headquarters established that Lieutenant Welch is twenty-three years old, attended Purdue University for three years and completed his flying training at Kelly Field, Texas, fourteen months ago.

Lieutenant Taylor, a year younger, attended the University of Oklahoma for two years before signing up as a flying cadet. He was graduated from Brooks Field, Texas, last April 25.

Lieutenant Sanders, thirty-four and eldest of the group, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve on Oct. 30, 1937.

Lieutenant Sterling, twenty-two, was graduated last April 25 from Maxwell Field, Ala.

Lieutenant Rasmussen is twenty-three and a Bachelor of Arts graduate of Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa. He completed his Army flying training April 25 in the same class as Lieutenant Sterling.

Lieutenant Brown, twenty-one, a graduate of Amarillo Junior College, finished his Army air training at Kelly Field on Oct. 15 this year.

Mothers Proud of Heroes

Lieutenant Harry W. Brown, one of the six United States Army aviators who battled superior Japanese forces successfully in the fighting at Hawaii last Sunday, didn't surprise his mother by his daring, The United Press reported.

"I knew Harry had it in him," she said. "Hurrah for my boy, and hurrah for all his buddies."

Mrs. Florence Brown, of Amarillo, Tex., mother of Lieutenant Brown, is an elevator operator. "Of course it's wonderful to hear that Harry gave a good account of himself," she said, "but I knew he would. I hope he and the rest of our fliers keep knocking those Japs down."

Another proud mother was Mrs. Joe K. Taylor, of Hominy, Okla., mother of Second Lieutenant Kenneth Taylor, who was also cited for heroism by the War Department for shooting down two Japanese planes in last Sunday's attack.

"Now I know that my boy can take care of himself in the air," she said. "I'm awfully proud, and excited, too. Despite his reassurances, his father and I worried after what happened last Sunday. We received a cablegram from him Thursday saying that he was safe."

She said her son had never flown an airplane before deciding to abandon his pre-law studies at the University of Oklahoma a little over a year ago to enroll in the United States Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant Taylor's father is a County Commissioner and a veteran of the first World War.

Second Lieutenant Philip M. Rasmussen, of Boston, thought an attack was coming long before it did.

In letters to his family he often wrote, "Things are looking very serious in the Pacific." Last week they received a letter which said, "We know a great deal more about what is going on in the Pacific than you people realize. But I am bound not to reveal any secrets."

His father, an interior decorator, said: "We're thankful Phil's safe and glad he can do something for his country."

Kelly Memorial Airport Proposed for War Hero

Floridans Recall Courage of Flyer Who Sank Haruna

MADISON, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP).—The home town of America's first war hero—Captain Colin P. Kelly jr.—proudly recalled today how the aviator had courted danger as a youth "without giving or asking for quarter."

Captain Kelly was killed early this week after he scored three bomb hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna. The vessel sank.

Curry Merchant jr., Madison newspaper man, told how Captain Kelly competed against larger boys on the gridiron and in the fight ring. "He never asked for quarter," Mr. Merchant said.

City officials are sponsoring a memorial to the twenty-seven-year-old flyer.

At Monticello, Fla., Mayor Richard H. Simpson announced that the city had offered the government a 500-acre tract for establishment of a Kelly memorial airport.

Plane-Detector Lack At Honolulu Alleged

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—Publication of testimony taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee on a $10,572,000,000 military fund bill disclosed today a charge by Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) that there was no airplane-detector service in operation at Honolulu when Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor last Sunday.

Recalling an inspection trip he made as chairman of a subcommittee handling War Department appropriations, Thomas said that when he visited Honolulu a year ago he found "practically no detector service there."

"Sunday Confirms That"

"The results of Sunday confirmed my failure to find them," the committee record quoted Thomas. "It wasn't there Sunday—if so, it is obvious that it was not in successful operation. I am not a military man, but it doesn't take a military man to see some things that are vitally wrong."

Thomas put into the record a letter he had written Harry Woodring, then Secretary of War, on January 15, 1940, in which he complained that there was inadequate detector service not only at Honolulu but at the Panama Canal.

"Wouldn't Have Had Debacle"

Thomas went on to say that it was "obvious" there was no efficient machinery in operation at Pearl Harbor to warn of the approach of Japanese planes in the attack which sank at least one battleship and a destroyer.

"It is obvious that there was none in operation at Honolulu, which was supposed to be one of the best-fortified points in the world," he continued. "If that had been so, we wouldn't have had that terrible debacle there Sunday."

Unless there is an efficient detector service, he said, "we may expect to hear at any time that the Panama Canal is destroyed."

War Cry of U. S. Is 'Remember Pearl Harbor'

Ranked With 'Remember the Maine,' 'Lafayette, We Are Here' and Others

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—"Remember Pearl Harbor!"

Born last Sunday in Japan's treacherous, peace-shattering attack on the great American naval base in Hawaii, the phrase overnight became the battle cry and the byword of the nation.

As such, it ranges itself beside such other famous expressions in American history as "Taxation without representation is tryanny," "Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead," "Don't give up the ship," "Lafayette, we are here," and those two others dealing with poignant memories: "Remember the Alamo."

Prior to Dec. 7, 1941, described by President Roosevelt as "a date which will live in infamy," Pearl Harbor meant relatively little to the average American.

Today all that is changed. Who was first to coin the phrase may never be known. It is not known now for certain who first said, "Remember the Maine." The Library of Congress says it came to life in a New York City barroom shortly after the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana Harbor, in 1898. An unknown man raised his glass high and said it as a toast. It became the battle cry of the Spanish-American War.

"Remember the Alamo" was voiced by General Sam Houston preceding the Battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, when Texas gained its independence from Mexico. The Alamo was a former Franciscan mission, where a band of gallant Texas soldiers died at the hands of overwhelming Mexican forces.

Curiously, the World War seems to have had, for Americans at least, no one battle cry to ring discordantly on the ears of the foe. The tribute to Lafayette, who aided this nation in the Revolution, was paid by Colonel C. E. Stanton before the Frenchman's grave.

"Make the world safe for Democracy" has been credited both to H. G. Wells, the English author, and to President Woodrow Wilson. History shows President Wilson told the House in 1917 "The world must be made safe for democracy."

"Damn the torpedoes—full speed ahead" came from Admiral David Farragut in the Battle of Mobile in 1864.

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"Don't give up the ship," was an order from Captain James Lawrence in the War of 1812. "Keep the guns going," he said. "Fight her until she strikes or sinks. "Don't give up the ship."

The famous Revolutionary War taxation slogan came prior to the nation's fight for independence. It is attributed to Patrick Henry.

Countless others were originated during the wars in which the nation took part, some famous only as local sayings, while others spread over the country for varying periods of time.

The latest, however, looks good for the duration—and then some.

"Remember Pearl Harbor!"

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The navy announced today the arrival of Secretary Frank Knox by plane from Hawaii. He left immediately for Washington.

"I will have no statements to release until after a conference with the President," Secretary Knox said.

Completion of the secretary's speedy trip to the scene of war action in the Pacific was announced officially by Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, commandant of the Eleventh Naval district.

Olive Branch Man Still Is Waiting

Axis Diplomats May Be Here Christmas

DEC 14 1941

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Tokyo's olive branch man, Saburo Kurusu, who was rushed here by air to keep the conversation going while Japan prepared to strike at Pearl Harbor, is still waiting for an opportunity to go home.

So are the two Axis Ambassadors—Japan's Kichisaburo Nomura and Italy's Prince Colonna—the German Charge d'Affaires, Hans Thomsen, and the respective staffs of the Italian, German and Japanese embassies.

They are comfortably housed in their embassies and, although they cannot circulate freely about Washington or communicate freely

Leahy Hinted As Pacific Chief

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The *Army and Navy Register*, a service journal, said in an editorial today that "it would surprise no one" if Admiral William D. Leahy, present Ambassador to Vichy, were given the job of coordinating all military and naval commands in the mid-Pacific.

The editorial declared that no judgment should be passed on the Pearl Harbor incident until all the facts were known.

"Whether or not there is a shakeup of the Hawaiian high commands," the *Register* said, "there are indications of measures to be taken to coordinate all of the mid-Pacific commands, both military and naval, under one head."

KNOX COMPLETES HIS OCEAN TRIP

Rushing to Capital After Hawaiian Flight.

with the outside world, they can send out for food and similar purchases.

They might even spend Christmas here. It all depends on how soon the necessary arrangements can be made for the return to this country of the staffs of the United States embassies in Tokyo, Rome and Berlin.

State Department officials declined to estimate how long it might take to make these arrangements. It was pointed out to each of the chiefs of the three Axis missions, however, that all arrangements for their return and the return of the American missions in their countries would be handled on a strictly reciprocal basis.

They will leave for their home capitals just as soon as the staffs of American embassies in Axis countries are safely en route to Washington.

ships; third, heavy cruisers. Almost certainly it was planes from Yamamoto's carriers that finished the Prince of Wales and Repulse and perhaps also smashed at Hawaii.

5-POWER ALLIED DECLARATION ANTICIPATED

DEC 14 1941

A-B-C-D Nations And Russia Expected To Sign Solidarity Pact

Jap Fleet Chief Torpedoed London Naval Conference

BY GLENN BABB

By the Associated Press.

Japanese leadership on the whole is remarkable for its anonymity. How many Americans can name the Japanese Goering, Keitel or Raeder?

From Tokyo's accounts of the week-old war with the United States, just one name has emerged. Emperor Hirohito radioed congratulations to the commander of the forces which sent the Prince of Wales and Repulse to the bottom. Americans and Britons might well note this man, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander of the combined fleet, Japan's main overseas striking weapon.

He is Japan's foremost advocate of combined air and seapower. As spokesman for the Tokyo Naval Command, he torpedoed the London Naval Conference of 1934 and with it the whole structure of naval limitation, ending the building truce that gave the Pacific Ocean two decades of peace.

Yamamoto is 57, born in 1884 in Nagaoka. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904, just in time to fight in the Russian-Japanese war as an ensign.

In 1934, Yamamoto held out to the bitter end for the Japanese navy's program (the Tokyo Cabinet had little to say about it) for abolition of the Washington ratios —five-five-three with Japan on the short end—a common maximum tonnage for the American, British and Japanese navies and abolition or restriction of "offensive weapons."

Yamamoto defined these as first, aircraft carriers; second, battle-

Military, Political And Economic Coordination Under Discussion

BY ROBERT BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, Dec. 14—The United States, Britain, Russia, China and the Netherlands are expected to sign a joint declaration of solidarity against the Axis with a solemn pledge of no separate peace, high London quarters said today.

Apparently inspired reports of the prospective pact brought this comment from an authoritative informant:

"It is very intelligent speculation—something which is certain to come sooner or later. But it's bound to take considerable time; the democracies at present are pretty busy fighting battles."

Coordination of military, political and economic activities already is under discussion, it was understood, with plans for allocation of military forces and supplies where they can best be used.

Air Supremacy First Aim

One major move in the direction of military coordination will be to concentrate on attaining air supremacy in the fight to master the Axis.

Britain announced that strong RAF reinforcements are being sent immediately to Malaya in the fight with Japan, and to the Middle East in the Mediterranean front with Germany and Italy.

Strategists here, surveying the first week of the Pacific war, pointed out that Japan's extensive use of aircraft to attack the defenders' Pacific fleets and to cover her widespread land and sea offensive heavily underscored the lessons already learned about the importance of coordinating operations with the air arm in modern war.

Would Blanket Jap Air Forces

The obvious counter to early Japanese successes, it was pointed out, is to blanket Japan's air force.

For security reasons, today's announcement gave no details of the numbers or type of British reinforcements being rushed to the two theaters.

It was assumed, however, in view of warnings in some quarters that withdrawal of much of the German air force from the Russian front presages a powerful air attack either on Britain or on her Mediterranean forces, that the British would be careful about weakening their home defenses or imperilling their North African superiority.

Reliance On U. S.-Made Planes

Because of the distances involved in Far Eastern operations, it was believed the British would rely heavily on American-made planes. British, Australian and Netherlands forces there already have large numbers of American type aircraft such as Catalina flying boats, Hudsons and Brewsters.

The emphasis on air strength was seen in big appropriations for airplanes in the United States and United States seizure of the French liner Normandie, which can be converted into an aircraft carrier in a short time.

Well-informed circles said Russia might soon grant the United States use of Siberian air bases "to protect supply lines from America."

DUTCH PLEDGE ARMED SUPPORT

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina exchanged messages today with President Roosevelt in which the Netherlands and the United States pledged co-operation against the Axis.

"The army and navy and the air force of the Netherlands will fight as comrades in arms and in the armed forces of the United States, said the Queen.

Replying, Mr. Roosevelt said, "It is indeed gratifying that the American people will have beside them in the trials ahead your heroic people who have shown such courage and determination."

Allies Expected to Push Fight for Air Supremacy

London Strategists See Move to Beat Japan in Sky

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—To coordinate their war efforts, Britain, the United States, Russia, China and the Netherlands were expected today to concentrate on attaining air supremacy in their fight on the Axis.

DEC 14 1941

Britain announced that strong Royal Air Force reinforcements were being sent to Malaya in the fight with Japan and to the Middle East to battle Germany and Italy.

Strategists here, surveying the first week of the Pacific war, pointed out that Japan's use of aircraft to attack the defenders' Pacific fleets and to cover her land and sea offensive underscored lessons already learned about the importance of coordinating operations with the air arm in modern war.

The obvious counter to early Japanese successes, it was pointed out, would be to blanket Japan's air force.

United Command Urged

British M. P. Says Nation and U. S. Must Follow World War Method

IPSWICH, England, Dec. 13 (AP).—Edgar Louis Granville, a Liberal National member of Parliament, asserted in a speech today that Great Britain and the United States must establish a united command for their joint naval, air and land forces.

"President Roosevelt's call for a world-scale strategy among Britain, Russia, the United States and China means a single policy on production and propaganda strategy," he said.

"Something similar to the single command of the Allied War Council established in the last war is becoming increasingly necessary again."

Litvinov Brands Axis 'Common Foe'

Virtually Lines Up with U. S. and Calls Japs 'Gangsters'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Russia virtually took a stand with the United States in the war with Japan today when Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador, declared Nippon was "a common enemy" belonging to "the same bunch of Axis gangsters."

But, in a formal statement on Russia's position and in answer to questions at a press conference, the Ambassador carefully avoided making any commitments concerning actual Soviet military operations in the Far East.

And, when asked whether Russia would permit Allied forces to fight on Russian territory, or permit the United States to use air bases in Siberia for attacks against Japan, he replied:

That the Soviet Union "would welcome help on any front in the common cause."

That he could make no answer in public concerning the question about the air bases.

READS STATEMENT.

Litvinov received the correspondents at the Soviet Embassay and, seated at a small desk with a golden bust of Lenin behind him, first read them a prepared statement.

"Complete understanding exists, or will be arrived at," he said, "in decisions concerning the sectors in which the great powers concentrate their strength, with the decisions to be made solely in the interests of the common cause."

That declaration was interpreted generally as meaning that Russia felt her greatest contribution to the defeat of the Axis could be made by maintaing an offensive on the Eastern Front, with the possibility of war with Japan in the Pacific depending on eventualities.

ALL IN SAME BOAT.'

"We are all in the same boat," the Ambassador asserted, "and must crash, or triumph, together over the greatest menace of our times—and we will triumph!"

He went on to say the Soviet Union was "proud and happy to count herself as the ally of your great country."

Then, painting a word picture of Adolf Hitler as the great enemy of mankind, he emphasized that Hitler and Nazi Germany were the powers that must be destroyed.

"Hitler's defeat on the Eastern Front," Litvinov promised, "will seal his fate forever. He is the chief culprit of the present wars and the destruction of Hitler will mean the end of them all."

Litvinoff Predicts New Line-up; Calls Japanese Common Enemy

Russian Ambassador Says Use of Armies Will Be Dictated by Joint Interest of All Engaged in Fighting Axis.

DEC 14 1941

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, today characterized Japan as the common enemy. He called the Japanese "Axis gangsters," and declared at a press conference that a complete understanding exists or will be arrived at between the various Powers opposing Axis aggression.

Litvinoff asserted that in what sectors the Powers concentrated their strength against aggression would be "ruled solely by the interests of the common cause."

"We're all in the same boat," he declared, "and must crash or triumph together over the greatest menace of our times—and we will triumph."

Replying to questions, Litvinoff said he had been assured by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Harry Hopkins, the lease-lend supervisor, that American assistance to Russia would be increased with the growth of American production. Russia has no difficulty in making up losses in manpower, he said, but has been handicapped in making good losses in war material because of the early successes of the Nazi forces in occupying some industrial areas.

Denounces World Gangsterism.

Reviewing the last six months, Litvinoff said that Russia had received warnings of Germany's intentions but had not taken them seriously in view of Hitler's pledges and the belief that the Germans would be insane to attack the strong Soviet Union while engaged in a war on other fronts. Hitler's plans, the Ambassador said, were based on a series of miscalculations and despite early successes the Nazis had now been put on the defensive.

"The Soviet," he declared, "has no intention of allowing Hitler to hibernate. We intend to smash at Hitler until we break up his monstrous war machine. We feel no one can do this for us or without us and we will fight to the end."

The Ambassador said it must be plain even to babes that the war now sweeping the world "is the result of a vast conspiracy of international gangsters calling themselves the Axis Powers. In the struggle against international gangsterism," he added, "we are proud and happy to count ourselves your ally."

Asked whether Germany was pressing Japan to open up a new front in Siberia, the Ambassador said that had been Germany's strategy all the time.

Litvinoff Apt in Slang As He Jabs at the Nazis

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—A judicious admixture of American slang was incorporated with precise English in the statement today by Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, on Russia's position toward the war.

He said:

By Hitler's promises the Red Army should, six weeks ago, have been "washed out."

A German defeat in Libya would not "settle his [Hitler's] hash."

The Russians would "polish off" the Nazis on the Eastern front.

Correspondents should not "get sore with me" if he did not answer all questions.

30.24 — 13523

The Text of Maxim Litvinoff's Statement on Soviet Position in World War

DEC 14 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Here is the text of the statement handed by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, to reporters at a press conference today:

I am happy to greet within the walls of my embassy the representative of the American press. I hope there will be many opportunities for further meetings in happier circumstances than today's.

I left the Soviet Union precisely a month ago. During that short period important events have taken place, bringing in their train new problems, for the true understanding of which it may be useful to look back upon the history of the past six months. I will dwell upon this history as briefly as possible.

As you know, Hitler, having completed his campaign in the West, and then in the Balkans and on the Isle of Crete, and having taken up a defensive position in Libya, turned to the next item of aggression on his program, the object this time being the Soviet Union. My government did receive warnings as to the treacherous intentions of Hitler with regard to the Soviet Union, but it did not take them seriously and this not because it believed in the sacredness of Hitler's signature, or did not believe him capable of violating the treaties he signed, and the oft-repeated solemn promises he made, but because it considered that it would have been madness on his part to undertake war in the East against such a powerful land as ours, before finishing off his war in the West.

The easy victories he scored all over Europe lent wings to his madness, on which he is soaring toward his doom. But, though there was method in his madness, his plans were based upon a series of miscalculations, both as to our military strength and the morale within the country. The only thing that went according to plan was the advantage of keeping the initiative in his hands, the advantage of surprise. Attack without the slightest warning and before declaring war, even sometimes under cover of diplomatic negotiations—such is the contribution of the Axis powers, the founders of the so-called New Order, to the rules for intercourse between nations, their contribution to international life. Such tactics certainly give the attacking side considerable advantage at the start, and insure it easy victories. The American nation has, only a few days ago, experienced on its own back what this means.

Hitler did the same thing, when before declaring war he attacked almost all our airports and military bases just behind the frontiers. In this way he was able to destroy in a flash a very considerable quantity of our airplanes ank tanks and, to a certain extent, throw into confusion our troops, taken as they were unawares and without the slightest expectation of war. It must moreover be added that, despite all that had been said, up till then, of the vast growth of German armed forces, this was underestimated by the whole world. Germany's war-machine, as it now appears, considerably surpassed the highest estimates in the number of airplanes, tanks and other deadly weapons, and the whole of this monstrous machine was launched against the Soviet Union, before we were able to get properly prepared for such an attack and to mobilize our own forces. As a result Hitler managed for a long time to press back our troops, to force them into retreat and to penetrate deeply into our country.

But these achievements cost Hitler dear. Our troops put up a desperate resistance, fighting to the last man over every ridge and streamlet, every hamlet, every town, every yard of earth, and inflicting enormous losses upon the foe. The German High Command, as you know, frequently complains bitterly that we do not stick to the rules of the game, that our troops do not surrender when they ought to according to the book. They complain also that the population of occupied territory, instead of blessing Hitler's "New Order" and producing from their midst Quislings, Pétains and Darlans, wreak violent reprisals upon the occupiers, attack them, destroy their staffs, their communications and their ammunition trains, never giving the foe a moment's respite. Despite this, and at the price of stupendous sacrifices, the Nazi troops have managed to occupy a considerable portion of Soviet territory, several big cities and not a few important industrial centres. But if Hitler counted on finding in them anything of value for the replenishment of his much-depleted supplies, he was greatly mistaken. Everything that his troops were in need of, the very machinery from the plants, has either been destroyed or removed.

A situation nevertheless arose in which Hitler, with the whole powerful industry of Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, France and other occupied countries, untouched and at his disposal, was able with impunity to make good his losses of military material, while this became increasingly difficult for us, owing to the evacuation of industrial centres. Hitler makes good his losses in man-power by drawing upon the youngest and oldest classes, and upon his armies of occupation in France, Belgium and elsewhere. Thus, for five-and-a-half months, the Red Army has had to endure, without outside aid, the full pressure of the powerful military machine of Hitler's Germany, with its mighty reserves and resources, for during this period Hitler did not have to fight anywhere else. His dream of war on only one front had come true.

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Second Front Wanted

We, naturally, would have welcomed the creation, somewhere in Europe, of a second front, which would have drawn away some of Hitler's forces and given us a moment's respite, enabling us to do a certain amount of regrouping of our own forces in order to pass to the offensive. We never complained, however, never made any demands upon our ally, England, that she should create such a front, but took into consideration her assurances as to the impossibility, difficulty or prematureness of invasion of the Continent.

When I left Moscow a month ago the enemy was at its very gates, subjecting the capital to hourly bombardments, by day and by night. According, however, to Hitler's solemn promise to his people, his hordes should have been marching through the Red Square six weeks before that, and the Red Army should have been completely washed out. Instead of this, not only have the Germans been held up almost all along the front, but they have been forced to retreat while the three great centers which have always been their most coveted objects—Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov—are all in our hands.

It would, in my opinion, be wrong to give all the credit of this to the Winter season, though it has undoubtedly played its part. The truth is rather that a favorable combination of circumstances has come into being. There can be no doubt that the Germans, in their scramble for territory, their hasty grasping at fortified towns, have lost their best military units, and have had to fill up the breaches with those of inferior quality. The determined defense of the Red Army caused an atmosphere of hopelessness and apathy among the attackers, breaking down their belief in a rapid victory. This atmosphere was in its turn thickened by the German Army's reaction to Hitler's boastful and unfulfilled promises. Here we are confronted, beyond all doubt, by a considerable lowering of the morale of Hitler's armies, if not by their complete demoralization. I am not inclined to believe that Hitler has during the last week or two transferred any troops from the Russian to any other front (existing or newly created).

As a matter of fact there exists only one other land front which has lately become active, and this is Libya. And, important as this front is both in itself and potentially, Hitler is, after all, not sufficiently interested in the preservation of Libya for Italy, or the salvaging of the Italian Army there, to risk failure on the Eastern Front. Hitler could easily recover from any defeat in Libya, for it will not settle his hash. Defeat on the Eastern Front, on the contrary, would mean the shipwreck of all his hopes and plans, and would seal his fate forever. Hitler would get over the defeat of his satellites, or at any rate could keep his head above water without their help for some time, but Hitler's "allies" without Hitler would no longer constitute a grave danger and could be polished off without much trouble. After all, it is Hitler who is the chief culprit in all the present wars, the inspirer and moving spirit of the whole gang, and the destruction of Hitler would mean the end of them all.

Suggestions and rumors to the effect that Hitler has decided to call a halt to major activities in the East, and that it is all a part of his plan, need not be taken at all seriously. Any such halt to his activities can only be imposed upon him by circumstances over which he has no control. However this may be, the Soviet High Command has no intention of falling in with this "plan" nor of allowing Hitler to hibernate. We intend to beat back and smash up the hordes of Hitler till they are completely destroyed. We intend to break up his monstrous war machine, and, with it, its perpetrators. We feel that no one can do this without us, or instead of, and we should be rendering our allies and the common cause poor service did we for a moment relax our efforts in this direction just now.

During the last few days the battlefront has become considerable more extensive, spreading to all continents. It must now be plain even to those who are, politically speaking, babes or blind, that all that is now going on is the result of a vast conspiracy by a handful of international gangsters, calling themselves Axis Powers to plunder all countries, enslaving their peoples. The outlines of this plot were roughed out with the creation of the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact. Against this little handful of plotters, who have made of their peoples slaves and mere instruments of their will is arraigned the whole of the rest of the world. We now have, in various parts of the world, separate sectors of one great battlefield.

In this struggle against the international gangsters the heavy end has fallen to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. We are proud and happy to count ourselves the allies of your great country. I am quite sure that complete understanding exists or will be arrived at among these three allies as to which of them should concentrate its greatest efforts and energy on which sector, and that they will be ruled in this by the interests of the common cause. We are all in the same boat now, and will either perish together or together triumph over the greatest evil of our times, over the spirit of aggression, of international infamy and barbarity. And triumph we will!

All that I have said to you just now is to provide you with a background for your questions, if any. You will forgive me if I have to disappoint you by failing to give answers to all the questions which are of interest to you. I quite understand what many of you have on the tip of your tongues, but you see our enemies are listening still more eagerly for my answers than are even press representatives. And so don't get sore with me if there are some questions I won't be able to answer.

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Bulgaria Takes Step

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 13 (From a German Broadcast Recorded by The United Press)—Bulgaria declared war on the United States and Great Britain at noon today. The announcement was made to Parliament by Premier Bogdan Philoff, who said that Bulgaria had joined the war to fulfill engagements taken by signature to the Tripartite Pact.

BALKANS COME IN .

Bulgaria and Rumania Join Foes of United States.

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Bulgaria has declared war on the United States and Britain as an ally of the Axis Powers, a Berlin broadcast said today.

[Bulgaria went down to defeat with Germany in the world war, which resulted in a shrinkage of her national territory and led to the exile of Czar Ferdinand, father of the present ruler, King Boris.]

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Rumania, as an Axis partner, has notified the United States Minister in Bucharest that she considers herself at war with the United States, the German news agency DNB reported last night in a dispatch from the Rumanian capital.

Flash

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official radio received by AP)—Advices from Budapest said Hungary declared war on the United States tonight in fulfillment of her commitments under the Axis three-power treaty.

VICHY NEUTRAL

Warring Capitals Informed of Stand in East.

DEC 14 1941

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Reuters quoted the German radio today as saying that the Vichy Government had notified the United States, Japan and Great Britain of France's neutrality in the Far Eastern war.

French Ambassadors gave notice of the position of their Government in Washington and Tokio, it was said, and the French envoy to Spain notified Great Britain.

CABINET APPROVES DARLAN WAR STAND

Nature of Policy Toward U. S. Not Disclosed.

Vichy, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Cabinet unanimously approved today Vice-Premier Darlan's outline of France's position in the war between the United States and Germany and Italy, but no indication was given of the policy approved.

The German radio was quoted by British news agencies as saying the Vichy government notified the United States, Japan and Britain of its neutrality in the Pacific war.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 14 1941

Chungking, Dec. 13—Chinese planes and troops moved today against the rear of the Japanese forces attacking Hongkong in what promised to be a full-scale offensive aimed at recapturing occupied Chinese territory and relieving the pressure on the British.

[The British radio reported that outside Hongkong crack Chinese troops have attacked Japanese forces around the Canton-Kowloon railway, NBC said. The broadcast said violent engagements are in progress with Chinese demolition squads blowing up bridges and telephone lines in the Japanese rear.]

The Chinese air force was reported to have attacked Canton, which was said to be the principal base from which the Japanese are bombing Hongkong.

Chinese also said that their troops had recaptured Senchuan, north of Hongkong.

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The British radio reported that Rangoon, Burma capital and port terminus of the Burma road into China, had its first air raid today, but said that twenty-seven attacking Japanese planes fled upon encountering RAF interceptors.

The BBC said Tenassarin, in southern Burma, was attacked twice, but that casualties and damage were slight.

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill today authorizing the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone to restrict or prohibit

photographing, sketching or making maps of any part of the canal area.

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by the (AP))—A communique from the Croat Government announced that Government heads would meet tomorrow and United States diplomatic representatives would be interviewed immediately afterward, a DNB dispatch said.

Croatia, like other Axis countries, was expected to declare war on the United States.

Transmitters Silenced

Los Angeles, Dec. 13 (AP).—All Los Angeles radio stations went off the air at 10.22 A. M. (P. S. T.) today on orders from the army.

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Fourth Interceptor Command headquarters said it had nothing to report. Defense Council headquarters, connected directly to the air-raid warning system, said it had not been advised of an alert.

Two minutes later all San Diego stations were ordered off the air.

War In Many Lands

DEC 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 13—A trainload of light British-made Vickers tanks reached Teheran from the Persian Gulf today. This was the first British equipment sent by the Trans-Iran Railway for delivery to Russia.

Vichy, Dec. 13 (AP)—Reports that Indo-China had ordered mobilization were denied here tonight.

Cairo, Dec. 13 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow and Paris, arrived today to assume his duties as President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Middle East war zone.

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Hungarian Government informed the United States today it considered a state of war to exist between Hungary and the United States.

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Polish Government notified the State Department tonight that as of December 11 a state of war existed between Poland and Japan.

Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 13 (AP)—A United States bomber taking off from an outlying field last night crashed into barracks, killing five persons and injuring ten, army officials said today.

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—Calcutta, a city of 1,500,000 population in eastern India, near the border of Burma, has been declared "an emergency area" by the British authorities, the British radio stated tonight in a broadcast heard here by NBC. No details were given.

Dirigible Off Coast

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13 (AP)—"An unidentified dirigible" was sighted off the Atlantic coast last night by a navy vessel, causing blackouts to be put into immediate effect at the naval operating base and Norfolk Navy Yard, it was announced today at the Fifth naval district public-relations office.

RAF Beaten, Japs Say

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP)—DNB said the Japanese claimed air dominance over Britain in the Far East in a communique today from imperial headquarters. It said:

"The strength of British aviation in the Far East has been destroyed in combats for Malaya, and the supremacy of Japanese aviation has been established in Malayan territory.

"One hundred and twenty-nine British planes have been downed or destroyed on the ground. Moreover, an enemy transport has been sunk. Four transports have been seriously damaged. Several hundred trucks have been destroyed.

"Japanese losses have reached seventeen planes."

Russ Warship Bombed

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by AP)—The Germans claimed today they had again bombed the Soviet battleship Marat at Kronstadt.

Army and Navy Communiques

DEC 14 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A communique of the Navy Department:

The Navy Department announced that it is unable to communicate with Guam either by radio or cable. The capture of the island is probable. A small force of less than 400 naval personnel and 155 marines was stationed in Guam. According to the last reports from Guam, the island had been bombed repeatedly and Japanese troops had landed at several points on the island.

Wake and Midway continue to resist.

The above is based on reports until 9 a. m. today.

Another Navy Department communique:

United States airmen turned back the fishing vessel Alert, of United States registry, in the Gulf of Nicoya, on the west coast of Costa Rica. The vessel was boarded on its return to port and was found to have seven Japanese in the crew. They were taken into custody. The Alert was loaded with a cargo of 10,000 gallons of diesel oil.

No new developments have been reported from combat area as of 3 p. m. today.

A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: Enemy aircraft in medium strength bombed Cebu and Clark Field. Japanese ground activity on the Island of Luzon was sporadic and unimportant. The enemy plan is now clearly revealed as an attempt to secure improvised air bases outside of the area encompassed by our ground defenses.

On Wednesday the Secretary of War authorized the commanding general of the Far East command to award the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry in action beyond the call of duty. He also gave General MacArthur the power to promote officers and enlisted men of the Far East command for outstanding leadership in the present operations.

2. HAWAII: No further reports of enemy activities have been received.

MANILA, Dec. 13 (AP).—A communique from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, commanding United States Far Eastern forces:

Several airfields were attacked by enemy aircraft today.

Reports so far are meager, but it is believed our losses were slight.

Some Japanese planes were destroyed, including one shot down by an anti-aircraft battery of the harbor defenses, but the number so far is undetermined.

The situation on the ground is not changed. Mopping up in the Lingayen area has been concluded.

An earlier communique:

In the air the enemy have bombed Cebu and Clark Field this morning.

On the ground only sporadic and unimportant activity.

War Communiques

DEC 14 1941

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 13 (AP).—A communique of the combined headquarters:

Fighting continued today on the Kedah front, where there is little change in the situation. Our ground troops shot down one enemy bomber in the Kedah area.

There is no change in the Kelantan area.

Some successes have been obtained in the air today. In a battle over Penang, three of our aircraft engaged and destroyed one enemy aircraft, while two others are believed to have been destroyed, although this has not yet been confirmed.

In another area, three more of our fighters engaged an unspecified number of enemy aircraft and two were shot down. Observer posts later reported three had crashed. All our aircraft returned safely.

A further enemy plane also has been shot down, bringing the day's total to five enemy aircraft destroyed.

Since commencement of hostilities, our anti-aircraft defenses have accounted for eight enemy aircraft, with the probability of one more.

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP).—A British Middle East headquarters communique:

Our main forces continue their advance west and northwest from the area south of Gazala. At Gazala itself enemy forces in defensive positions are now encircled by New Zealand troops and are being attacked in the general area southwest of Gazala.

Our mobile columns are causing great confusion and destruction among scattered columns of German and Italian troops and transports endeavoring to make their way to the northwest.

Our tanks also attacked enemy tanks in this neighborhood yesterday afternoon.

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In the frontier area South African forces have now cleared up three defended localities held by the enemy southwest of Salum (Sollum), capturing much equipment. Mopping-up operations in this area continue.

Our air forces vigorously attacked enemy motor transport and troops on roads and tracks west of Gazala and Bir Hacheim and on roads north and west from El Tmimi, causing considerable dislocation of enemy movements, much damage to enemy vehicles and casualties to troops.

Ground troops on Dec. 11 shot down four enemy aircraft.

A Royal Air Force communique:

A number of R. A. F. aircraft successfully attacked the airdrome at Meleme (Crete) during the night of Dec. 11-12.

A petrol dump was ignited and caused a number of violent explosions. Many fires broke out. Bombs also burst in the area of a landing ground.

Objectives at Patia, in the Gulf of Corinth, and an airdrome at Araxos also were raided during the same night.

A liner in the harbor at Patras (Greece) probably was hit, and quayside buildings extensively damaged.

In Libya yesterday, our bombers raided enemy motorized units in the Gazala area with good results. Many direct hits were obtained. Petrol tankers were set on fire by our fighters in the course of attacks on the Agedania-El Aghelia road, and many lorries and other vehicles were damaged.

Ju-52's, flying from the north into Libya, were engaged by our fighters, four of the Junkers being shot down. During the night of Dec. 11-12, naval aircraft attacked the airdrome at Castel Benito, in Tripolitania, where three enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed.

Fire of considerable dimensions broke out in one of the hangars.

Our aircraft were active over Sicily and southern Italy yesterday.

At Marinadigiosa, a viaduct was bombed and motor vehicles machine-gunned, while at Catanzaro Marina factories were attacked. During a raid on an airdrome at Comiso, direct hits were obtained on buildings and hangars. The naval base at Augusta also was attacked.

From these and other operations, eight of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Reports have been received of a brilliant night action fought before dawn this morning in the central Mediterranean by destroyers on patrol under command of Commander G. H. Stokes, D. S. C., R. N. One Italian cruiser has been sunk and another severely damaged.

In addition, an Italian torpedo boat was seriously damaged and an E-boat sunk. No damage or casualties was suffered by our force.

A little after 3 a. m., the destroyer Sikh (Commander G. H. Stokes) with H. M. destroyer Legion (Commander R. F. Jessel, R. N.), H. M. destroyer Maori (Commander R. E. Courage, D. S. O., D. S. C., R. N.) and H. M. destroyer Isaac Sweers, in company made contact with two Italian cruisers, a torpedo boat and an E-boat.

The Allied force immediately attacked with gunfire and torpedos. Both cruisers were at once hit. The leading cruiser burned fiercely and later blew up. The other was last seen burning from stem to stern. The torpedo boat was heavily damaged and the E-boat sunk.

An Air Ministry communique:

Fighters on patrol over northern France today attacked a factory, a goods (freight) train and a gun post.

An earlier Air Ministry communique:

Last night docks at Brest and Dunkerque were attacked by aircraft of the bomber command. Coastal command aircraft bombed an oil refinery at Donges, near St. Nazaire, and started large fires among oil tanks.

A Hudson of the same command bombed a large supply ship off Texel, hit it and left it enveloped in black smoke and steam. Enemy airdromes in France and Holland were attacked by aircraft of the fighter command on offensive patrol.

From these night operations one aircraft of the coastal command is missing.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

Last night there was a little enemy activity, which was restricted to the coastal districts. Bombs dropped at one point caused neither casualties nor damage.

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 12 (UP).—A headquarters communique:

During the last twenty-four hours, no hostilities have taken place within the territory of the Netherlands East Indies.

One unit of our naval forces annihilated a Japanese post on the east coast of Borneo. A number of motor launches were seized, while other vessels were destroyed. The Japanese at the post were interned.

In the South China Sea a flying boat of the Royal Netherlands Navy was attacked while on patrol duty by three enemy aircraft. The attack was successfully driven off. One of the attacking craft was damaged.

The army air force is continuing its extensive patrol of the Netherlands East Indies Archipelago. Mobilization of the army is proceeding smoothly.

Japanese

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BERNE, Dec. 13 (AP).—A communique of the army section of the Japanese imperial headquarters, reported by D. N. B., German official news agency:

The strength of British aviation in the Far East has been destroyed in combats for Malaya, and the supremacy of Japanese aviation has been established in Malayan territory.

One hundred twenty-nine British planes have been downed or destroyed on the ground. Moreover, an enemy transport has been sunk. Four transports nave been seriously damaged. Several hundred trucks have been destroyed.

Japanese losses have reached seventeen planes.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 13 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts Soviet troops, in fierce fighting against the enemy, continued to advance.

Our units have occupied the towns of Livny and Efremov.

Dec. 12 our pilots operating on the western front destroyed and damaged twenty German tanks, 350 lorries with troops and war materials, destroyed ten field guns and anti-aircraft guns with their crews, over sixty carts of ammunition, one motor truck with gasoline, and dispersed and annihilated a regiment of enemy infantry.

An earlier communique broadcast by the Moscow radio:

During the night of Dec. 12-13 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In two days of fighting in one of the sectors of the Leningrad front, Asfinin's unit dislodged the Germans from one village, destroyed fourteen enemy blockhouses and six heavy guns, captured two guns, three mine throwers, many machine-guns, automatics and rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition, and killed over 400 enemy soldiers and officers.

In a violent engagement in one of the sectors in the Kalinin direction of the front, Essauluk's unit ousted the Germans from a

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village, smashed the headquarters of the 236th Artillery Regiment, destroyed six guns and killed 100 enemy soldiers and officers.

Nybantuk's unit, operating in one of the sectors of the southern front, dispersed the 50th regiment of the 115th German infantry division and captured the section. Four hundred twenty-nine dead German soldiers and officers remained on the battlefield. Our unit captured two guns and two mine-throwers, fifty cases of mines, sixty-five cases of cartridges and other trophies.

A special statement broadcast by the Soviet Information Bureau:

At the beginning of December, the German information bureau stated: "The German command will regard Moscow as the main objective, even if Stalin tries to shift the center of gravity of operations elsewhere. German circles state that the German offensive against the Bolshevik capital is advanced so far that, with good field glasses, one can already see internal sections of the city."

Now it is already beyond doubt that this boastful plan of encirclement and capture of Moscow has fallen through.

The Germans have suffered a manifest defeat. The Germans complain about winter and assert that it prevented them from putting into effect their plan of occupation of Moscow.

But, firstly, real winter has not yet set in with us in Moscow, for frosts do not exceed from 3 to 5 degrees below zero. Secondly, complaints about winter mean that the Germans did not take care to provide their army with warm clothing, although they had broadcast throughout the world that they were ready for a winter campaign.

And they failed to provide their army with winter clothing because they had hoped to end the war before the advent of winter.

It is manifest that German hopes were not justified. Here the Germans committed a grave and dangerous error in their calculations. But the error in the Germans' plans can by no means be explained by winter conditions of the campaign.

It is not winter that is responsible for it, but organic defeat in the work of the German command in planning the war.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (Official Radio received by (AP)).—A high command communique:

On the eastern front, local enemy attacks were repulsed.

The German air force attacked troops in prepared positions and railway targets in the Donetz basin, the lower Don and on the northern front with good effect.

The air force also bombed Soviet air bases southeast of Lake Ladoga last night and attacked military targets in Moscow.

Last night port installations on the English east and southwest coasts were attacked by bombers.

The main weight of fighting now in full progress in North Africa has shifted to an area west of Tobruk, without the enemy having succeeded in achieving decisive successes.

Bardia and Sollum are resisting growing enemy pressure with great tenacity.

Under cover of low-lying clouds, individual enemy planes dropped bombs on some places on the Dutch-German frontier, which caused a few casualties among the civilian population. In these flights and in ineffective night attacks on occupied western territory, the British air force lost two bombers.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 13 (Official Radio received by (AP)).—A high command communique:

The fight which is in its third week is continuing in Marmarica (northeastern Libya), where Axis forces are fighting strenuously against an enemy much superior in numbers and mechanized vehicles. Violent fighting is continuing west of Tobruk.

Heavy enemy attacks, supported by large quantities of tanks, have been driven off by the strong resistance of our troops, supported by Italian aircraft.

Bardia and Sollum are resisting with tenacity against increasing enemy pressure.

German aircraft attacked enemy motor columns from low altitude with visible effect, setting many vehicles on fire. In repeated air battles, ten enemy planes were shot down by German fighters. Four others were brought down in flames by Italian anti-aircraft batteries. Three Italian planes are reported missing.

Early yesterday morning, enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs on various localities of Sicily and Calabria, particularly at Comiso and Crotone. One person was killed and two wounded at Comiso.

An enemy raid on Tripoli had little consequence.

Patras, in Greece, was bombed. Ten persons were killed and thirty-seven wounded.

Italian Cruiser Sunk, Another Left Blazing

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—A British source said today that the bulk of the German air force, which is reported being withdrawn from the Russian front, might be concentrated for a terrific assault on Britain's Mediterranean fleet. Axis attempts to defend North Africa are doomed unless a supply route across the Mediterranean is opened, this informant said.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—A pack of British and Dutch destroyers, pouncing with sudden and effective fire on two Italian cruisers in the Mediterranean, sank one and left the other burning from stem to stern today, the Admiralty announced.

Thus, with the Italian cruiser believed to have been sunk by a British submarine in the Mediterranean yesterday, an entire flotilla of three Italian cruisers apparently had been destroyed.

Allied Ships Undamaged

None of the four destroyers—three British and one Dutch—which attacked the heavier enemy warships suffered either casualties or damage, the Admiralty said.

In addition, they sank one motor torpedo boat and heavily damaged another, the communique continued.

The four warships made up the whole Italian formation encountered in the darkness before dawn this morning.

There was no immediate confirmation that these were the remnants of three Italian cruisers reported by the Admiralty yesterday. But today's communique dove-tailed perfectly with that of last night which said a British submarine had spotted three Italian cruisers shortly before dark and had scored three torpedo hits, probably sinking one of the Fascist craft.

One Blows Up

The one sunk by destroyers today burned fiercely, then blew up.

Usually matter-of-fact, the Admiralty acclaimed the British destroyers Sikh, Legion and Maori and the Netherlands destroyer Isaac Sweers for a "brilliant" action and said they hit both cruisers with their opening bursts of gun and torpedo fire.

Today's communique said:

"Reports have been received of a brilliant night action fought before dawn this morning in the central Mediterranean by destroyers on patrol under command of Commander G. H. Stokes, D.S.C.R.N. One Italian cruiser has been sunk and another severely damaged.

"In addition, an Italian torpedo boat was seriously damaged and an E-boat sunk. No damage or casualties was suffered by our force.

Attack At Once

"A little after 3 A. M. the destroyer Sikh (Commander G. H. Stokes), with H. M. destroyer Legion (Commander R. F. Jessel, R.N.), H. M. destroyer Maori (Commander R. E. Courage, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.) and H.N.M. (Her Netherlands Majesty's) destroyer Isaac Sweers in company, made contact with two Italian cruisers, a torpedo boat and an E-boat (motor torpedo boat).

"The Allied force immediately attacked with gunfire and torpedoes. Both cruisers were at once hit. The leading cruiser burned fiercely and later blew up. The other was last seen burning from stem to stern. The torpedo boat was heavily damaged and the E-boat sunk."

cruisers and two mosquito boats with a storm of shell and torpedo fire just before dawn today.

Cruiser Blows Up

One of the cruisers blew up and the other was left blazing from stem to stern, the Admiralty said.

One of the torpedo boats also was sunk and the other damaged.

Yesterday the Admiralty announced an attack by submarines at dusk on a flotilla of three cruisers in which three torpedo hits were scored and one of the cruisers was sunk.

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Effect Upon Nazis

Although the British did not connect the two attacks as having been made on the same naval detachment, the circumstances strongly suggested that the destroyer units under Commander G. H. Stokes had rushed up at the call of the submarines and completed the destruction of the flotilla in the navy's continuing onslaught against Italian-Libyan supply lines.

Indicating the surprise of the attack, the British said the British and Dutch came off from the encounter without a scratch to ship or man.

Craft Not Identified

Informed quarters said darkness apparently had prevented identification by the British commanders of the Italian ships. There was no report of their size.

Aneta, Dutch news agency, said the Isaac Sweers, of about 1,800 tons, was not completed when the Nazis invaded Holland in 1940, but that she was towed to England before the Germans could put hands on her and that she was finished in a British naval yard.

The agency said the Dutch in England were overjoyed by this and another success in the Far East, where Dutch naval units were announced to have sunk four Japanese transports with a loss of 4,000 Japanese lives.

Air Attack Expected

On the basis of authoritative estimates of a month ago, the Italians were believed here to have but eleven of their thirty-two cruisers built and building at the start of the war.

3 Italian Cruisers Destroyed In Night In Mediterranean

British And Dutch Destroyers And Subs Apparently Wipe Out Entire Flotilla—Escape Unscratched

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—An entire flotilla of three Italian cruisers apparently was wiped out between dusk last night and dawn today by submarines and British and Dutch destroyers in the Mediterranean, successive admiralty communiques indicated tonight.

Three little British destroyers, the Sikh, Legion and Maori, and the Dutch destroyer Isaac Sweers, attacked a heavier detachment of two

The British-Dutch success was announced as one informed source predicted that withdrawal of a large part of the German air force from the Russian front was the forerunner to a terrific air attack on British naval power in the Mediterranean.

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This source said it was quite possible that Gen. Erwin Rommel, in North Africa, had been ordered to fight a prolonged sacrifice action until the air force is marshaled for this task and perhaps until the French fleet can be thrown into the balance against the British.

Little-Known Story

Meanwhile a little-known story concerning Mediterranean action of months ago was told by the Free French newspaper, *La France Libre*, which said the French fleet bombarded Genoa June 13, 1940, under the direction of Admiral Duplat, who disregarded orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, then Navy Minister, not to attack.

The paper said the action lasted twenty-two minutes and three Italian torpedo boats were sunk.

'Can't Beat The Dutch!'

[By the Associated Press]

Mark down today as one when the Netherlands gave a lot of proof to the saying, "You can't beat the Dutch!"

So far:

The British Admiralty gave the Netherlands destroyer Isaac Sweer credit for a part in an attack with three British destroyers which sank an Italian cruiser in the Mediterranean, damaged another, sank one torpedo boat and damaged a second.

Netherlands East Indies reports said Dutch submarines sank four Japanese troopships with a loss of 4,000 Japanese troops off the Thailand coast.

A Batavia communique said a Dutch naval unit annihilated a Japanese post on the east coast of Borneo.

And, decreed the Indies' army commander, Dutch land forces are ready to help outside their islands if necessary.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 13—British forces west of Tobruk are attacking the encircled Axis troops at Gazala, the British headquarters declared today.

A communique said that New Zealand forces, reported yesterday to have driven west from their base at Tobruk, had cut off Gazala.

It declared that other British mobile columns well to the west were causing widespread confusion and destruction among scattered Axis units attempting to break through toward Derna and Bengasi.

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"Our main forces," the communique declared, "continue their advance west and northwest from the area south of Gazala."

Axis casualties in the battle for Gazala and fighting southwest of there were placed at 3,000—half of that number killed and the rest wounded.

(London reported today that the British advance into Libya was continuing and more prisoners and war material were being captured.)

Meanwhile, the war bulletin reported, South African forces have mopped up "three defended localities held by the enemy southwest of Salum."

(Australia will continue to send troops to North Africa despite the outbreak of war in the Pacific, Francis Michael Forde, War Minister, announced today in a British broadcast heard by NBC in New York.)

South Africans Mop Up

These forces, apparently freed for action by the cleanup in Ethiopia, are being thrown into the action in the Egyptian-Libyan frontier area against Axis forces isolated by the British drive past their positions and deep into Libya.

Military sources said German Gen. Erwin Rommel was believed to be withdrawing in the hope of solidifying a new defense line—possibly in the vicinity of Derna, next big stop west of Gazala.

(The main weight of the Libyan fighting was reported by the German high command today to have shifted to an area west of Tobruk, without a decisive British success.)

British Claim Gazala Encircled, Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

British Communique

The British Middle East general headquarters' communique said today:

Our main forces continue their advance west and northwest from the area south of Gazala. At Gazala itself enemy forces in defensive positions are now encircled by New Zealand troops and are being attacked in the general area southwest of Gazala.

Our mobile columns are causing great confusion and destruction among scattered columns of German and Italian troops and transports endeavoring to make their way to the northwest.

Our tanks also attacked enemy tanks in this neighborhood yesterday afternoon.

Air Forces Attack Troops

In the frontier area, South African forces have now cleared up three defended localities held by the enemy southwest of Salum, capturing much equipment. Mopping up operations in this area continue.

Our air forces vigorously attacked enemy motor transport and troops on roads and tracks west of Gazala and Bir Hakeim and on roads north and west from El Tmimi causing considerable dislocation of enemy movements, much damage to enemy vehicles and casualties to troops.

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With the RAF and British and Allied warships harassing sea-borne Axis supplies sent from Greek and Italian ports, virtually the only supply line to these troops remained the Italian-built highway along the Libyan coast from Tripoli.

That road, British communiques indicated, was under merciless pounding of the RAF and possibly subjected to land raiding parties from the British-held oasis of Gialo, on the desert 150 miles from the Gulf of Sirte.

Border Posts Mopped Up

Far behind, Australian fighters were said in a communique to have mopped up three more Axis border posts south of Salum.

[An authoritative source in London said there were still well entrenched defenses there, but the main battleground had swept so far beyond that their situation appeared hopeless.]

On the desert south of Gazala, the British war bulletin reported that British forces had put some 3,000 Axis troops out of the fight there and at Gazala. Half of them were reported killed.

British troops and equipment brought from Ethiopia after the collapse of the last Italian Empire defenders there were said to be bolstering the Libyan offensive.

Italian garrisons hemmed in at Solum, Egypt, and the Libyan port of Bardia were reported officially to be "resisting with tenacity against increasing enemy pressure."

Africa Fighting Shifts

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official radio received by A. P.).—The main weight of the Libyan fighting was reported by the German High Command today to have shifted to an area west of Tobruk without a decisive British success.

[The British have told of driving beyond Gazala, which is forty miles west of Tobruk, in an effort to round up the German and Italian units which escaped entrapment in the East.]

The garrisons of Bardia and Salum are "resisting growing enemy pressure with great tenacity," the High Command said.

Defeats Seen Brewing Catastrophe For Nazis

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—Tass reported on the Moscow radio today that Soviet cavalry advanced eighteen miles and dislodged the Germans from about thirty populated points on the Moscow front yesterday.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—German setbacks in Russia, typified by a Soviet announcement of the utter defeat of a 750,000-man army before Moscow, may develop catastrophically for the invaders, London military commentators said today.

A Moscow broadcast quoting *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, said the Red army retook another thirty villages yesterday in the pursuit of German forces retreating from the Olets area, some 200 miles south of Moscow.

6,000 Killed At Leningrad

Driven from the Volkhov area in the Leningrad sector, *Pravda's* correspondent said, the Germans have lost 6,000 killed in a month's futile offensive on that town and now are "in forests and open fields experiencing grave transport difficulties."

In the Kalinin sector, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, *Pravda* said, German counter-attacks were repulsed and the Nazis were driven back behind their starting points, sometimes in such rout they could not take their wounded, arms or equipment.

Observers expressed belief that the speed with which captured munitions were adapted for Red army use would be a determining factor. They said the Germans undoubtedly were abandoning vast quantities of military supplies in their withdrawal under the twin scourges of the attacking Russians and zero cold.

Losses Undenied In Berlin

The striking power of the Russians in a sustained offensive and the organization of reserves face a winter test.

But Soviet reports, undenied in Berlin, tell of German retreats from both northern and southern ends of the Moscow sector, and the armies of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko were said to be pressing the invaders still farther westward in the Donets Basin area.

The Germans seem to be seeking to stabilize their line on the Mius river, which empties into the Sea of Azov about fifty miles west of Rostov, reports saying that they were building concrete forts on the banks.

Claim They've Crossed Mius

The Russians, however, claim to have already forced crossings of the Mius at several points, indicating that improvised fortifications could be promptly outflanked or isolated.

A Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast from Moscow said Adolf Hitler "decided to choose a different corner for his pranks and left the Eastern front for Berlin in order to disclaim responsibility" for the reverses.

A special communique last night declared 55,000 Germans had been killed and 23 of an original 51 divisions had been smashed, routed, surrounded or forced to retreat in the Moscow zone since November 16.

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by A.P.)—The German high command acknowledged local Soviet attacks on the Russian front today, but declared they had been repulsed.

Soviet tank action and fog were reported by the Berlin radio earlier to have been factors in the Red army's attacks.

The high command said simply, "on the Eastern front local enemy attacks were repulsed."

Nazi Flyers Attack Bases

German airmen attacked troop positions and railways in the Donets basin, on the lower Don and on the Northern front with good effect, the German communique said.

Soviet air bases southeast of Lake Ladoga and military targets in Moscow were listed as objectives of night attacks.

Surrounded Unit Rescued

A Berlin radio announcer said the Russians were reported to be attacking continuously, without regard to losses and that fierce local engagements were taking place.

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In one place the Russians succeeded in piercing German lines, it was said, and surrounded one battalion, which later was relieved by a neighboring unit.

Germans also said that, in an engagement with Soviet troops equal to an army corps (perhaps 40,000 to 80,000 men), the Russians left 1,000 dead on the battlefield and the Germans captured seven Red army tanks.

Penetrations By Patrols

DNB declared that technical engineers maintained German planes at full efficiency on the frosty front with gasoline lower in octane content than Russia, which has stores of American fuel.

"In numerous sectors, patrols are penetrating each day to the rear lines of the enemy," it said, "meanwhile executing strong reconnaissance attacks."

A military commentator of the Lausanne *Gazette* wrote that fatigue, the weather's effect upon war machines and precision instruments, and supply difficulties probably greater than Hitler's high command expected were German problems.

Most responsible, he said, were "not so much cold and snow . . . but much more the lack of food, supplies and insufficient organization."

Russia Looses Drive to Break Leningrad Ring

Smashing of Nazi Lines on Moscow Front Matched by Fierce Blows in North

BY E. C. DANIEL

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LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Soviet forces, continuing to pound at the retreating Germans on the eastern front, were reported by the Russian radio today to have loosed a new drive to hurl back the Nazi lines which long had threatened complete encirclement of Leningrad, Russia's second city.

A Moscow broadcast by a correspondent of "Pravda," Communist party organ, said the Germans had been thrown out of Volhkovo, eighty miles southeast of Leningrad, on the west bank of the Volhkov River, which runs from Lake Ilmen to Lake Ladoga. This river long has been the main Russian defense against German thrusts aimed at encircling Leningrad. Whether the advance meant that the Germans had been cleared completely from the Tikhvin region and the area east of the river was not stated.

[The British radio, heard by the National Broadcasting Company at New York, quoted Moscow reports as saying last night that the Russians had recaptured seventy villages in an advance from the Tikhvin area, southeast of Leningrad.]

The drive by Red forces which blunted the Nazi wedge south of Moscow was said by Tass, Soviet official news agency, to have driven eighteen miles in the Yelets area, 210 miles south of Moscow. This was accomplished by Red cavalry, which captured thirty towns and villages.

A Soviet Information Bureau communique said Efremov, forty miles northwest of Yelets and eighty miles east of Orel, and Livny, thirty miles northwest of Yelets, also had been reoccupied by the Red Army.

This drive was matched by other successes in the Tula sector near Moscow and by a counter-offensive in the Kalinin region, ninety-five miles north of the capital, where eight villages were reported recaptured in the last four days.

Fruitless Counter-Attacks

Here, hurriedly mustered German reserves were said by "Pravda" to be launching fruitless counter-attack after counter-attack, but nevertheless were being forced to abandon their wounded and heaps of arms to victorious Soviet forces. The fighting there was reported growing in intensity.

In the Volhkovo area, the "Pravda" report said, the Germans had lost 6,000 troops in the last month and 700 on Thursday alone. Nazi troops, it said, were now dodging in the forests and fields trying to find refuge.

As an indication of German transport difficulties, "Pravda" reported that Soviet scouts saw a supply train of sixty carts being pulled by Nazi soldiers, eight or ten men to the cart. Quantities of supplies, it was said, have been captured.

Reports from the southern sector above the Sea of Azov indicated the Germans were trying to stabilize their line on the Mius River, about fifty miles west of Rostov, but the Russians were said to be crossing the river at several points, threatening newly erected German concrete pillboxes and forts with flank attacks.

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Meanwhile news of the German defeat north and south of Moscow set off numerous demonstrations of rejoicing in the Red capital. The "Pravda" broadcast said workers met throughout the city in a surge of celebrations in which they were urged to redouble their production in order to throw the Nazis completely out of Soviet territory, now that the threat to the capital has been relieved by a victory in which the Germans were said to have lost 85,000 men.

Nazis Minimize Red Gains

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (official radio received by A.P.)—German commentators minimized Soviet gains tonight, taking the attitude that any Nazi withdrawals were purely tactical, and told the German people that the strong Soviet counter-drive was being repulsed in most sectors. Fog, it was said, shielded the Russian attacks.

These spokesmen said that along the southern front Axis forces were beating off repeated and violent Red Army attacks, and the high command said German lines on the Moscow front were holding against heavy pressure.

Although D. N. B. German official news agency, spoke of a "withdrawal of the front," it added that this "seemed opportune for tactical reasons" and was not to be taken as a retreat. "These maneuvers," D. N. B. said, "are of such territorial insignificance that they can hardly be seen on the map at all."

The Germans continued to report heavy Russian losses. They said the Red Army left 600 dead on one battlefield and 1,000 on another. German Messerschmitts were said to have downed fifteen Russian planes and anti-aircraft batteries eight others.

German airmen attacked troop positions and railways in the Donetz basin, on the lower Don and on the northern front with good effect, the German communique said. Soviet

DERNA STAND SEEN AXIS AIM IN LIBYA

Forces Cut Into Segments By British Land Drive, Lashed By RAF

Many German And Italian Troops Are Reported Hemmed In At Gazala

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 13—Axis armies in Libya, cut into segments by the revitalized British offensive and lashed by the furies of the RAF, appeared today to be trying for a stand at Derna, oasis port 100 miles west of Tobruk.

A considerable number of the German and Italian troops were reported hemmed in by hard-fighting New Zelanders at Gazala, on the coast forty miles west of Tobruk.

Try To Break Through

Beyond them, far to the west, other Axis units were said to be trying to break through British forces impeding their retreat to Derna.

British Flanking Large Libya Force

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The British said today their advance into Libya was continuing and more prisoners and war material were being captured.

An encircling movement is proceeding against the flank of a "considerable enemy force" which is believed cut off at Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk, a spokesman said.

ROME, Dec. 13 (Official Radio received by AP).—Violent fighting was pictured both east and west of Tobruk by the Italian High Command today.

A communique declared Axis forces in Libya had repulsed heavy, tank-supported British attacks.

Australia To Continue Troop Flow To Africa

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—Australia will continue to send troops to North Africa despite the outbreak of war in the Pacific, Francis Michael Forde, War Minister, announced today in a British broadcast heard by NBC.

Berlin Reports Enemy Attacking Continuously

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air bases southeast of Lake Ladoga and military targets in Moscow were listed as objectives of night attacks.

The Germans said they had again bombed the Soviet battleship Marat at Kronstadt.

Patrol Activity Stressed

BERNE, Dec. 13 (AP).—A series of minor patrol actions, under conditions much like the worst months of the 1939-'40 Finnish-Soviet winter war, was indicated to be taking place on the Russian front by a D. N. B. announcement today from Berlin.

Air activity supplemented the patrols, the news agency said, declaring German flyers had inflicted heavy losses on the Russians, particularly in the central sector.

D. N. B. declared that technical engineers maintained German planes at full efficiency on the frosty front, with gasoline lower in octane content than Russia, which has stores of American fuel.

"In numerous sectors patrols are penetrating each day to the rear lines of the enemy," it said, "meanwhile executing strong reconnaissance attacks."

A military commentator of "The Lausanne Gazette" wrote that fatigue, the weather's effect upon war machines and precision instruments, and supply difficulties probably greater than Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's high command expected, were German problems.

Brest, Dunkirk Docks Bombed By RAF

Folkestone, Eng., Dec. 13 (AP). The RAF blasted military objectives in occupied France throughout today despite poor visibility.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 13—British bombers made an extensive foray over the German-occupied continent last night, blasting docks at Brest and Dunkirk and bombing an oil refinery at Donges, near St. Nazaire, the Air Ministry announced today.

It was the second attack in as many nights on the German naval base at Brest.

Large fires were seen among oil tanks after the attack on the Donges refinery, a communique declared.

The bulletin also reported that German airdromes in northern France and in the Netherlands were attacked and that a large German supply ship was bombed off Texel, on the Netherlands coast. The ship was left enveloped by a large cloud of smoke and steam, the returning pilots said.

The British acknowledged the loss of one plane in these operations.

The Government reported that German activity over Britain was on a small scale last night and was confined to coastal areas. Neither damage nor casualties resulted, a communique said.

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BERLIN, Dec. 13 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—A few casualties were caused among civilians on the Netherland-German frontier by British air attacks last night, the German High Command said today, and German airmen were declared to have attacked port installations on England's east and southwest coasts.

In the raids on the Netherland-German frontier area and "in ineffective night attacks on occupied Western territory," the British air force lost two bombers, the High Command said.

Nazis Reported Dooming 100 in Captive France

Jews, Reds and Anarchists Among Hostages Said To Be Facing Firing Squads

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Vichy said today that German authorities in occupied France had announced that 100 Jews and Communists would be shot.

A fine of 1,000,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) was imposed on Jews in occupied territory for recent attacks on German troops.

Doom 2 Belgians As British Spies

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13 (AP). An Argentine news dispatch from Berlin reported tw oBelgians, Albert Thion and Richard Vande Walle, had been sentenced to death as British spies in Brussels.

Netherlands Aides Talk with Hitler

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP).—Anton Mussert, chief of the Netherlands National Socialist Society, and Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, conferred with Adolf Hitler today in Berlin, the German News Agency reported.

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U. S. Official Moves Into Vatican City

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today that Harold J. Tittman Jr., United States Charge d'Affaires to the Vatican, has established residence in Vatican City, thus quitting Italian territory.

Weddell Notifies Spain

MADRID, Dec. 13 (AP).—The American Embassy announced today that Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell called upon Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner last night and informed him that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany and Italy.

KING GEORGE VI IS 46 TODAY

Receives Personal Message From President Roosevelt

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—King George VI today received a personal message from President Roosevelt in commemoration of the monarch's forty-sixth birthday tomorrow.

The King was reported planning to spend the day quietly in the country with Queen Elizabeth and their daughters.

King Sends Books to Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth have given 1,700 books as a Christmas present for British prisoners in Germany. They will be distributed by the Red Cross among thirty-seven prison camps and hospitals.

British Ship Reported Sunk

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Italian news agency, Stefani, quoted round-about reports from Gibraltar today that the 4,274-ton British steamer Grelhead had been sunk by bombs with the loss of all but two of its crew.

TO FREE NEWSMEN

Berlin to Send Americans Back With Diplomats.

Berlin, Dec. 13 (Official radio received by A. P.).—American correspondents who were taken into protective custody when Germany and the United States went to war will leave Berlin with United States diplomats.

But until exchange conditions are arranged they will stay at a south German spa. This course was decided on after assurances were received that the United States would treat German correspondents in like fashion.

Swiss diplomats are assuming German interests in the United States and United States interests in Germany.

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Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—DNB, the German news agency, reported today from Berlin that all American citizens in Germany had been directed by the Interior Ministry to report to the nearest police station within twenty-four hours. Meanwhile Americans were directed to remain in their homes and to leave only on police authorization.

U. S. Takes Over Swedish Luxury Ship Kungsholm

Liner Formerly Plied Atlantic And Recently Made Cruises On Caribbean

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the United States had taken over the Swedish motor ship Kungsholm, luxury liner which formerly plied the Atlantic and more recently has cruised on Caribbean pleasure trips.

A department statement explained that, while the Kungsholm belongs to a friendly power, its further use for pleasure cruises is impracticable under the war situation.

For this reason, the department said, "As well as the desire of the United States to be relieved of the burden of protecting the movements of vessels unnecessarily proceeding in waters of the Western Hemisphere, and the consequent prospect of a long period of idleness in American ports and the great expense to the Swedish interests involved, it was considered advisable for the United States Government to take over the vessel for just compensation as provided by law."

U. S. SEIZES 7 JAPS ON OIL-LADEN BOAT

Fishing Vessel Turned Back By Airmen Off West Coast Of Costa Rica

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The Navy Department announced today that a fishing vessel of United States registry operating off the west coast of Costa Rica had been boarded and found to have seven Japanese in the crew. They were taken into custody.

The name of the vessel was given as the Alert. It was said to have been loaded with 10,000 gallons of Diesel oil.

The fishing [illegible] was discovered and turned back [illegible] erican airmen in the Gulf of Nicoya.

Is Not Explained

Significance of the discovery, especially the fact that the boat was carrying Diesel oil, which might be used in submarine operations, was not explained by the Navy Department.

The communique said:

"United States airmen turned back the fishing vessel Alert of United States registry in the Gulf of Nicoya, on the west coast of Costa Rica.

"The vessel was boarded on its return to port and was found to have seven Japanese in the crew. They were taken into custody. The Alert was loaded with a cargo of 10,000 gallons of Diesel oil."

Intercepted Jap Crew Interned In Costa Rica

[By the Associated Press]

San Jose, Costa Rica, Dec. 13—The Japanese crew of a motorized fishing vessel flying the Stars and Stripes was interned today, driven to dock at the Pacific port of Puntarenas by warning bombs which, the Costa Rican Government said, were dropped by United States navy patrol planes.

The fishing boat was identified officially as the Albert.

Explosion of the bombs—loosed by a three-plane formation as the aerial equivalent of shots across the bow—startled Puntarenas residents yesterday. They first believed it signified an Axis attack.

Bombs Turn It Back

The Albert had sailed into Puntarenas earlier yesterday and then moved on to nearby Caldera to take on fuel oil.

She was pulling away from Caldera when the plane patrol (presumably on guard against submarines and vessels which might refuel them) roared into action. The helmsman quickly headed toward shore.

The crew was taken into custody under regulations implementing Costa Rica's declarations of war against Japan, Germany and Italy.

Mexico Seizes Jap Boats

Mexico announced that two Japanese fishing boats had been seized on charges of illegal fishing off strategic Lower California, and similar seizures were reported on Cuba's northwestern coast.

Honduras, Panama and El Salvador joined Central American neighbors in declarations of war against Germany and Italy, just as they previously had done against Japan.

Japanese Craft Seized.

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Cuban Navy was reported today to have seized a number of Japanese fishing boats operating off Pinar del Rio Province on Cuba's northwest coast, but no official comment was immediately available.

Nazi Courier Misses Lati Plane To Europe

Italian Craft Takes On From Natal Several Hours Before His Arrival On Condor

Recife, Brazil, Dec. 13 (AP)—An Italian Lati Line plane took off for Europe from Natal today, but a German diplomatic courier who was to have been aboard failed to arrive by German Condor plane from Maceio until 10 A. M., several hours after the Italian plane left.

A Lati plane from Europe was expected to arrive at Natal this afternoon at 3.30 P. M. The Standard Oil Company stopped supplying gasoline to the Condor company today and shut off gasoline supplies to the Lati line Thursday under instructions from the American embassy.

The two lines may be able to obtain small quantities of fuel elsewhere in Brazil, but the ban is expected to hamper their service seriously.

Canal Zone Has Raid Alarm

[By the Associated Press]

Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 13. Air-raid sirens shrilled an alarm in Balboa at 2.43 A. M. today, but the all-clear was sounded twenty-six minutes later without incident.

Army officials said the alarm had been caused by the appearance of three planes, which subsequently were satisfactorily identified.

Both the Canal Zone and the adjoining Republic of Panama already were under a precautionary blackout at the time the sirens were sounded.

Panamanian Renounces Claim To Presidency

Republic's Supreme Court Accepts Resignation Of Third Vice-President Anibal Rios

Panama, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Panama Supreme Court today accepted the resignation of Third Vice-President Anibal Rios.

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Rios said at Bogota, Colombia, today that he was renouncing his claim to the Panama Presidency "in the interests of Panama and the Western Hemisphere."

Rios, former envoy at Lima, was en route home ten days ago when the Government which deposed former President Arnulfo Arias suddenly arrested several of his followers and declared it had stamped out a subversive plot.

Rios Drops Claim To Presidency

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Anibal Rios, third Vice-President of Panama in the overthrown regime of Dr. Arnulfo Arias, said today that he was renouncing all claim to the presidency of the republic "in the interests of Panama and the Western Hemisphere."

Rios, who arrived here ten days ago en route home from Lima, where he had served as Arias's Minister to Peru, said that he planned to return to Panama and submit his resignation as third Vice-President to the Supreme Court.

Arias was deposed in a bloodless coup on October 9 while in Cuba. The presidency was taken over by Ricardo Adolfo de La Guardia.

Venezuela Opens Ports to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Venezuelan Embassy announced today its government had opened its ports to ships of the United States and other American nations at war with the Axis.

Canada to Ration Gas

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Canada has announced that gasoline rationing will begin April 1.

Shipping Insurance Raised

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 13 (AP)—War risk insurance rates for South American shipping were raised today. The rate on cargoes bound for the South Atlantic was raised from one-tenth to one per cent. of the value, on cargoes bound for Central and North America to two per cent., and on Pacific-bound cargoes to three per cent.

OPM AIMS AT HOARDERS, ORDERING DELIVERIES HELD TO 1940 LEVELS

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No Shortage In Sight, Officials Say; Goal A Normal Reserve

Stove Builders Told To Cut Use Of Heavy Metals By 35%

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The OPM today froze sugar stocks in the United States and limited new deliveries by importers and refiners to 1940 levels. The move was designed to "prevent possible hoarding or speculation."

Emphasizing that there was no immediate or imminent sugar shortage, officials said the order would assure normal supplies to industrial and civilian consumers and would prevent further increases in some 500,000 tons of sugar already built up as reserve supplies this year by jobbers, industrial users and wholesalers.

Under the order, all such stocks in excess of sixty day's supply are frozen immediately and no receiver may accept delivery of additional sugar from a refiner or importer if his stock on hand exceeds thirty days' supply.

Month By Month

Further, no receiver can accept delivery of more sugar in any one month than he received during the corresponding month of 1940.

The OPM said normal sugar consumption in this country was about 6,800,000 tons, but that consumption this year was running about a million tons more.

At the same time the OPM ordered manufacturers of stoves and other cooking appliances to reduce their consumption of those heavy metals by an average of thirty-five per cent. beginning January 1, in order to save iron and steel for war industries.

Metal Supplies Frozen

Effective immediately, the OPM froze their supplies of iron and steel at the average daily amounts used during the year ended last June 30. Beginning December 15, no manufacturer will be permitted to use iron and steel in stove covers and lids, and, effective February 1, the industry must discontinue the use of brightwork or trim containing copper, nickel or aluminum.

The broad order, issued by Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson, affects about 200 producers employing some 60,000 workers. It was described as a preliminary curtailment to cover the first four months of 1942, with prospects that additional restrictions will be imposed later.

Appliances Affected

Cooking appliances affected include all types of ranges, stoves, hot plates, combination ranges, camp and trailer stoves, using gas, electricity, coal or wood, kerosene, fuel oil, or gasoline.

Heating stoves were not covered by the limitation, but officials of the civilian supply division indicated that branch of the industry—including furnace manufacturers—was being studied with a view to possible issuance of some form of curtailment.

On Consumer Front

Meanwhile, the Government continued its activities on the consumer front. Steps taken in this field today included:

A new appeal for all to save waste ppaer, rags, metal and old rubber and sell them to local waste dealers.

Urging of all motorists to have worn automobile tires retreaded rather than discard them.

Hearing On Extension Of Age Limits Opened

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson urged the House Military Committee today to approve promptly far-reaching extensions of the Draft Act to provide "a great pool of men" to meet any eventuality.

In a letter sent to Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.) as the committee opened hearings on legislation to register all men from 18 to 64, inclusive, and to make men from 19 to 44, inclusive, liable for military duty, Stimson said:

"I desire to emphasize the psychological or moral effects of the passage of a great measure along these lines. It will make clear to the American people the character of the effort that will be required to defeat the vast forces arrayed against us. To the outside world it will be a symbol that we are providing the means to make good our declared policy to 'accept no result save victory, final and complete.'

Framework For War

"The broad purpose of the bill is to provide a framework into which we can steadily and solidly build stone by stone the structure which will accomplish victory.

"I wish most respectfully to express a caution against the inclusion in the bill of any restrictions as to the priorities whereby men may be called for miltiary service, or restrictions as to administrative procedures, because all such restrictions might turn out to be shackles that would hamper the organization of our land and naval forces and the conduct of the war."

No Limit On Size

Stimson said, too, that the department should not be handicapped by statements in the bill about the size of the forces to be called for military service.

In "a vast cataclysm such as is now in progress," he explained, plans might have to be revised.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, was the first witness. He told the committee that "we have no idea of hysterically rushing to classify everybody." He added, "the time is not here but probably approaching when additional men must be ready."

40,000,000 Affected

Hershey estimated the new registration age limits would reach about 40,000,000 men, including the 17,500,000 from 21 to 35, inclusive, already registered.

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (Dem., Texas) asked if the main purpose of the legislation were not primarily "long-range planning."

"Yes," Hershey replied, "and to serve notice to ourselves that we're not holding back any man power; but we're not going to use it unless we have to."

"Would you call men from 21 to 45 before you would those from 19 to 21?" Thomason asked.

"I think it's fair," Hershey said. "If I were laying my course today, it's what I would do."

BAN ON FIGHTING ABROAD IS LIFTED

Roosevelt Signs Measure Ending Restrictions

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Legislation taking restrictions off the use of American land forces outside the Western Hemisphere and holding all army personnel in service for the duration of the war was signed into law today by President Roosevelt.

The measure, passed by Congress this week, was directed at removing bans placed against the sending of selectees and National Guardsmen to fight on foreign soil.

The President also signed a bill retaining naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard enlisted men in the service for the duration of the war regardless of whether their enlistments expire before peace comes.

AIR CORPS SEEKING 150,000 MORE MEN

Also Wants 20,000 a Month for Cadet Training

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Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The army recruiting service appealed today for 20,000 applicants a month for aviation cadet training. The recruits must be between the ages of 20 and 26.

It also sought 150,000 more men between 18 and 35 for the Air Corps and its service branches. Particularly called for were 5,000 experienced automobile mechanics from non-essential industries.

Prior to the declaration of war, regular army enlistments were at the rate of 25,000 a month, the recruiting service said. It estimated the rate now had more than doubled.

Plan Approved to Give Navy 50,000 in Draft

Congressmen Back Use of Selective Service Rolls

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Authorization for the Navy to take 50,000 men from selective service rolls was approved today by a Senate-House Committee. This provision was written into the $10,000,000 war funds bill by the committee adjusting differences between House and Senate versions of the measure. It also would allow the Marine Corps to draft 10,000 men.

Heretofore, all men inducted for training have gone into the Army.

Another committee-approved provision would remove the existing limit of 900,000 on the number of men who may be in training at one time.

Wake Island Defense Aids Marine Recruiting

Success Of Detachment In Repelling Attack Is Credited With Spurring Enlistments

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—American marines' success in repelling invasion of tiny Wake Island was credited by marine recruiting officers today for causing a surge in enlistments here.

The Marine Corps received 600 applications yesterday and had to augment its staff to take care of the rush.

House Group Approves Alaska Guard Force

Committee Also Urges Establishment Of Military Code In Territory

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Legislation to establish a military code for the territory of Alaska and to ratify the formation of an Alaskan National Guard was approved today by the House Military Committee.

Delegate Diamond, of Alaska, told the committee a guard force was being organized in the territory, although legal authority did not exist for it.

He said he considered it "extremely urgent" that Congress recognize it by law.

FOREIGN MAIL CENSORSHIP

Machinery For Putting It In Effect Now Being Studied

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Postmaster General Walker said today a committee in his department was studying machinery for censoring incoming and outgoing foreign mail, but that censorship of domestic mail was not involved.

In response to questions he said no thought was being given to an increase in postage rates.

SENATORS DEBATE SEA VS. AIR POWER

Bill for New Ships Is Studied in Light of Sinkings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The sinking of four dreadnaughts, Japanese, British and American, in the Battle of the Pacific amid impressive reports of the effectiveness of aerial bombers aroused Congressional demands today for a reappraisal of the warship-airplane controversy.

Such an investigation was considered of urgent importance in the light of an Administration bill introduced yesterday, to authorize a 30 per cent increase in the Navy's surface fleet.

Senator Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who said he was introducing the legislation at the request of President Roosevelt and the Navy Department, said the degree of vulnerability of battleships to aerial assault undoubtedly would have to be threshed out.

The measure would authorize an eventual addition of 900,000 tons to the surface fleet, but the first appropriation would be for about 300,000 tons, all that can be handled under present conditions. The total authorization, Mr. Walsh said, was enough for seven or eight 45,000-ton battleships, six or seven 20,000-ton aircraft carriers and some twenty-seven cruisers, eighty destroyers and forty-seven submarines.

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The new construction, however, could be apportioned as the Navy saw fit, and most legislators believed a substantial portion of the funds would be allocated for battleships, to replace the one sunk and any damaged in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Senator Wiley, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, told reporters that before any authorization was granted he and others would want to know whether the Navy and Army favored giving priority to battleships or bombers.

Mr. Wiley pointed out that aircraft had been credited with sinking two British, one Japanese and one American capital ship in the past week, along with lighter craft.

"Our recent experience shows that unless a sea navy has a strong coordinating air arm, there is no protection for it," he said. "The question thus becomes one of choosing which branch shall be built up first when there is a limitation on the essential materials needed by both."

Agreeing that the events of the last few days had changed the naval picture, Senator Byrd said that as a veteran advocate of building more battleships, he too was beginning to wonder if more stress should not be put on bombers.

14 Guilty In N.Y. Spy Case

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 13—The conviction of fourteen tight-lipped defendants accused of supplying military information to Germany today capped the Government's drive against one of the

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most fantastically operated spy rings in recent history.

Against a backdrop of war between the two countries, the fourteen-week-long trial ended early today with a comparatively speedy verdict. A jury of nine men and three women deliberated only eight hours before finding the fourteen guilty on both counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to avoid registering as German Government agents and conspiracy to deliver to the Nazi Government vital American defense secrets.

Face 22-Year Sentence

The verdict carried a maximum sentence of twenty-two years. Judge Mortimer W. Byers said he would set a date for sentencing Monday.

The trial disclosed that the Government had scored what its agents believed an unparalleled triumph in counter-espionage.

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Ring "Fathered" By FBI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation virtually fathered the spy ring, said to have twenty unapprehended members now in foreign countries, by handling all its coded short-wave messages between here and Gestapo headquarters in Hamburg. The FBI built and operated a "spy" station on Long Island, where agents learned the identity of German spies, their assignments and activities.

Those convicted were Herman Lang, 40, a Norden Company employe; Conradin Dold, 35; Heinrich Eilers, 42; Paul Scholz, 41; Franz Josef Stigler, 34; Erich Strunch, 32; Adolf Waliszchewski, 50, all employes of American Steamship Lines; Frederick Duquesne, 63; Rudolph Ebeling, 43; Edmund Heine, 50; Josef Klein, 38; Carl Reuper, 37; Leo Waalen, 34, and Axel Wheeler-Hill, who admitted he was paid to report ship movements.

Defense Czar Urged

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions today calling for reorganization of the Government's defense machinery under a one-man head and prompt enactment of legislation containing the principles of the Smith Labor Bill.

U. S. PROVIDES FREE INSURANCE IN WAR

$100,000,000 Corporation Set Up To Cover Property Losses On Continent

Buildings, Goods, Growing Crops And Orchards Included In Coverage

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 13—The Government today set up a nationwide war insurance system to pay the private owners of homes, farms or factories in the continental United States for damage or destruction resulting from enemy attack.

An announcement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones said a War Insurance Corporation, with a capital of $100,000,000, had been established with the approval of President Roosevelt.

At least for the time being, the insurance requires no premiums and no requests to the corporation for insurance. If loss or damage occurs, the property owner notifies the corporation which then will send an adjuster and make payment on the basis of his report.

Already Effective

The announcement of the FLA said the insurance would provide "reasonable protection" for losses or damage, effective today.

The coverage is defined in the statement as applying to buildings, structures and personal property, including goods, growing crops and orchards.

FLA officials explained that this would include factories and warehouses—often the targets of aerial attack or inshore attacks by naval units.

The insurance, however, does not cover such items as currency, notes, documents or objects of art such as paintings.

To Work Out Details

Full details of the system remain to be worked out, the FLA explained.

It was learned that the FLA had been conducting a quiet study of the plan for months before outbreak of the Japanese war, but that hostilities caused the FLA to decide on immediate operation of the program. One FLA official commented that "people on the West Coast have become pretty uneasy in the last few days."

In making the study, the FLA had little precedent. Officials said they believed there was no identical plan in operation in any country during the World War.

RANGOON, BURMA, DEC. 13-(AP)-RANGOON HAD ITS FIRST AIR ALARM TODAY BUT THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED 30 MINUTES AFTER WITHOUT BOMBS HAVING FALLEN.

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TOKYO, DEC. 13-(OFFICIAL RADIO RECEIVED BY AP)-MAX HEINRICH STAHMER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE JAPANESE PUPPET GOVERNMENT AT NANKING, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA TOMORROW ABOARD THE SHIP TOA MARU, DOMEI SAID TODAY.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, DEC.13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD CAPTURED HONGKONG.

THE AMBASSADOR, SHU TOMII, CALLED ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU TO TELL HIM THAT HONGKONG HAD FALLEN.

(PROBABLY HE MEANT TO CLAIM KOWLOON, INSTEAD, SINCE THAT WAS THE ONLY CLAIM UP TO THAT TIME BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.)

TOMII ALSO EAGERLY TOLD THE FOREIGN MINISTER THAT UNITED STATES ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE SINKING OF THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HARUNA AND DAMAGING OF THE BATTLESHIP KONGO WERE FALSE.

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PHILIPPINE

MANILA, DEC. 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER, MARIA AURORA, VISITED THE BOMBED SUBURB OF PASAY, NEAR NICHOLS FIELD, TODAY. THEY WERE CHEERED AS THEY DROVE THROUGH THE STREETS.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FIRST STORY TO BE FILED BY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN FROM MOSCOW IN ALMOST TWO MONTHS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK EARLY SUNDAY FROM HENRY C.CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN MOSCOW. CASSIDY AND HIS ASSISTANT, ROBERT MAGIDOFF, RETURNED TO THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL SATURDAY FROM THE ALTERNATE CAPITAL AT KUIBYSHEV, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN SINCE OCT. 20. HERE IS CASSIDY'S STORY OF WHAT HE FOUND IN MOSCOW UPON HIS RETURN.)

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BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OF MOSCOW UPON RETURNING AFTER ALMOST TWO MONTHS IN THE PROVINCES IS NOT ONE OF A CITY WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER SIEGE BUT OF A PROUD CAPITAL WHICH FACED DANGER SQUARELY AND WON ITS OWN FIGHT.

SUBWAYS, STREET CARS AND BUSES STILL ARE RUNNING.

LIGHTS, WATER AND GAS AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES STILL ARE FUNCTIONING.

STORES ARE DOING A FLOURISHING BUSINESS.

I RETURNED TODAY FROM KUIBYSHEV, ALTERNATE RUSSIAN CAPITAL, ON A BRIEF VISIT AND FOUND THE BYZANTINE TURRETS OF THE KREMLIN, THE MODERN STRUCTURES OF GORKY STREET AND OTHER MONUMENTS OF OLD AND NEW MOSCOW STILL UNSCATHED.

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THE FAMOUS BOLSHOI THEATER AND MOSCOW UNIVERSITY WERE AMONG HEAVY SUFFERERS OF GERMAN RAIDS BUT THEY ARE STANDING.

THE SKELETON STAFF WHICH REMAINED AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WHILE THE OTHERS WENT TO KUIBYSHEV SAID THE SITUATION HAD GROWN EASIER SINCE DEC. 8, SOON AFTER THE START OF THE RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

THESE STAFF MEMBERS SAID THERE HAD BEEN FEW BOMBINGS RECENTLY BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS TRIED TO RAID THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

THE STAFF WAS HEADED BY SECOND SECRETARY LLEWELLYN THOMPSON, OF COLORADO.

THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW WAS HAILED HERE AS THE GREATEST EVER FOUGHT BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE VICTORY THEIR GREATEST IN SIX MONTHS OF WARFARE.

THE RUSSIANS ESTIMATED THEY HAVE ADVANCED NEARLY 20 MILES IN THE TIKHVIN SECTOR, EAST OF LENINGRAD, AND THE YELETS AREA, 210 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW--ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH FLANKS OF THE MOSCOW FRONT.

THEY ALSO SAID THEIR FORCES HAD ENCIRCLED LARGE ENEMY GROUPS IN THE KLIN SECTOR, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW.

THE RUSSIANS DECLARED THE RETREATING GERMANS ARE BURNING TOWNS AND VILLAGES BEHIND THEM.

ISTRA, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, FAMOUS AS THE SITE OF THE NOVO YERUSALIM MONASTERY, WAS REPORTED IN RUINS LIKE MANY OTHER TOWNS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL.

IN SOLNECHNOGORSK, SOME 50 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL, A LARGE PART OF THE BUILDINGS STILL WERE SAID TO BE STANDING BECAUSE THE GERMANS RETREATED SO HASTILY THEY DID NOT HAVE TIME TO PUT THE TOWN TO THE TORCH.

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THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC WAS JUBILANT OVER THE RED ARMY'S SUCCESS IN DEFENDING MOSCOW AND WORKERS' MEETINGS TO CELEBRATE THE VICTORY WERE HELD IN MANY PLACES IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, HOWEVER, WARNED THAT "THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM MOSCOW DOES NOT SETTLE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR BY FAR," BUT IS ONLY ONE IMPORTANT STAGE IN A LONG STRUGGLE.

"WE MUST NOT LOSE OUR HEADS," THE PAPER SAID. "THE ENEMY IS WOUNDED BUT NOT KILLED. THE ENEMY STILL IS ON THE APPROACHES TO MOSCOW. THE DANGER IS NOT YET PASSED."

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BERLIN, DEC.13-(OFFICIAL RADIO RECEIVED BY AP)-BUDAPEST REPORTS TO THE DNB AGENCY TODAY SAID SWEDEN WOULD BE CHARGED WITH REPRESENTING HUNGARIAN INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RETURN OF U.S.DIPLOMATS AND JOURNALISTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN COMPLETED.

(HUNGARY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DECLARED WAR TODAY ON THE UNITED STATES IN FULFILMENT OF HER AXIS COMMITMENTS.)

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BERLIN, DEC. 13-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECEIVED BY AP)-A DNB DISPATCH RADIOED FROM ROME TODAY SAID THAT UNITED STATES JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE BEEN HELD BY POLICE SINCE THE ARREST OF ITALIAN JOURNALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN PLACED IN A ROOMING HOUSE (PENSION) UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THIS CORRESPONDED TO THE U.S. TREATMENT OF THE ITALIANS.

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NIGHT LEAD JOURNALISTS

BERLIN, DEC 13-(OFFICIAL RADIO RECEIVED BY AP)-UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERMEN WILL BE INTERNED WITH U.S. DIPLOMATS AT A SOUTH GERMAN SPA UNTIL THEY ARE REPATRIATED, AND A DISPATCH FROM ROME TONIGHT SAID AMERICAN REPORTERS THERE HAVE BEEN PLACED IN A ROOMING HOUSE (PENSION) UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

THE AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE PERMITTED TO LEAVE TEMPORARY INTERNMENT TO PACK THEIR BAGS AT HOME AND ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE TOMORROW WITH THE EMBASSY PERSONNEL. SIMILAR TREATMENT HAS BEEN ASSURED FOR GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

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BALBOA, C.Z., DEC. 13-(AP)-LIEUT.-GEN. FRANK ANDREWS, COMMANDER OF U.S. TROOPS IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA, SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM A FLYING TRIP TO BASES IN THE AREA THAT ALL TROOPS WERE ON THE ALERT.

HE SAID ALSO HE COULD DISCLOSE THAT FURTHER DEFENSE STEPS HAD BEENTAKEN SINCE LAST SUNDAY TO AUGMENT MANY STEPS IN RECENT MONTHS.

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MONTREAL, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN ON ACTIVE DUTY WILL BE TRIPLED WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS, CANADIAN AIR MINISTER G.C. POWER SAID TONIGHT.

"WITH RESPECT TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE," HE TOLD A DINNER AUDIENCE, "1941 SAW COMPLETION OF OUR CONSTRUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT PROGRAM; THE YEAR 1942 WILL SEE US ACHIEVE OUR PEAK IN PRODUCTION.

"WHEREAS TODAY THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF THE JOINT AIR TRAINING PLAN GRADUATES MANNING BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN BRITAIN AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR THE NUMBER WE WILL HAVE ON ACTIVE SERVICE ON ALL FRONTS WILL BE AT LEAST THREE TIMES THOSE WHO ARE SERVING TODAY, VOLUNTEERS TO A MAN."

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-GREEK GUERRILLAS, RENEWING WARFARE AGAINST ITALIANS, ATTACKED AN ITALIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT IN EPIRUS AND SCUTTLED AN ITALIAN VESSEL AT CORFU, THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU AT MOSCOW AS SAYING TODAY.

"BLOODY CLASHES BETWEEN GREEK PATRIOTS AND THE ITALIAN TROOPS STATIONED IN GREECE ARE FURTHERMORE REPORTED FROM ALL PARTS OF GREECE, ESPECIALLY MACEDONIA AND THRACE," SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC.

A GREAT MANY OF THE ITALIAN REGIMENT WERE KILLED AND MOST OF THEIR ARMS AND EQUIPMENT CAPTURED, IT ADDED.

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BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, DEC.13-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THE UNITED STATES TODAY AS A "NON-BELLIGERENT" IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY AND ITALY AS IT HAD DONE PREVIOUSLY IN THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN WAR.

SUCH RECOGNITION GIVE U.S.WARSHIPS A RIGHT TO USE ARGENTINE PORTS.

HAVANA, CUBA, SUNDAY, DEC. 14-(AP)-A SCORE OF DISTANT EXPLOSIONS WHICH RATTLED WINDOWS ALONG THE SEAFRONT SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT STIRRED BELIEF HERE EARLY TODAY THAT A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT MIGHT BE IN PROGRESS SOMEWHERE OFF THE COAST.

WATERFRONT OBSERVERS SAID THE SOUND OF THE EXPLOSIONS CAME FROM FAR OUT AT SEA AND SOME SAID THEY SAW FLASHES IN THE SKY OFFSHORE.

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-DASH-

THE POSSIBILITY ALSO WAS SEEN THAT THE EXPLOSIONS HEARD IN HAVAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE GUNS OF AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS ENGAGED IN PRACTI MANEUVERS.

IN WASHINGTON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO COMMENT.

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UNDATED WAR LINE-UP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NATIONS REPRESENTING FULLY 90 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD ARE NOW AT WAR.

THIS IS HOW THEY HAVE SQUARED OFF: DEC 14 1941

AT WAR WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN:

THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CHINA, FREE FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND POLAND, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, NICARAGUA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HONDURAS, HAITI, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND PANAMA.

AT WAR WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND THEIR EUROPEAN ALLIES ONLY:

SOVIET RUSSIA, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE LUXEMBOURG, NORWAY, YUGOSLAVIA.

AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA:
GERMANY, ITALY, SLOVAKIA, RUMANIA.
AT WAR ONLY WITH RUSSIA AND BRITAIN:
FINLAND, HUNGARY.
AT WAR ONLY WITHTHE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN:
JAPAN, MANCHUKUO, BULGARIA.

BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN:
MEXICO.
BROKE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN ONLY:
COLOMBIA.
BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES;
HUNGARY.

EXPRESSED "SOLIDARITY" WITH THE UNITED STATES:
ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST

DEC 14 1941

WHAT APPEARS TO BE AN IMPENDING MAJOR ASSAULT BY THE JAPS AGAINST STRATEGIC LUZON ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES IS THE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT AT THIS WRITING IN THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC--A FURTHER GRIM TEST FOR OUR DEFENDERS, AND GOOD LUCK TO THEIR STOUT HEARTS.

LUZON, ON WHICH LIES MANILA AND THE NAVAL BASE OF CAVITE, IS THE KEY TO THE PHILIPPINES. WHILE THE LOSS OF THESE ISLANDS WOULDN'T REPRESENT A DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE JAPANESE, IT WOULD BE A HEAVY BLOW AGAINST OUR STRIKING POWER AT THIS JUNCTURE.

THE ENEMY HAS CONCENTRATED HEAVY SEA-FORCES OFF THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES, WHICH IS ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON AND THROWS A PROTECTIVE ARM ABOUT MANILA BAY. AS A FURTHER INDICATION OF A GATHERING STORM, WAVES OF JAP BOMBERS EARLY THIS MORNING SWARMED INTO THE MANILA AREA, WHERE OUR FIGHTER PLANES PROMPTLY ENGAGED THEM AND A FIERCE AIR BATTLE DEVELOPED.

MEANWHILE JAPANESE LAND FORCES WHICH HAD GOT ASHORE AT VARIOUS POINTS IN LUZON WERE WAITING TO COOPERATE WITH THESE FRESH OPERATIONS. ONE OF THESE CONTINGENTS, AT LINGAYEN ON THE WEST COAST, HAS BEEN WIPED OUT.

THE DIN OF THIS FRESH CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST MUST BE MUSIC IN THE EARS OF HERR HITLER, AS A RED WAVE OF DISASTER SWEEPS OVER HIS WAVERING LINES IN RUSSIA. THE FUEHRER CERTAINLY CAUGHT THE JAPS IN A SWEET HORSE-DEAL WHEN HE PUSHED THEM INTO THE WAR BY PERSUADING THEM THAT HE WAS A SURE WINNER.

EVEN AS THE JAPS STRUCK AT US IN THE DARK, THE NAZI INVADERS IN RUSSIA WERE ON SUCH A TOUGH SPOT THAT NOW, ONLY A FEW DAYS LATER, THE MUSCOVITES REPORT SUCCESSES WHICH LEAD LONDON MILITARY COMMENTA-

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TORS TO BELIEVE THE NAZIS MAY BE HEADED FOR A CATASTROPHE. HAD TOKYO WAITED A WEEK LONGER BEFORE MAKING ITS DECISION, IT MIGHT NEVER HAVE ATTACKED THE BEST FRIEND IT EVER HAD.

ONCE AGAIN AT A PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT HITLER HAS ACHIEVED A MAJOR DIPLOMATIC VICTORY. AS RUSSIA STARTS TO KNOCK THE GILT OFF HIS GINGER-BREAD, HE UNLOADS A BUNDLE OF HIS TROUBLES ONTO THE NARROW SHOULDERS OF THE JAPS.

THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC FROM WHICH OUR ATTENTION HAS BEEN DISTRACTED BECAUSE OF PREOCCUPATION WITH THE - SHOCK OF OUR SUDDEN PLUNGE INTO THE SECOND WORLD WAR. WE HAVE MOMENTARILY OVERLOOKED OUR VERY PATIENT AND GOOD FRIEND JOHN CHINAMAN, WHO BIDS FAIR TO PLAY A TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT PART IN THIS CONFLICT.

DEC 14 1941

THE JAPANESE HAD BARELY LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK ON AMERICA AND BRITAIN WHEN THE CELESTIALS BEGAN AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAP-HELD CANTON, THE GREAT SOUTHERN CHINESE PORT NORTHWEST OF THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY OF HONGKONG WHICH THE NIPPONESE ARE ATTACKING. THE LATEST WORD FROM THAT FRONT TODAY IS THAT THE CHINESE ATTACK IS BEING INTENSIFIED. THIS OPERATION IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT IS BELIEVED CANTON IS THE MAIN BASE FOR JAP BOMBING OF HONGKONG.

BUT CANTON REPRESENTS AN ISOLATED INCIDENT. THE CHINESE HAVE SIGNALED THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO GO ALL OUT IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLIES. DR.WELLINGTON KOO, FAMOUS CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND, SAYS CHINA IS READY TO PROVIDE TRAINED TROOPS FOR THE DEFENSE OF BRITISH BURMA OR OF RUSSIA IF THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

DR.KOO SAYS GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS OFFERED THE SOVIET UNION A MILLION SOLDIERS IF JAPAN STRIKES AT RUSSIA. THE CHINESE CAN AFFORD SUCH A HUGE CONTRIBUTION IN MAN-POWER, BECAUSE THEY CLAIM TO HAVE AN ACTIVE ARMY OF 5,000,000 WITH 12,000,000 IN RESERVE. CHINA'S RESERVOIR OF MEN IS VIRTUALLY INEXHAUSTABLE.

RECOGNITION OF THIS POSITION WAS GIVEN RECENTLY BY JAPANESE PREMIER GENERAL TOJO IN AN ADDRESS TO THE DIET. HE ADMITTED THAT JAPAN IS STILL A LONG WAY FROM SETTLING THE SO-CALLED CHINA INCIDENT.

THERE IS ONE FACTOR WHICH MAY BE OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO OUR EFFORT AGAINST JAPAN. AN ALL-AMERICAN AIR UNIT ALREADY IS SERVING WITH THE CHINESE. THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN ARE FORMER REGULARS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BUT NOW BELONG OFFICIALLY TO THE CHINESE AIR FORCE. THERE ARE MORE THAN 100 OF THESE VETERAN PILOTS AND THEY ARE MANNING AMERICAN MACHINES. THEY ARE SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN TECHNICIANS AND RADIO MEN.

DEC 14 1941

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Air Power + Main Factor in the Pacific

DEC 14 1941

America's Ability to Outproduce Japan Will Win

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Wide World)—It is idle to argue whether the United States has retained or lost its naval superiority in the Pacific. Such superiority is important, of course, but it is command of the air that really counts.

For limited periods, and over limited sections, the Japanese held control of the air. And air power wrought the devastation at Pearl Harbor and sank Britain's mighty new battleship, the Prince of Wales, and her old but valiant battle cruiser, the Repulse.

It was air power, too, American air power, when it finally began landing its smashing blows, that sent the Japanese battleship, Haruna, to the bottom, badly damaged another battlewagon and doomed a Jap light cruiser and a destroyer.

Thus far, it has been air power all the way.

And it is for that reason that the vicious success of last Sunday's stroke at Pearl Harbor makes it clear that on any realistic basis, an eventual American victory is inevitable.

For, the great factories of America, already gearing themselves to war-time production rates, can outproduce Japan by many fold. The planes that will give the United States supremacy in the skies above the Pacific will soon be trundling off the assembly lines.

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No Doubt of the Result

The same factor is present where seapower is concerned. New warships are already on the ways. More will follow them. There can be no doubt of the result.

But it will take time—a lot of time. The ships that were lost and damaged at Pearl Harbor must be replaced and repaired. Their number must be increased. A mighty air armada must be assembled. It can't be done overnight.

No one knows as yet the cost of the Pearl Harbor debacle. It was apparently intended to cripple the striking arm of the fleet for a period that would give Japan time to reach her ultimate objective, the rich resources of the Dutch East Indies, and consolidate herself there. With these resources to feed her factories, she would be in a much better position to wage a long war with an America ever growing stronger.

If this was the objective, only time can reveal whether the surprise raid was successful. But at least on change of strategy has been forced upon our Navy. It had traditionally regarded a war with Japan an involving an initial period of defensive fighting, and then a smashing attack.

For that reason the American people can look forward to no collossal victories for many months. There undoubtedly and repeatedly will be such heartening incidents the sinking of the Haruna, but no major triumphs.

Attack When Time is Right

For, until the air arm and the fleet are ready, it must be a defensive war, a war to hang on to what we have in the Pacific. When the time is right, the attack will come, and there will follow the slow, bloody process of hacking our way across an ocean, moving slowly from island to island base, establishing bases as we go, keeping an efficient and open supply line behind us. That will be a long process, too.

As a matter of general strategy, there may be another plan too, a second force moving along the Aleutian Islands—which stretch out from Alaksa like a finger pointed at Japan—by way of the Kamchatka Peninsula of Russia. The Aleutian bases were started late, like the fortification of Guam, because some in Congress were afraid of making Japan mad. But in time they will be built.

In the end, we will be within striking distance of Japan herself.

Will Take a Lot of Time

Meanwhile, with British cooperation, we will be laying as effective a blockade as is possible, around an island nation already pinched for the

imported materials which go into the manufacture of the weapons of war.

It will take time, a lot of time, and levy incredibly upon American blood and treasure. The time, too, has undoubtedly been lengthened by the losses at Pearl Harbor, and by the fact that a portion of our production must be diverted to our British and Russian comrades in arms.

But only the arrogant poo-bahs of Japan, and their German and Italian partners in crime, would deny that the day is coming when Americans will "remember Pearl Harbor," with a feeling of pride in a just and crushing vengeance.

ican-made planes can out-fly them. But planes of superior performance do not necessarily mean victory.

The Germans continue to use obsolescent planes (by American standards) successfully because they can send them out in numbers. The troop transports employed in Norway, in the Netherlands, in Greece and Crete are slower than standard American airliners. The German Stuka dive bomber is a comparatively slow plane but it carries a deadly bomb load.

In combatting Japanese air power in the Pacific, the United States has

British used torpedo bombers in the successful attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto in November, 1940.

The mainstay of American air power in the Pacific may well prove to be the heavy bomber, in which this country notably excels.

Such bombers can no more fly to Japan from continental bases, or Hawaii, and return than Japanese bombers can reach Hawaii or the United States proper from Japan. But from nearer fields—perhaps from Alaska, or from airports made available to America by an ally—heavy bombers could strike tellingly at the source of Japanese air power, the island empire's aircraft factories, arsenals and fuel supplies.

To the south are the bases of this country's allies in New Zealand, Australia and in the Netherlands East Indies. At the extreme west is Britain's mighty island base of Singapore, almost touching the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula.

Outside of Japan and the United States mainland, the only major repair bases on the Pacific are at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Singapore. There the largest capital ships can be docked and put in order. Some of the other bases have repair facilities, but their capacity is limited.

Pearl Harbor's Import.

Pearl Harbor is at the apex of the United States' inner defense line in the Pacific, which runs from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii to Samoa to Panama. With this "area of predominance" the American forces are reasonably free to operate.

Jap Air Raid Called Brilliant

Nipponese Fliers Showed Great Improvement Since Early Years of War in China

DEC 14 1941

BY DEVON FRANCIS

New York.—(Wide World)—An American Army officer, scanning reports of Japanese air assaults on Shanghai in 1937, remarked, "Their maneuvers are juvenile."

He added, "Give me a half dozen United States heavy bombers and I'll dispose of all the Japanese naval vessels in the Shanghai area in 30 minutes."

Perhaps he was right, at the time. But times have changed.

The carefully-planned, brilliantly-executed attack on Hawaii's island of Oahu dispels any doubt that the Japanese have learned their lessons in air warfare and profited thereby.

Critics of Japanese air power need not retreat from their stand that, pitted against another major power, the Japanese will come off second best in a lengthy air war. The Japanese lack the factory facilities, the raw materials, the fuels and—now, at least—the pilots to replace their losses.

Japan Has Good Planes

On the broad map of strategy in the Pacific, Japanese air power probably will not play a deciding role in the outcome.

But it would be fatal to underestimate the nature and extent of the phalanx which the Japanese present to the United States in the air. They have good, if not superlative, airplanes. They have aircraft carriers to deliver their dive bombers and torpedo planes to points of combat. Their hell-for-leather pilots know how to reach and attack an objective.

From all the information available on Japanese warplanes, it is safe to conclude that type for type Amer-

problems which go far beyond the performance and production of warplanes, the availability of raw materials and the training of pilots.

To attack Japan proper this country must cross with vulnerable aircraft carriers 4300 miles of open ocean, now spiked with new bases from which the Japanese could attack en route. Or American planes could strike on long-range flights from Alaska, a bastion being rapidly fortified.

The same problems of distance beset any American effort to come to grips with Japanese airpower in South Asia, the Netherlands East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula. Japanese submarines will be on the alert for transpacific vessels carrying combat aircraft to the scene of battle.

Sunday Raid Called Brilliant

A great deal of wishful thinking has been done by Western powers in their appraisal of Japanese flying. It was natural enough. Japanese commercial fliers for years have frightened American passengers with their inexpert handling of transports.

But the most rabid partisan of American air power will concede the brilliance, militarily, of Sunday's raid. While much of its success was due to surprise, nevertheless the purpose with which the enemy planes made for American warships and air fields reflected credit on Japanese tactics.

The Japanese made full use of two types of planes which have proved their worth in more than two years of the European war, dive bombers and torpedo planes. The dive bomber is a German workhorse for both land and sea warfare. The

Pacific War Is Contest For Many Tiny Islands And Few Great Bases

Clashing Fleets Will Pivot Upon Specks of Land Because of Vastness of Watery Arena and Limited Operating Radius of Ships, Planes

DEC 14 1941

By CLARKE BEACH

Washington, Dec. 13.—(Wide World)—The curtain rose a week ago on the long-awaited, historic tragedy of the Pacific war. The stage is the surface of the world's largest ocean, and upon it untold numbers of men will die fighting for the possession of a few great bases and thousands of small islands.

Pivoting On Atolls.

The clashing fleets will pivot upon these specks of land, because of the vastness of the watery arena and the limited radius on which warships can operate. The islands also the nesting places for warplanes. Naval strategists agree that no Major fleet engagement should take place more than 2000 to 3000 miles from repair docks, into which crippled vessels can limp after battle. Yet it is 6000 miles between Alaska and New Zealand; 8000 miles between San Francisco and Singapore.

This country's Pacific mainland bases are at San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. Its outlying bases are at Sitka, Kadiak, Anchorage and Dutch Harbor, in Alaska; in Hawaii; in the Philippines and on a dozen or so islands as far south as Samoa.

The home bases of the enemy are at Yokosuka, Maizuru, Kure and Sasebo; and his outposts are at Formosa, Bonin, Camranh Bay in Indo China, and, it is believed, on many of the mandated islands, which lie between Hawaii and the Philippines.

Pearl Harbor, 2400 miles from San Francisco, is a constant menace to any force seeking to make raids on the west coast or the Panama Canal; and it is unlikely that the Japanese will attempt a large-scale attack on the American mainland as long as the fleet in Pearl Harbor is at its back.

The Japanese started the encirclement of the Philippines when they seized Hainen Island and the Spratly Islands in 1939 and Camranh Bay last July.

Manila, on Luzon Island, is the stronghold of the commonwealth, and it is believed capable of withstanding a long seige and a frontal attack.

Philippine Offensive.

If the Philippines can be held, they might in time become the key to offensive operations against the Japanese. Only 2000 miles from Tokyo, Manila lies much nearer to the enemy capital than either Hawaii or Singapore. Bases on the island provide fields from which to launch air attacks against Formosa, which is 600 miles from Manila; against Camranh Bay, or against the sea lanes which Japanese ships must use for communication with Indo-China or for an expedition against Singapore or the East Indies.

There was opposition to fortifying Guam, and the first money for improvements was not provided until June, 1940, when Congress voted $277,000 for the establishment there of an "aviation and submarine listening post." In March of this year it provided $12,800,000 for defense aviation facilities at Samoa and for harbor improvements at Guam.

The importance of the small islands in the scheme of warfare in the Pacific has grown with the development of the airplane.

At the war's start, naval air bases were being constructed on Midway, Wake, Johnston and Palmyra Islands. From these outposts, United States planes could patrol a front of more than 4000 miles west of Hawaii between Unalaska and Samoa.

Midway and Wake.

Midway lies 1134 miles northwest of Hawaii, and Wake is a little less than half way from Midway to Guam. Palmyra, 960 miles south of Hawaii, is on the route to Samoa. In the Samoan group, at Pago Pago, Tutuila Island, this country has had a minor naval station since 1900. It is now of great importance as a southern terminus for patrol squadrons.

Hawaii is the home station of the fleet, and the most intensively fortified area under the American flag. Within Pearl Harbor are enough anchorage for the whole American navy. Believing that the defensive weakness of Oahu was the proximity of outlying islands in the Hawaiian group, the Army and Navy lately pushed work on fortifications of those islands.

North To Alaska.

North of Hawaii 1990 miles lies Dutch Harbor, southern most Alaskan base. The airplane also made necessary the chain of bases on that rocky, fogshrouded peninsula. Alaska's location gives it easy access to Asia by plane, which means not only that this country can use it in operations against Japan, but also that, if occupied by the enemy, it would be a menace to the United States.

The Army has been developing two primary air bases in Alaska, at Fairbanks and Anchorage.

The Navy also is building air bases there.

The Great Circle route between Japan and the United States passes just south of the Aleutian islands; on it the air distance is about 1500 miles shorter than by way of Hawaii.

South Pacific Open.

The United States has no defense outposts in the South Pacific to protect the Panama Canal or to establish blockade patrols off the western coast of South America, although some authorities for years have advocated establishing such bases. The danger of the Japanese occupying and fortifying one or more of the islands there is seen in the fact that eight islands were within 150 to 200 miles of the Canal. The Galapagos Islands, often spoken of as desirable outposts, are 850 miles off the Ecuadorian coast.

In the South Pacific are numerous island groups owned by the Free French, such as the Siciety Islands, the Leeward Islands and Tahiti; and these, presumably, will be available to the United States as bases in case of naval activity or convoys in that area.

Mandate Menaces.

One of the most serious menaces to the United States Navy in the central and western Pacific are the Japanese mandated islands—a group of about 1400 islands stretching for nearly 3000 miles diagonally across the route between the Philippines and Hawaii.

Japan quietly took over these ocean specks during the World War, when they were held by Germany, which had purchased them from Spain. Japan held them later under a mandate from the League of Nations.

From various evidence, including reports from the few persons who have been permitted to visit there, observers have concluded that Japan has established armed bases on many of them, contrary to treaty. Submarines, smal craft and airplanes operating from them could harry United States shipping on the route to Manila and possibly force this country to abandon the route.

Mopping up the little island bases one at a time is entirely practicable, military experts have said, but sailing into that hornets' nest would give the Navy a long, arduous and dangerous job.

New Routes Into China Supplement Burma Road

Hongkong.—(AP)—Modern Marco Polos are developing dozens of new travel routes and re-opening scores of old ones in the vast interior areas of Free China.

Best known are the Burma road and the so-called Red route to Russia, twin supply lines of the Chungking Government.

Tang Wei-pin, vice-director of the China Travel Service, has told the story here, giving for the first time facts and figures on the immense stretches of the interior open to travel by air, rail, water, bus, sedan chair or horseback.

In the province of Kweichow, the former isolated and sleepy capital city of Kweiyang has become a thriving communication centre. From Kweiyang a bustling highway now connects with Changsha, to the east, while another main road leads westward to Kunming, the Chinese terminus of the Burma road.

From Chungking there is the Sino-Soviet international highway through Chengtu, Tienshui, Lanchow (capital of the largely Mohammedan province of Kansu) and into Chinese Turkestan.

Important air routes include the Hongkong-Chungking-Rangoon line, with stops at Kunming and at Lashio, on the border of China and Burma. Others are Chungking - Kweilin, Chungking - Kunming, Chungking-Chengtu, and the Sino-Soviet line through Lanchow, Hami, Urumchi and Alma Ata.

GERMAN PRESS SEEKS TO WIN FORMER FOES

DEC 14 1941

Propaganda Used In Conquered Countries

By ANGUS THEURMER

Berlin—(The Special News Service)—The German press follows the flag. After the army has defeated a country by the might of the sword, Germany's propagandists try to win over the populace with the might of the word.

Lieutenants of Joseph Goebbels have a finger in directing the local press of captured countries, determining what shall be printed, who shall work on the papers and what news can come out of the land.

But in every land also they established a fat, substantial German-language "Zeitung" (German for "newspaper").

The oldtimer among these organs of the new order in Europe is the Krakauer Zeitung, which has just passed its second birthday. It has Warsaw and Lwow editions appearing as Warschauer Zeitung and Lemberger Zeitung. The latter is the newest addition, which will serve a healthy slice of post-1939 Russian Poland now incorporated into the general government as the province of Galicia.

Officials of the propaganda ministry followed swiftly behind the army in the east, establishing the "Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland" to sell Germandom to the inhabitants

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of Riga and Latvian areas. Already the editor has put out 98 editions.

The most important notices of the civil administration always appear in these papers—for instance, if two eggs are going to be issued on ration cards, the best way for a local citizen to know about it is to keep his eye on the official notice section of such newspapers.

In Kaunas, Lithuanians get to read Hitler's speeches and find out they must write requests to the German authorities in the German language, by reading in German the newly-established Kauener Zeitung, which also has offices in Wilna.

But the newspapers of the east are smaller than those of the west. Whereas the above-named papers are about the size of a tabloid, the leading German paper of the west—the Pariser Zeitung, printed on the big newspaper presses of the former French capital—is about the size of a normal American metropolitan eight-column newspaper.

Since the fall of France, German soldiers and French civilians who are interested have been able to read in this technically excellent German-language paper chit-chat out of the Reich, French and German sports news, German political opinions, broadsides against Roosevelt and Churchill, praise of the Fuehrer and his politics, short stories and light entertainment articles—as well as the grim notices under the word "Bekanntmachun" (or "Avis" on the French language page) which tell over the name of Otto von Stuelpnagel of another Frenchman shot for breaking German military rules.

In Holland the Deutsche Zeitung in Den Nierdelanden, in Belgium the Brusseler Zeitung, carries the word of Hitler to those who want to read it.

German soldiers' in the north read the Polar Zeitung and those in Africa read Oase (The Oasis). People in Oslo have the Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen if they want something German to read on the way to work.

It is sometimes amusing—and annoying—to the foreign correspondents stationed in Berlin to notice how much information never published by the press of the capital turns up in the German-controlled German-language "foreign" press which is not immediately under the eagle eye of the head propaganda men of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Correspondents from other lands in Berlin find it not unusual to have a story reported as "unknown" at all government offices only to read the answer to their inquiries when the next day's German papers arrive from Paris, Belgrade, Brussels, Amsterdam and Warsaw.

An interesting about-face in German press policy was noticed after German military might smashed a few nations to the ground. Slowly but clearly, the leading German newspapers began to change from the difficult-to-read German script type to the Latin type used in French, English, Italian and other languages.

Reluctantly, it was admitted officially that an about-face had been ordered all along the line.

It is part of the propaganda scheme of the German press to make it easy for foreigners to read the leading German-language newspapers.

For one not acquainted with script type, just looking at a page of it is enough to discourage reading.

With papers printed in Latin type, a person of normal courage can begin the struggle with the strange language, a fact which the German propagandists fully realize.

Sweden and Switzerland, hemmed in by the Axis, do not figure in

WAR ANALYSIS

Irish Bases Seen Essential To Allies in Atlantic War

DEC 14 1941

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Washington—Less than a week after the Sabbath morning fall of the first Japanese bomb at Pearl Harbor, this nation has shaken down to its grim role and begun to fight back effectively.

It is rallying all its fighting or working manpower, old and young, for service as needed.



KIRKE L. SIMPSON

It is mustering the total strength of its material resources, so vast that the aggregate staggers imagination.

And it has time to look abroad as the whole western hemisphere rallies with it to meet the Axis challenge and to speculate on the fact that only two nations of strategic importance in the vast and intricate war pattern still are merely onlookers, Turkey and the Irish Free State.

How long Turkey can remain aloof only the Axis master minds in Berlin know. It may be next on Hitler's conquest schedule, now that Russia has balked his search for oil.

Spain and Vichy France can be rated as only technically non-belligerent. Both are playing the Axis game and either might be beckoned or cajoled by Hitler into the fighting to serve his once more revised war strategy. Neither, however, stands so squarely athwart his road to adequate oil resources as does Turkey.

Russian rebuff of Nazi peace feelers has done nothing to ease Japanese concern as to her northern as well as her Pacific and China Sea frontiers. It seems merely a question of time and anti-Axis strategy before Russia will strike. Already Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, has described Japan as the "common enemy."

Nor can Ireland's position fall to come in for new consideration in both Washington and London now. Prime Minister Churchill already has warned Parliament that the war in the Pacific must necessarily lead to some curtailment of American naval assistance in the Atlantic and of the flow of American war supplies to England. That was promptly implemented by an offer to Washington of Canadian shell-making facilities, urgently needed by the British themselves.

Finland can be disregarded, unless Russian initiative reopens the Murmansk route for Atlantic supply lines from Britain and the United States.

All of this leaves in tragic isolation Ireland, non-combatant possessor of the prime geographical key to what might happen in the Atlantic, now that the Pacific has been fanned to a war flame. Nor can Ireland look across the Atlantic for sympathy if she denies to Britain use of Irish coastal bases that can prove crucial in the fight against an anticipated intensified Nazi winter-spring attack on England's Atlantic life lines.

America herself is at war. Americans of all national backgrounds, including those whose forebears came from Ireland, can not easily condone acts of commission or of omission by any people when those acts aid their Axis foes.

WOMEN'S WAR TOO, SAYS LADY ASTOR

Must Take Their Part Along With Men, She Declares---Turns Home Into Hospital

DEC 14 1941

BY ROBERT BUNNELLE

LONDON, Dec. 13 (WW)—American-born Lady Astor has thrown herself into the present conflict as a war to the death in which "all men and all women who love and value freedom must give entire help."

She has sent three sons to the army and a fourth to the navy. There is a Canadian military hospital in the grounds at Cliveden, as there was in the last war for four and one-half years.

WOMEN'S WAR, TOO

Discussing the issues of war and peace in her bomb-blasted, boarded-up St. James' square house, the first woman to sit in the British Parliament declared, "This is the first time in history that women have had to fight a war.

"They are in it because this is an international civil war for democratic civilization and all that liberty stands for and it is as much a woman's fight as a man's fight. We are all fighting together for social and political freedom."

What about the "Cliveden set" and war?

Lady Astor shuffled through a sheaf of papers on her big, flat-topped desk and answered:

"In the first place, there never was a 'Cliveden set.' The tale of a 'Cliveden set,' which desired appeasement with Hitler, which plotted to oust Anthony Eden, et cetera, et cetera, was proved publicly to be inaccurate. Those who circulated these tales fortunately gave chapter and verse, which enabled us to prove that we were out of England when the meetings were alleged to have been held. Alas, I remember the time we were accused of favoring Communism after we had visited Russia with Bernard Shaw.

General Meeting Place

"Cliveden has been a meeting centre for all sorts and kinds of men and women of the most conflicting views. My home was open to anyone interesting who wanted to come there.

"It would have surprised those critics who talked of Nazism if they had known that Ribbentrop never visited Cliveden, but that Litvinoff did—he having been very kind and helpful to us during our visit to Moscow. If there ever was anything like a 'Cliveden set,' then Lord Lothian, whom America loved and admired, was its leader. I think that is the answer to all talk of a 'Cliveden set.'"

Lady Astor disclosed she had once turned down opportunities to meet Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini "because of their attitude toward women."

She smiled, "the dark age attitude toward woman is light compared to the attitude of Hitler and Mussolini. That is why I say this is a woman's fight as well as a man's fight for social and political freedom. The women of America must realize this, and it will be a long and stiff war."

Has Praise for Russia

(Lady Astor Criticized Prime Minister Churchill recently for having "a blind eye where women are concerned," and told the House of Commons: "If you don't conscript married women there will be great discontent.")

"It is a war that must be won if the civilization of the English-thinking peoples is to survive. We will win it, but I think we must have the entire help of America to gain victory."

An old enemy of Communism, Lady Astor nevertheless praised the "magnificent way the Russian people are fighting for their homeland."

"I'm very glad Russia came into the war," she said. "Hitler gave Stalin no choice when, in spite of his treaty of eternal friendship, he attacked Russia. I am against Communism, but I am not afraid of it. I think that the end of this war will not be so much a new era for us as it will be a new era for Communism. I believe Russia is getting back to love of country, individualism and the home, which is the fundamental of all civilized life.

"Still a Virginian"

"I'm not looking for chaos after this war," Lady Astor went on. "There is no need for chaos if we all carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the eight-point declaration of peace aims which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt have made. I think there may very well be a new kind of golden era after the war through the collaboration of the English-thinking peoples.

"I cannot go to America now. I have too much to do here in Plymouth. If you saw Plymouth you would know why. Also I have four sons in this war. But I do want to go to America after the war and talk to the American women about how we can prevent another war. I think that is a woman's job."

Lady Astor, who lives at Plymouth, spends much of her time there working among the war sufferers. But she still considers herself a Virginian.

"I've never described myself as anything but a Virginian," she said, "although I've been in this country for 35 years and have been allowed to sit in the British House of Commons for nearly 22 years."

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 14.)

- - -

"NO RELATIVES"
IS MATE-BAIT
IN GERMANY

- - -

NAZI PARTY MEMBERS DEMAND
NON-CHRISTIAN PARTNERS (900)

DEC 14 1941

LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, DEC. 13-(WIDE WORLD)-MARRIAGE ADS IN GERMAN NEWSPAPERS REFLECT THE CHANGED AND CHANGING ORDER IN HITLER'S NAZI REICH.

THERE ARE THE MIDDLE-AGED SPINSTERS AND YOUNG WOMEN, FOR INSTANCE, WILLING TO MARRY WAR VETERANS MAIMED IN BATTLE. TYPICAL OF THIS IS AN AD FROM THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER OF MUNICH:

"FOR MY SISTER, A JOLLY DECENT PERSON OF PLEASING APPEARANCE, AGE 34, WITH SLIGHTLY DEFECTIVE LEG, I'M LOOKING FOR A MAN OF SOLID CHARACTER. WAR INVALID ACCEPTABLE."

OR THIS ONE IN THE SCHESISCHE TAGEZEITUNG OF BRESLAU:

"BLONDE, 25 YEARS OLD, ONE METER 55 CENTIMETERS TALL, MOTHER OF ONE CHILD, WITH OWN APARTMENT, WOULD LIKE SOON TO MARRY PROPER MAN, GLAD TO TAKE WAR INVALID OR MAN WITH BODILY DEFECT."

AS MAIMED SOLDIERS ARE PROMISED GOOD PENSIONS, THEY EVIDENTLY REGARD THEMSELVES AS DESIRABLE MARRIAGE CANDIDATES. ONE CAN READ IN MANY PAPERS HOW THIS OR THAT VETERAN IS ANXIOUS TO MEET THE RIGHT GIRL FOR MARRYING. HERE IS AN AD FROM THE BERLIN MORGENPOST:

"WAR INVALID, 45, PROTESTANT, IS LOOKING FOR SUBSTANTIAL LIFE'S MATE, 40 TO 50 YEARS OLD, WITH OWN APARTMENT BUT WITHOUT RELATIONS."

DEC 14 1941

WHEN A 100 PER CENT NAZI LOOKS FOR A WIFE VIA THE ADVERTISEMENTS HE IS SURE TO INSIST UPON A NORDIC, NATIONAL SOCIALIST HELPMATE WHO, LIKE HIMSELF, IS "GOTTGLAUBIG" (BELIEVING IN GOD) -- WHICH TO EVERY NAZI MEANS NO GIRL PROFESSING CHRISTIANITY NEED APPLY. CHRISTIANITY, SO THE DYED-IN-THE-WOOL NAZI ARGUES, IS A JEWISH IMPORTATION.

HERE IS ONE SAMPLE AD OF THIS KIND FROM THE BERLIN EDITION OF HITLER'S VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER:

"GOVERNMENT PRIVY COUNCILOR, PARTY MEMBER, BELIEVER IN GOD, AGE 33, DESIRES TO MAKE ACQUAINTANCE WITH VIEW TO MARRIAGE OF SERIOUS-MINDED, INWARDLY BALANCED, EDUCATED YOUNG LADY UP TO 27 YEARS, CONDITION: BLUE-EYED, NATURAL BLONDE, SLIM, NORDIC TYPE NOT SMALLER THAN 168 CENTIMETERS, HEREDITARILLY HEALTHY, BELIEVER IN GOD, HOUSEWIFELY, ACTIVE IN WAR SERVICE OR NATIONAL SOCIALIST SOCIAL SERVICE."

NAZI WOMEN ARE EQUALLY PARTICULAR, AS THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE SAME VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER SHOWS:

"NORTHERN GERMAN WOMEN, PARTY MEMBER, AGE 32, SIZE 170, WITH POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD LIFE, HEREDITARILLY HEALTHY, HOUSEWIFELY, WITH LOVE FOR CHILDREN, FOND OF NATURE, DEVOTED TO SPORTS, ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN POLITICAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS, IS LOOKING FOR PARTNER WITH SIMILAR VIEWS ALONG LINES OF OUR PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE WITH VIEW TO

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FOUNDING A FAMILY."

LOCHNER

A CHARACTERISTIC PHENOMENON OF GERMAN WARTIME MATE-SEEKING IS THE LONELINESS OF OFFICIALS SENT INTO CONQUERED EASTERN AREAS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.

THIS WRITER HAS MET THEM IN A CITY, SAY, LIKE KRAKAU, WHERE THEY SIT TOGETHER EVENING AFTER EVENING IN A MEN'S CLUB WITH THE SAME FACES OPPOSITE THEM, STRANGERS IN A STRANGE LAND.

NO WONDER THEY TURN TO THE MARRIAGE SECTION OF SOME METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER AND INSERT AN AD AS DID THIS MAN IN THE BERLIN LOKAL ANZEIGER:

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"HIGHER REICH OFFICIAL, AGE 31, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION, ONE METER 79 CENTIMETERS TELL, CATHOLIC, HAILING FROM CENTRAL GERMANY BUT ORDERED TO UPPER SILESIA ON RECONSTRUCTION WORK FOR DURATION OF WAR, TAKES THIS MEANS, SINCE HE'S PREVENTED BY ABOVENAMED CIRCUMSTANCES FROM MEETING RIGHT PERSON, TO SEARCH FOR LIFE'S PARTNER FROM GOOD FAMILY."

THEN THERE ARE THOSE WOMEN WHO FIND THE BURDENS OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL LIFE IN WARTIME SO HEAVY THAT THEY LOOK TO MATRIMONY FOR ESCAPE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF WOMEN DOCTORS, ONE OF WHOM INSERTED THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BERLIN DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG:

"WOMAN PHYSICIAN, 32, SIZE 170, SLIM, IMPRESSIVE APPEARANCE, CATHOLIC, IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES, WITH KEEN SENSE FOR WELL-APPOINTED HOME, IS SO OVERWORKED PROFESSIONALLY THAT SHE EMPLOYES THIS MEANS FOR LOOKING FOR LIFEMATE IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES PREFERABLY FROM EAST OR NORTH GERMANY."

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THE 50 PER CENT TAX ON TOBACCO, MADE EFFECTIVE NOV. 3, SEEMS ALREADY TO HAVE AFFECTED PENNY-COURTING WOULD-BE SWAINS, FOR THE HAMBERGER FREMDENBLATT CONTAINS THIS NOTICE:

"GENTLEMAN, END OF 40S, WITHOUT RELATIVES, OWNER OF BUSINESS AND BANK ACCOUNT, IS LOOKING FOR GOOD-LOOKING WOMAN OR GIRL WITHOUT RELATIVES OF SUITABLE AGE, ABOUT ONE METER 57 CENTIMETERS TALL, RATHER HEFTY, NON-SMOKER."

MANY MARRIAGE ADVERTISEMENTS REFLECT A CRAVING FOR SECURITY IN THESE INSECURE TIMES. TO THE AVERAGE GERMAN, THE MOST SECURE POSITION IS THAT OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. ALTHOUGH THE SALARY MAY BE RELATIVELY SMALL, THE PAY SCALE IS GRADUATED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE AND, IN EVENT OF DEATH, A PENSION IS CERTAIN FOR THE WIDOW.

HENCE, HUSBAND-SEEKING WOMEN LIKE TO ANNOUNCE THEIR FORMULA FOR DESIRABLE LIFE PARTNERS AS DID THIS ADVERTISER IN THE WESTFALEISCHER LANDESZEITUNG OF DORTMUND:

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"WIDOW WITHOUT RELATIVES, PROTESTANT, AGE 50, OF IMPOSING STATURE, WITH BEAUTIFUL HOME IN CHOICE LOCATION IN WESTFALIAN COUNTY SEAT, IS ANXIOUS TO MAKE ACQUAINTANCE WITH VIEW TO MATRIMONY OF SUBSTANTIAL GENTLEMAN WITH FIRM CHARACTER AND IN SECURE POSITION, AGE UP TO 58, GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PREFERRED."

BUT THIS "GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL" RECOMMENDATION ALSO WORKS THE OTHER WAY AROUND. FOR NUMEROUS ADS BY MATRIMONIALLY-INCLINED MALES OF THE SPECIES BEGIN WITH THE OMINOUS WORDS: "GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SEEKS PARTNER." THUS, THE BERLIN LOKAL ANZEIGER ANNOUNCES:

"GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN LEADING POSITION IN EASTERN GERMANY, WIDOWER WITHOUT RELATIONS, NORDIC TYPE, DESIRES PRETTY PROTESTANT LIFEMATE UP TO 28, MORE THAN 164 CENTIMETERS TALL, OF GOOD FAMILY, MAY BE WIDOW WITH CHILDREN."

GENERALLY SPEAKING, SOCIAL SECURITY AND POSSESSION OF A FURNISHED APARTMENT -- HARD TO ACQUIRE IN WARTIME -- SEEM TO BE REGARDED AS THE CHIEF BAITS FOR A PROSPECTIVE SOULMATE.

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IF A MAN IS ENTITLED TO A PENSION, HE IS SURE TO ADVERTISE THAT FACT. IF A WOMAN HAS A FURNISHED FLAT WITH ALL ACCESSORIES, SHE NEVER FORGETS TO MENTION IT. IF EITHER PROSPECTIVE PARTNER OWNS REAL ESTATE THAT FACT IS LIKELY TO BE AIRED IN THE ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE THE DAUGHTER OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IS APPARENTLY SOMETHIN TO BE PROUD OF AND CALCULATED TO ACT AS BAIT FOR THE PROSPECTIVE HUSBAND.

RELATIVES, ON THE OTHER HAND, SEEM TO BE A HINDRANCE TO MATRIMONY VIA THE WANT AD. WHEREVER EITHER A MAN ON A WOMAN HUNT OR A WOMAN ON A MAN HUNT CAN CLAIM TO HAVE NO RELATIONS, HE OR SHE CONSIDERS THIS A FEATHER IN THE CAP AND PROUDLY PROCLAIMS IT.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 14--SENT DEC.6)

HL136PES LOCHNER

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14)

BUS LINE ON THE DESERT

TREACHEROUS SANDS

AND TRIBESMEN

ARE HAZARDS

BUT NAIRN BROTHERS OPERATE

OVER 540-MILE ROUTE (800) PIX SERVICED

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

(ADVANCE) DAMASCUS, (CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)-DESPITE WARFARE AND OTHER TROUBLES OF THIS YEAR, THE FAMOUS DESERT BUS LINE OF THE NAIRN BROTHERS HAS CONTINUED TO RUN BETWEEN DAMASCUS AND BAGHDAD.

WAR, FIRST IN IRAK, THEN IN SYRIA, RAGED ALONG THE ROUTE FOR OVER THREE MONTHS. SERVICE WAS MAINTAINED THROUGH MOST OF THIS PERIOD BY DETOURING TO AVOID THE FIGHTING.

THIS NATURALLY REQUIRED SKILLFUL SWERVING AND CLOSE ATTENTION TO WAR COMMUNIQUES, BUT SUCH PROBLEMS ARE NOT NEW TO THE BROTHERS NAIRN, NORMAN AND GERALD, NEW ZEALANDERS WHO CAME TO THIS PART OF THE WORLD AS OFFICERS IN THE LAST WAR AND HAVE BEEN HERE EVER SINCE.

BETWEEN DAMASCUS AND BAGHDAD, SAID TO BE THE TWO OLDEST CITIES IN THE WORLD, LIE 540 MILES OF DESERT--JUST ABOUT THE MEANEST LAND IN

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THE WORLD.

FOR CENTURIES THE USUAL MEANS OF MAKING THE TRIP WAS BY CAMEL CARAVAN, WHICH REQUIRED A MONTH AND WAS DANGEROUS, FOR THERE WERE MANY BEDOUIN TRIBESMEN AS TREACHEROUS AS THE DESERT ITSELF.

THE NAIRNS DECIDED TO SEE IF THEY COULD IMPROVE ON THE CAMEL. THEY BEGAN TO RUN AUTOMOBILES--THE OLD-FASHIONED TOURING CARS OF THAT PERIOD--ACROSS THE DESERT.

IT WAS NOT EASY. OPERATION WAS BY COMPASS. SOFT SANDS HAD TO BE AVOIDED FOR THE GRAVELLY PARTS WHICH WOULD SUPPORT AN AUTOMOBILE. AND HIGH SUMS HAD TO BE PAID AS TRIBUTE TO DESERT SHIEKS TO INSURE SECURITY.

FROM THIS SERVICE THE PRESENT BUS LINE DEVELOPED. THE NAIRNS NOW HAVE TWO ENORMOUS AMERICAN-BUILT BUSES. THEY FULFILL THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMEL AS THE SHIP OF THE DESERT BETTER THAN THE CAMEL HIMSELF.

EVERYTHING--BODIES, ENGINES, WHEELS, SPRINGS, LIGHTS AND TIRES--WAS DESIGNED AND BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THE DESERT. THE BUSES COST $50,000 EACH.

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THE MAIN SECTION IS A TRAILER, HOLDING 20 PASSENGERS, WITH ALMOST ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AND IS AIR-COOLED. THE TRIP IS MAINLY BY NIGHT; THE BUSES LEAVE AT 4 P.M. AND ARRIVE BY MIDMORNING THE NEXT DAY. THE PASSENGER FARE IS $40, ABOUT 7 1/2 CENTS A MILE.

THE NAIRNS ALSO OPERATE LESS ELABORATE BUSES AND TRUCKS FOR FREIGHT.

STORIES ABOUT THE ADVENTURES OF THE NAIRN BROTHERS ARE COUNTLESS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

SHORTLY AFTER THEY STARTED THEIR FIRST SERVICE, COMPETITION CAME IN, AND SOME OF THE TALES ARE LIKE THOSE OF THE WILD WEST.

ONE ENTERPRISING ARAB OPENED A CUT-RATE LINE. HIS DRIVERS DIDN'T KNOW THE DESERT AND HAD NO COMPASSES, BUT WERE INSTRUCTED TO START OUT BEHIND THE NAIRN CARS AND FOLLOW THEM ACROSS THE DESERT. NAIRN DRIVERS USUALLY GAVE THEM THE SLIP DURING THE NIGHT AND SEVERAL OF THE OPPOSITION CARS WERE NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN.

A BAGHDAD MILLIONAIRE DECIDED TO GET A MONOPOLY OF THE DESERT ROUTE AT ANY COST AND OFFERED TO BUY THE NAIRNS OUT. THEY WERE SITTING ON A CAFE TERRACE OVERLOOKING THE TIGRIS AS NORMAN, NOTED FOR HIS RECKLESSNESS, GAVE A FINAL REFUSAL.

"HAVE YOU A POUND NOTE?" ASKED THE MILLIONAIRE.

NORMAN PRODUCED ONE.

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"I DARE YOU TO THROW IT INTO THE RIVER," SAID THE MILLIONAIRE.

NORMAN DID SO.

THE MILLIONAIRE THEN TOOK A FIVE-POUND NOTE FROM HIS WALLET AND THREW IT IN THE RIVER.

"THAT'S WHY YOU'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO LAST AGAINST ME," HE SAID. "YOU'RE A SMART FELLOW AND ALL THAT, BUT FOR EVERY POUND YOU CAN AFFORD TO THROW AWAY, I CAN THROW AWAY FIVE."

NORMAN NAIRN CALLED A WAITER AND SENT HIM TO A PHARMACY FOR A POTION OF DEADLY POISON. HE ORDERED TWO WHISKY AND SODAS AND POURED THE POISON INTO ONE. HE HAD THE WAITER SWITCH THEM AROUND BEHIND

THEIR BACKS. THE APPEARANCE OF THE TWO DRINKS WAS THE SAME.

"YOU PICK ONE AND DRINK IT AND I'LL DRINK THE OTHER," HE SAID TO THE MILLIONAIRE.

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THE LATTER REFUSED.

"THAT'S WHY YOU'LL NEVER BEAT ME -- NO GUTS," SAID NORMAN.

PERHAPS NOT ALL THE STORIES ABOUT THE NAIRNS ARE LITERALLY TRUE, BUT THEY ARE PART OF THE LEGEND OF THE NEAR EAST NOW, AND THE NAIRNS DO NOT DISCOURAGE THEM.

SOME TWENTY COMPETING LINES HAVE BEEN STARTED, BUT THE NAIRNS ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN A RELIABLE ALL-YEAR SERVICE.

IN EARLY SPRING HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF DESERT ADJACENT TO THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES ARE FLOODED. THE NAIRNS KEEP TWO TRACTORS ALONG THE ROUTE TO PULL THEIR BUSES OUT IN CASE THEY GET STUCK IN THE MUD.

IN THE FIRST YEARS THERE WERE MANY ROBBERIES. ONE BAND OF BEDOUINS FIRST TRIED TO OVERTAKE THE NAIRN AUTOMOBILE CARAVAN ON CAMELBACK, BUT THEY FOUND THE CAMELS TOO SLOW. THEY THEN USED HORSES, BUT STILL WERE ELUDED. FINALLY THEY STOLE ONE OF THE NAIRN CARS AND USED IT FOR THE ROBBERY, THAT TIME WITH SUCCESS.

FRENCH BANDITS ORGANIZED A RAID ON A CORTEGE TRANSPORTING GOLD BELONGING TO TURKEY AND GOT AWAY WITH THE SHIPMENT, WORTH ALMOST $30,000. IT WAS INSURED.

DURING THE DRUSE REBELLION, BEDOUINS ATTACKED THREE NAIRN CARS WHICH THEY BELIEVED CARRYING GOLD BELONGING TO THE BANK OF PERSIA. IN REALITY THE GOLD HAD BEEN SHIPPED A WEEK EARLIER AND THE CARS WERE EMPTY.

THEY RANSACKED THE CARS, BUT ALL THEY COULD FIND WERE THE "IRON RATIONS" FOR EMERGENCIES UNDER THE FLOORBOARDS.

ONE OF THE DRIVERS, WHO TODAY PILOTS THE BIG BUS, TOLD ME IN HIS OWN VARIETY OF ENGLISH HOW HE SAVED THE RATIONS:

THE BEDOUIN LEADER PICKED UP A CAN OF CORNED BEEF AND ASKED WHAT WAS IN IT.

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"PORK MEAT."

HE THREW IT DOWN IN HORROR.

HE NEXT INQUIRED ABOUT A CAN OF CONDENSED MILK.

"PORK MILK."

NEXT HE FOUND A BOTTLE OF TOMATO KETCHUP.

"PORK BLOOD."

"DON'T YOU INFIDEL DOGS EAT OR DRINK ANYTHING BUT PORK?" HE ASKED IN DISGUST AS HE TURNED AWAY.

THE BAND, HOWEVER, DID RELIEVE THE DRIVERS OF ALL THEIR CLOTHES BEFORE DEPARTING.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 14--SENT DEC. 9.)

WD526PES

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DECEMBER 15)

- - -

AMERICANS IN ORIENT

ALWAYS TALKED

OF "RESCUE"

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EXPECTED TO BE INTERNED,
WAIT FOR MARINES (500)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FRANK L.MARTIN, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM TWO YEARS OF SERVICE AS A CORRESPONDENT IN THE ORIENT, RECALLS FOR WIDE WORLD THE THINGS AMERICANS THERE ANTICIPATED.)

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BY FRANK L.MARTIN

DEC 14 1941

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-(WIDE WORLD)-HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS ARE STRANDED IN NUMEROUS CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE FAR EAST.

EACH OF THEM, WHETHER IN CUSTODY OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE, OR BARRICADED IN THEIR HOMES, UNABLE TO REACH SAFETY, PROBABLY IS FIGURING HOW SOON THE UNITED STATES NAVY COULD STEAM INTO THE CLOSEST PORT AND SEND MARINES TO RESCUE THEM.

THE "RESCUE" HAS BEEN THE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN ALL BARS, CLUBS AND AT PARTIES WHERE FOREIGNERS GATHER IN THE ORIENT SINCE THE JAPANESE ARMY PUSHED INTO MANCHURIA MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO.

IN SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, CANTON AND HONGKONG MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES HAVE CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING STRANDED BY A SUDDEN DECLARATION OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

THEY USUALLY DECIDED IT WOULD BE ONLY A MATTER OF A FEW WEEKS AT THE MOST BEFORE THE AMERICAN NAVY CLEARED THE CHINA WATERS OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS, AND JAPANESE ARMIES, CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES FROM HOME, WOULD SUCCUMB TO AMERICAN LANDING PARTIES.

JOKINGLY THEY TALKED OF BEING PLACED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AND HAVING TO EAT RAW FISH AND UNPOLISHED RICE FOR A FEW WEEKS AND HOW GLAD THEY WOULD BE TO GET ON AN AMERICAN WARSHIP FOR A GOOD MEAL.

OLD "CHINA HANDS" SAW CLEARLY THAT THE WAR WAS COMING. MORE THAN A YEAR AGO THEY SAW JAPAN FACING A CHOICE OF WAR AND FAME--POSSIBLY DOMINATING THE WORLD IN COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY--OR CONCLUDING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES AND TAKING A BACK SEAT IN WORLD RECOGNITION.

EXCEPT FOR VERY PROSPEROUS AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN IN SHANGHAI, THE ENTIRE FOREIGN COLONY HOPED FOR A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, FIGURING THAT UNLESS THE JAPANESE ARMY WERE DESTROYED IT ALWAYS WOULD BE A THREAT TO AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST. THEY FELT THAT JAPAN MUST BE PUNISHED FOR HER ATTACK ON CHINA.

JAPAN'S CHOICE OF WAR OR COLLABORATION WITH THE ALLIES WAS SEEN APPROACHING NEARLY A YEAR AGO WHEN TRAVELERS REACHING SHANGHAI TOLD OF INCREASING SHORTAGES OF FOOD, FUEL, LABOR AND POWER ON THE JAPANESE ISLANDS.

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THEY SAW THE JAPANESE ABANDON ANY SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO REACH CHUNGKING AND DESTROY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. THEY SAW JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSIONS FAIL IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND OTHER SOUTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRIES. THEY KNEW JAPAN WAS FEELING THE PINCH OF AN AMERICAN EMBARGO.

THE QUESTION WAS HOW LONG JAPAN COULD RATION HER POWER TO FALTERING PLANTS IN NEED OF RAW MATERIALS--AND HOW LONG WOULD THE JAPANESE PUBLIC EAT UNPOLISHED RICE MIXED WITH OTHER GRAINS BEFORE TURNING ON THE GOVERNMENT AND DEMANDING A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

JAPAN, THEY KNEW, HAD TO MOVE IN SOME DIRECTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE BEFORE THE WEIGHT OF HER INVASION OF CHINA ALONE CRUSHED THE NATION. AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR IN CHINA IT WAS COSTING THE GOVERNMENT MORE YEN PER DAY TO KEEP GARRISONS ON THE CONTINENT THAN IT WAS MAKING IN PRODUCE AND MATERIALS TAKEN OUT OF OCCUPIED CHINA.

A FEW WEEKS AGO MOST AMERICANS IN CHINA DID NOT EXPECT WAR TO COME WITH A SUDDEN STAB AT THE AMERICAN NAVAL AND MILITARY BASES. SOME EVEN BELIEVED JAPAN WOULD ATTEMPT TO RECUPERATE FINANCIALLY BY TURNING HER COMMERCIAL FLEET OVER TO ALLIED SHIPPING AS SHE DID IN THE LAST WAR FOR A LARGE PROFIT.

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OTHERS PREDICTED THAT JAPAN WOULD MAKE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO PUT ON A SHOW AND GAMBLE ON AN EVENTUAL GERMAN VICTORY OVER BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

IF THE JAPANESE ARMY PERMITTED AN AGREEMENT TO BE MADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IT WOULD LOSE ITS HOLD IN JAPAN AND THE DREAM OF AN EMPIRE WOULD COLLAPSE, THESE OBSERVERS DECLARED.

MOST AMERICANS CAUGHT IN CHINESE CITIES NOW COMPLETELY TAKEN OVER BY THE JAPANESE DID NOT INTEND TO REMAIN IN CHINA IN THE EVENT OF WAR BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRY AND JAPAN.

THEY EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO QUIT CHINA AT THE LAST MOMENT. MANY AMERICANS IN CHINA ARE ON THE JAPANESE "BLACK LIST" OF PERSONS IN CHINA CONSIDERED UNFRIENDLY TO JAPAN.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC. 15...SENT DEC.12)

RA148AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC 15)

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-ECONOMIC WAR HAS BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST NAZI CONTROL OF THE DRUG TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA BY STERLING PRODUCTS, INC., ITS CHAIRMAN, EDWARD S.ROGERS, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SALES AND ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN WILL BE THE BOMBS AND BULLETS OF THE PLAN, DIRECTED BY AN ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE EXPERTS WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL NUMBER 1,000.

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"NAZI CONTROL OF DRUG OUTLETS IN LATIN AMERICA HAS BEEN CITED BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS AS 'ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS OF GERMAN INFLUENCE IN THIS HEMISPHERE,'" ROGERS SAID. "OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO HELP DESTROY THAT INFLUENCE."

THE DRIVE WAS LAUNCHED SUNDAY IN MEXICO, ROGERS SAID, AND WILL BE CARRIED TO EACH OF THE OTHER 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS THROUGH STERLING'S SUBSIDIARIES, THE SYDNEY ROSS CO. AND STERLING PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

RECENT SURVEYS HAVE REPORTED GERMANY CONTROLLED 75 PER CENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DRUG BUSINESS, STERLING SPOKESMEN SAID, WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAD 20 PER CENT. THE REST WAS DIVIDED AMONG GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, JAPAN AND OTHERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC. 15).

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30.24—13543

4 Enemy Transports Sunk, 3 Hit Off Luzon; Hongkong Stormed. British Refuse to Yield

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HERO MARINES WON'T BUDGE

Repel Two New Bombing Assaults on Isolated Wake Island---Say Damage "Inconsequential"

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BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A major Japanese bombing attack on the heroic marine garrison at isolated Wake Island was reported turned back today with destruction of two enemy warplanes by the battling Devil Dogs.

"The marines on Wake Island continue to resist," the navy said in a late afternoon communique.

This announcement followed a War Department statement indicating that the furious Japanese assaults on the Philippines had slackened. Air activity over the Philippines continues, the department said, but ground operations were confined to the Aparri, Legaspi and Vigan areas—well removed from vital centres of defense.

Significantly, the War Department added that the general situation was unchanged. That had been described by an earlier army communique at Manila as "well in hand."

But there was no slackening for the stout-hearted handful of men on Wake Island, tiny outpost on the most direct route from Hawaii to the Philippines. Following up repeated bombardments of recent days, the Japanese made two new bombing attacks, the navy said, and, while the first was light, the second was undertaken in great force, yet it caused only "inconsequential" damage to the island.

(No mention was made of Midway, another besieged U. S. Pacific outpost, which was reported last night to be still flying the Stars and Stripes.)

The navy also reported that enemy submarines were operating in the Hawaiian area but were under vigorous attack.

Apparently, the week of costly Japanese sea and air attacks had failed to make a single serious breach in the valiant defense of the American bastion of the east.

Instead, reports from Manila and Singapore added up to the fact that Japan had paid a heavy toll in ships, planes and men for her attempts to crack that and other strongholds in the ring of Allied defenses, notwithstanding admittedly serious British and American naval losses in initial phases of the conflict last week.

5 OTHER SHIPS HIT

Invaders Slowed in All but the Vigan District in the Philippines

DEC 15 1941

THEIR FIELD BOMBED

Japanese Missiles Fall Into Harbor in Day Raid on Manila

By The Associated Press.

MANILA, Monday, Dec. 15—United States Army bombers badly damaged two Japanese transports yesterday off Legaspi, on Luzon Island 250 miles southeast of Manila, Army Headquarters announced today.

It was in this area that a Sunday résumé of the first week of the war told of previous unopposed landings by limited numbers of Japanese.

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In other areas of the Philippines, today's communiqué said, the situation remained unchanged.

Another announcement said four Japanese fighters were shot down in two aerial attacks on the invaders at Legaspi.

Japanese activity this morning was said to have been limited to sporadic air raids on Luzon.

[Manila had an air-raid alarm at 8:16 A. M. today. No planes appeared, however, and the all-clear signal was given at 9:46 A. M., The United Press reported.]

Sending Out Patrols

The Japanese forces that established a foothold around Vigan were reported sending out patrols today in an apparent effort to widen their holdings in the face of attack by the United States Army bombers that have sunk four Japanese troopships and badly battered three others off Northern Luzon.

Except for the region of Vigan, 200 miles north of Manila on Luzon's west coast, there was only

local activity.

The sinking of the transports was announced last night in an Army headquarters communiqué that asserted: "The situation both on the ground and in the air was well in hand as the first week of military operations came to a close."

Eight Transports Said Sunk

The Japanese transports were sunk by American fliers off Northern Luzon, and are in addition to four Japanese transports sunk Friday by Netherland submarines in the Gulf of Siam off Malaya, with the loss of about 4,000 lives. The communiqué did not give the dates of the American action.

The war resume from the office of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in the Far East, said the Japanese transports were attacked north of Luzon in waters through which the Japanese tried at heavy cost to reinforce landing parties near Vigan and Aparri. It was in these waters that Army bombers sank the Japanese battleship Haruna and Navy bombers crippled a second capital ship of the Kongo class.

General MacArthur's report said the Japanese carried out fourteen major air attacks on the Philippines with losses of at least forty planes.

He credited a Philippine Army division with smashing a Japanese landing at Lingayen, 100 miles northeast of Manila, and said bombers had seriously hampered other forces that reached shore "in limited numbers" at Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila; Vigan, 200 miles north of the capital, and Aparri, Luzon's northernmost outpost.

An Army spokesman said the Japanese had been unable to reinforce the landing party at Legaspi and that only local activity, regarded as well in hand, continued at Vigan and Aparri.

Attacks by American planes on the Japanese-seized areas at the far north of the island were said by other sources to be aimed at wiping out an air base the Japanese were trying to establish there.

High-flying Japanese bombers were seen flying southward over Manila shortly before noon yesterday after the quietest night the capital has had since the start of bombing. The few bombs that they dropped fell harmlessly in the harbor. No bombs fell near here during the night and the only alarm was about dawn, lasting fifty-five minutes, when a few planes reported headed for Manila apparently turned back.

The population of the city seemed in better spirits after the uninterrupted night's rest and morale remained high. General MacArthur's communiqué praised the morale of the troops and the population. All newspapers continued publishing daily although with reduced-sized editions. Most newspapermen slept at their offices on 24-hour duty.

[The Philippines go on daylight saving time today, the National Broadcasting Company reported.]

The Japanese radio is keeping up its propaganda effort, broadcasting speeches appealing to the Filipinos to lay down their arms. The broadcasts have been without noticeable effect and so far there has been no attempt by the Manila radio to jam the Japanese short-wave broadcasts.

There has been no food shortage but there has been some difficulty in buying gasoline for civilian purposes. Prices of all commodities generally are rising despite government efforts at control.

In an unceasing drive against fifth columnists customs agents have seized two Japanese whom they said had home-made bombs and dozens of maps.

Cavite Yard Commandant Calls Raid Casualties Few

Rockwell Took Shelter in Ditch With Two Workers

MANILA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Rear Admiral Francis Rockwell, commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard, said today casualties there during a sustained forty-minute Japanese bombing attack on Wednesday were "extremely low." Fire fighting was seriously hampered, he said, because the first bomb struck the Cavite powerhouse.

The commandant took shelter in an air-raid ditch.

"Near me," he said, "were two Filipino yard workers, one of whom was killed and the other injured seriously. Both men were calm and in their assigned place for air raids."

Rockwell, who lost all his personal property in the fire, praised Navy and marine officers and enlisted men stationed at the yard.

"They did their duty in accordance with the best traditions of their services," he said. "Special tribute is due the yard's Filipino workmen and the Navy's insular force. My cook was killed. He had been permitted to go home to evacuate his family, had returned on time and was at his post when he was killed."

Rockwell advised residents of Manila and other places which might be bombed to seek shelter in open ditches during air raids. "Even a hole no more than two by three feet will afford protection against anything but a direct hit," he said.

Siege Is Defied By U. S. Pilots At Hongkong

They Help Fly 275 Out of City; Mme. Sun Yat-sen, H. H. Kung Are Rescued

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14 (AP).—Taking off and landing in the face of possible Japanese air attacks, American and Chinese pilots ferried more than 275 persons out of beleagured Hongkong during the first two nights of the Japanese siege. The news was withheld from publication until today, in order to safeguard all concerned in the operation.

The pilots, employed by the China National Aviation Corporation, which is operated jointly by the Chinese government and Pan American Airways, made sixteen flights out of Hongkong, landing most of their passengers at a point about two hundred miles inland from the British Crown Colony. Some planes flew all the way to Chungking.

Among those rescued were Madam Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic; H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister; American and British members of the Chinese currency stabilization board and C. P. Chen, head of the board, and the staff and families of the China National Aviation Corporation with the exception of Schafer Paas, district traffic agent, who volunteered to supervise arrangements at the Hongkong end.

The pilots also managed to save five of the seven C. N. A. C. planes which were at the Hongkong airdrome when war broke out. One of these, forced down at an inland airfield by engine trouble on Wednesday, was machine-gunned and destroyed by Japanese planes.

The rescued passengers hailed the shuttle service as the most perilous bit of work in the history of commercial aviation.

The crew of Pan American Airways' Hongkong clipper, which Japanese airplane bombs destroyed last Monday, were rescued. With their captain, Fred S. Ralph, they are now at Chungking.

Eight American pilots took part in the rescue, as well as two Chinese. The Americans were Charles L. Sharp, C. N. A. C. operations manager, from Fort Worth, Tex.; chief pilot Hugh L. Woods, Winfield, Kan.; Harold A. Sweet, South Pasadena, Calif.; William McDonald, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank L. Higgs, Columbus, Ohio; Robert S. Angle, from California; P. W. Kessler, Chicago, and S. E. Scott, Waco, Tex.

At least three of them—Sharp, Sweet and Woods—went without sleep for fifty to sixty hours, while McDonald joined in the rescue work after making a regular flight from Rangoon to Chungking. From here he rushed to Hongkong.

No casualties were reported among the pilots or their passengers, who included more than thirty Americans, among them four women.

British Engage Malaya Enemy In Major Battle

Australian Flyers Helping to Meet Japanese Drive in North Border Jungle

SINGAPORE, Dec. 14 (AP).—British and Australian air forces, credited with smashing Japanese landing attempts on the east coast of Malaya, were reported tonight to have been hurled against Japanese tanks and armored cars in an attempt to stem the drive southward from Thailand on both sides of the Malay Peninsula.

A major battle apparently was shaping up along the jungle frontier. A terse British communique reported sharp fighting in Kedah Province, which is in northwestern Malaya, and in the Kelantan area, in the northeast.

"On both fronts," the war bulletin declared, "fighter aircraft are supporting our troops."

[At London, an authoritative British source said Japanese troops also had struck across Thailand into southern British Burma, near Point Victoria. The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting dispatches from the Malaya front, said the frontier defense line was held by English, Scottish and Indian troops. The broadcast said they held positions north of Alor Star, less than twenty miles inside Malaya at the northwest, and that some of the fighting was taking place north of the frontier, in Thai territory.

Air Action Holds Foe

[The British radio, in a report heard at New York Sunday by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that, according to a news agency correspondent, intensified air action by the Allies was preventing the Japanese from reinforcing their units on the east coast of Malaya and that, as a consequence, the Japanese were concentrating their driving power on the opposite side of the peninsula.]

Singapore had another air-raid alarm today, but no bombing was reported.

British fighter planes were said to have beaten off Japanese bombers which tried three times to continue last week's raids on the west coast part of Penang.

CLASH WITH JAPS DENIED BY BURMA

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 14 (AP).—An official government announcement today said there was no truth in Japanese reports that troops from Burma had clashed with the Japanese in northern Thailand.

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 14.—Japanese radio reports said today that Japanese artillery was pounding Hongkong proper—that is the island of Hongkong—from positions in Kowloon, across a one-mile neck of Hongkong Bay.

Japan Attacks Hongkong by Land and Air

Starts Violent Offensive After British Defenders Turn Down Ultimatum

Churchill Message Spurs Resistance

Chinese, Pressing Drive to Help Allies, Reported 8 Miles From Frontier

TOKIO, Dec. 14 (Official radio received by Associated Press).—Japanese forces opened a general land and air offensive against Hongkong at dawn today in an all-out effort to seize the British crown colony following its rejection of an ultimatum demanding surrender, it was announced by radio.

Churchill Rallies Garrison

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The British garrison's fight to save Hongkong was watched closely here tonight as observers weighed Tokio reports of a strong offensive against the colony and Chungking accounts of a strong drive toward Canton to ease the pressure on the British.

Japanese claims of having captured Kowloon, the mainland section of the Hongkong colony, were without confirmation in official quarters here. It was said, however, that Hongkong was well guarded and its capture would prove a hard assignment.

Prime Minister Churchill sent the following message to Hongkong's defenders:

"We are all watching day by day and hour by hour your stubborn defense of the port and fortress of Hongkong. You guard a link long famous in world civilization between the Far East and Europe.

"We are sure that the defense of Hongkong against barbarous and unprovoked attack will add a glorious page to British annals. All our hearts are with you in your ordeal. Every day of your resistance brings nearer our certain victory."

Chinese Increase Pressure

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14 (AP).—Chinese troops are pressing their attacks on the flank and rear of Japanese forces threatening Hongkong, with fighting going on at Tamshui and Pingshan dispatches said today. Pingshan is about eight miles north of the mainland frontier of the crown colony and about thirteen miles west of the Canton-Kowloon railway. Tamshui is a few miles northwest of Pingshan.

Last-Ditch Stand Of 13 At Malayan Field Bared

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The heroic rear-guard fight of twenty Indian soldiers and a British lieutenant who fought off an attack of greatly superior Japanese land forces and air attacks at Kota Bharu, in Malaya, and are now believed to have been lost in the last-ditch stand, was reported today in British dispatches from Singapore.

The story had its beginning last Monday at 1 A. M., when the first Japanese troops landed at Kota Bharu, an airdrome just south of the Thailand border. These troops were repulsed, but that afternoon an additional force arrived supported by aircraft, which for several hours strafed the British defenses with machine-gun fire, dropped bombs and threw hand grenades.

Equipment Destroyed

Late in the afternoon the position became untenable. Buildings and whatever equipment might be useful to the Japanese were destroyed before the withdrawal, and the young officer, identified only as Lieutenant Close, was left behind with the dozen Indians.

Fighting under pressure both on land and from the air, and with everything about them burning, these thirteen men were said to have kept the Japanese at bay long enough for all the remaining defenders to reach the main body of British troops.

Nothing has been heard since from Lieutenant or any of his men, the dispatches concluded, and it is feared none of them got away.

2 JAPANESE SHIPS ARE SUNK BY DUTCH

Netherland Total Is Now Six —Batavia Has Sixth Air Raid Alarm, but No Bombs

PLANE AID SENT MALAYA

Native Quarters at Surabaya Naval Base Evacuated as Precautionary Step

30.24 — 13545

30.24 — 13545

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 14 (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—Two more Japanese ships were sunk today off the east coast of Malaya by submarines of the Royal Netherlands Navy, a communiqué of the Navy Commander in Chief announced today.

A joint communiqué of the Army, Navy and Air Force declared that "some war actions of minor importance have taken place within the territories of the Netherlands Indies yesterday," adding that enemy planes were observed at certain points over the archipelago.

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The joint communiqué of the armed forces confirmed yesterday's report that Netherland submarines sank four Japanese troop ships off the east coast of Thailand with the loss of 4,000 lives on the part of the enemy. The communiqué added:

"Netherlands Indies Air Force units have participated very actively in the defense of Malaya. Australian planes further reinforced the Netherlands Indies Air Force. Netherlands Indies troops took part in the internment of Japanese settlers on the east coast of Borneo. These actions took place on the east coast of British North Borneo at the request of the British Allies."

It was previously reported that Netherland troops had rounded up a Japanese settlement on the east coast of Borneo, interned the settlers, captured a number of motor launches and destroyed several other vessels.

Pilots of the Netherlands Indies Air Force who are now fighting with the British on the Malaya peninsula learned the air routes involved by accompanying Royal Netherland Air Line planes on their runs from the Indies to Malaya, Thailand and British India, it was learned today.

The Netherlands Indies Air Lines have discontinued scheduled runs to Singapore, Bangkok and Lydda, Palestine, but they maintain scheduled flights between Sumatra and Burma.

Batavia's sixth air raid alarm of the war sounded this evening, but persons in the theatres did not leave. As an added precaution the Commander in Chief of the Army decreed today that all radio stations must go off the air during air-raid alarms between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. because it is feared that the radio beams may direct enemy planes to their objectives.

Evacuation of the native quarters at the naval base at Surabaya was announced by the authorities today. Plans for the evacuation, in order to relieve the crowded conditions of this strategic Java town, were completed long before the war. The authorities emphasized that the evacuation is merely a precautionary measure.

Although no bombs were dropped on Nethelands Indies territory so far, according to an official communiqué, enemy aircraft have been reported sighted over the archipelago.

Enemy Over New Guinea

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15 (Monday) (AP)—The Royal Australian Air Force reported in a communique today that Japanese planes have been sighted over New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelego, but disappeared before battle could be joined.

New Guinea is a few hundred miles off the northern tip of Australia and the Bismarck Archipelego lies to the west of New Guinea.

Australia continued hastily calling-up of all available men to the armed services.

Mobilization of the Australian militia began today and tens of thousands of men between 18 and 35 will be in camp or disposed to vital defense areas by Wednesday night.

The training of Australia's second-line army will begin within three weeks, to include men between 18 and 35 with children.

Raid Alarm at Formosa

Tokio Reports 12 "Enemy" Planes Veered Off Near Takao

TOKIO, Dec. 14 (Official radio received by A. P.)—Formosa, Japan's island base off the Chinese coast, had its first air-raid scare of the war last night when army headquarters reported that twelve "enemy" planes were sighted off Tokio, 450 miles north of Manila as a bomber flies.

The Japanese high command said that planes veered off without making an attack.

Thai Cabinet Change Predicted In Toyko

New Alliance Of That Country With Japan Cited In Dispatch

Tokyo, Dec. 1: (Official Radio Received by A.P.)—The newspaper *Hochi*, in a dispatch from Bangkok, declared today that a reshuffle of the Thai Cabinet would be a "natural sequel" to the new alliance between Japan and Thailand.

Heretofore, *Hochi* said, Thailand's leaders in the main have been men who were educated in the United States or Britain.

The paper declared, however, that a change in that situation now could be expected.

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Japanese Report All-Out Land And Air Offensive Aimed To Capture Hongkong

[By the Associated Press]

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Tokyo, Dec. 14—(Official radio received by A. P.) — The Japanese opened a general land-and-air offensive against Hongkong at dawn today in an all-out effort to take the British crown colony after rejection of an ultimatum for surrender, it was announced by radio.

At the same time Japanese headquarters declared that an entire British mechanized division had been destroyed in a Japanese advance over the Malayan frontier toward Singapore. The Japanese press claimed twenty-one American and British naval vessels had been sunk or put out of commission in the week-old war of the Pacific.

A headquarters communique said the latest naval damage inflicted upon American forces included the sinking of a submarine by a Japanese destroyer off the Philippines yesterday.

20 Tanks Claimed

Destruction of the British mechanized division was said by headquarters to have occurred Friday. Twenty tanks and sixty trucks were captured in the advance, the Japanese said.

Navy planes which attacked Nichols airport at Manila Saturday shot down a United States interceptor and destroyed forty-three planes on the ground, including nine of the "largest type," the communique said. Two of Japan's planes were missing from the raid, it was declared.

Mass air raids also were made on Mergui and Victoria airdromes in British Burma by army planes and two transports were sunk in an attack on Penang island off the west coast of Malaya, said the communique. Kuantan airdrome on the east coast of Malaya also was raided.

Heavy Damage Reported

Considerable damage was done in Burma and Malaya raids, the Japanese said. Four small fighting planes were set ablaze on the ground and troop concentrations punished at Penang and Victoria despite intense anti-aircraft fire. Airport facilities were smashed and fuel tanks blasted at Mergui, and at least one large bomber wrecked at Kuantan, all at the expense of three Japanese planes.

Nichi Nichi estimated that the twenty-one American and British naval vessels sunk or put out of commission totaled 350,000 tons—270,000 tons from the American navy and 80,000 from the British fleet.

The newspaper *Kokumin* placed United States naval losses at eight warships destroyed and sixteen damaged, and British losses at six sunk and seven damaged.

225 Ships Seized

The paper estimated that the Japanese navy had seized 225 British and American merchant vessels and also a gunboat, and declared the two countries had lost 364 military and naval aircraft in the war so far.

From Shanghai it was reported that the United States gunboat Wake captured there had been renamed the Tar and put into Japanese service.

Meanwhile, on the political and domestic front, the newspaper *Hochi* reported from Bangkok, capital of subdued Thailand, that a reshuffle of the Thai Cabinet would be a "natural sequel" to the newly completed Japanese-Thailand alliance

The newspaper gave as the reason the fact that many of Thailand's present leaders were educated in England or America.

[A Thailand communique last Monday said the Bangkok Government had received promises Japan would respect Thailand's sovereignty.]

Dispatches from Thailand quoted Premier Luang Sipul Songgram as saying Bangkok's diplomatic relations with Britain and the United States were automatically broken by conclusion of the "defensive and offensive accord" with Japan.

Japanese Diet To Meet Today

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (Official Radio Received by AP)—The Japanese Diet prepared today to convene Monday in a special session for the second time in a month.

The cabinet approved an extraordinary military budget bill of 2,800,000,000 yen ($644,000,000 at prefreezing rate of exchange) to be submitted to the Diet.

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The Government decided to apply more stringent control to the stock exchange to prevent fluctuations.

Domei said the Government was encouraging the people to carry on normally, and that movies, plays, football and skiing events will continue as scheduled.

From Shanghai Domei news agency reported that Kokichi Kishimoto, Japanese inspector general of Chinese maritime customs who replaced the Englishman, Sir Frederick Maze, last Wednesday, had discharged 116 British and American officials in the service.

Japanese Get Last Look At U. S.-Style Football

TOKYO (Received by AP)—The Japanese sports public took probably its last look this year at the American type of football today when a postseason doubleheader was played at Korakuen Stadium.

In a regulation 11-men game the "Whites" beat the "Reds," 12-7, while in a six-man game the Kwanto "Old Boys" held the youthful Mizuho Gakuen team to a 7-7 tie.

Although the sport originated in a country with which they now are at war, a sizable crowd of Japanese cheered enthusiastically.

The President, after putting in a busy day at work in his study on problems posed by the war, was said by White House attaches to have retired around 10 P. M. They added that Knox's report was reserved for tomorrow. Meanwhile Knox was not available to interviewers.

Official Announcement

The Navy Department announced the Secretary's return with the following statement:

"Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox returned Sunday evening to Washington, D. C.

"The Secretary arrived shortly after 9 P. M.

"No statement will be made."

Mr. Roosevelt conferred during the day with Secretary of War Stimson and James V. Forrestal, acting Navy Secretary in Knox's absence, and worked on the speech he will deliver tomorrow night in connection with the anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

New Report Expected

In Congress there was general expectation that the Chief Executive would make some further statement on what had happened at Pearl Harbor once he has had time to analyze the Navy Secretary's report. Mr. Roosevelt promised in his fireside chat last week that the public would be given as full information about military developments as was consistent with safety.

Congress, having recovered from the shock of the first bad news from Hawaii, indicated little disposition to be critical now of the army and navy high command in the Pacific.

On that point, Senator Norris (Ind. Neb.) said neither the public nor Congress should try to direct the war.

"It's silly for the Senate or House to try and run the army and navy," Norris told reporters. "I think what happened at Pearl Harbor was the most humiliating thing in our naval history, but it sometimes takes a jolt on the chin to jar us into a fighting mood."

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Norris said he hoped experts were wrong in forecasting a lengthy war with the Axis powers, adding that his opinion was more optimistic.

"We apparently were sound asleep at Pearl Harbor, but I know we're awake now," he said. "This may not be as long a pull as some people say."

The White House said President Roosevelt probably would send Congress tomorrow a chronology of Japanese-American relations giving full details of the events leading up to the war.

Mr. Roosevelt also is expected to send to the Capitol this week a report on lease-lend operations. It was indicated this would go up Tuesday.

Knox Returns From Hawaii; Reports To Roosevelt Today

Navy Secretary Ends Flight To Secure First-Hand Details Of Pearl Harbor Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—Secretary of the Navy Knox returned tonight from a flying inspection trip to Hawaii with a first-hand report for President Roosevelt on the damage done by Japan's surprise attack just one week ago.

TRIO ON MIDWAY ISLAND CABLE THEY ARE SAFE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Three relatives of men stationed at Midway Island recevied cablegrams today telling them all was well with the senders on that embattled American outpost in the Pacific.

Most of the messages were delivered to addresses here about 1 a. m. (P.S.T.) and evidently had been cleared through the Midway cable office only an hour or two before.

Mrs. J. Harold Leonberger, San Francisco, heard from her husband, who went to Midway last July 23 to work for Pan American.

Another Pan American employe at Midway, Fred E. Canham, 21, cabled his mother, Mrs. Pansy Canham of Oakland, there was "no damage to Pan American equipment or personnel."

"All okay. Don't worry," was cabled by Alan A. Lindsay, junior airport manager at Midway, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lindsay, his parents, in San Francisco.

Manila Red Cross Asks Funds To Feed Refugees

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Philippine Red Cross reported to headquarters here today that evacuation of Manila and other areas in the island

war zone was proceeding, but that feeding of refugees was becoming a major problem.

A cable from Charles Foster, manager of the Philippine Red Cross, to Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American organization, said the Red Cross there was using all resources available and needed a "substantial appropriation soon." Davis replied that all possible assistance would be given. The national Red Cross has inaugurated a campaign to raise a $50,000,000 war relief fund.

Foster reported that "our emergency services have stood the test, our staff is showing discipline, loyalty and courage."

He also said that a shipment of 1,200 tons of cracked wheat, en route to China, has been diverted to the Philippines and, with the cooperation of the army, was being used to meet some of the food problems.

His organization has ten fifty-bed first-aid stations in operation, three in Manila.

SEARCHLIGHTS GLOW IN SKY, SOME REPORT

Flares In Other Coast Areas Laid To Operations Of Enemy

San Diego Undergoes Raid Alarm But No Planes Are Sighted

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Dec. 14 —An unexploded three-inch anti-aircraft projectile, weighing fifteen pounds and measuring a foot in length, fell in the residential section last midnight and was turned over today to Fort MacArthur military authorities, who made no comment.

Albert Koons, in whose yard the missile fell, said it landed about the same time police stations in suburban Glendale, Eagle Rock and Burbank received numerous reports of two mysterious explosions. A guard at the Elysian Park Police Station said they sounded like anti-aircraft fire.

Dull Flash Reported

Koons said he also noticed five searchlights stabbing the sky and saw a dull red flash.

The army's Fourth Interceptor Command stated no enemy planes had been reported.

Police Chief D. L. Evans, of Redondo Beach, said a soldier, whom he did not name, had been turned over to military officers after the fatal shooting of Mrs. Adele Brandel, 52, socially prominent.

Evans said reports indicated that four soldiers were halting motorists near the municipal airport last night and ordering them to remove blue coverings from headlights and that Dr. Harry M. Brandel failed to stop and one of the soldiers fired on his car. His wife was wounded fatally.

Thought They Sought Ride

Dr. Brandel said they noticed two armed soldiers stopping cars, but he thought they were trying to get a ride and drove on, since he had no room in the coupe.

Some motorists have placed blue transparent coverings over their headlights in the belief that it would permit them to drive during blackouts.

The doctor quoted one of the sentries afterward as saying he aimed at the right rear tire and that the copper-jacketed bullet, which struck near the right taillight, must have ricocheted, penetrating Mrs. Brandel's lung.

Blackout In San Diego, Radio Stations Off Air

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 14 (AP)—Blackout of San Diego was ordered at 6.44 P. M. tonight by the Fourth Interceptor Command but it was lifted almost immediately.

All San Diego radio stations went off the air simultaneously. They resumed operation several minutes later.

The army gave no explanation.

Flares Seen In Frisco Feared Of Enemy Origin

San Francisco, Dec. 14 (AP)—The army issued a statement today that "flares were seen in the sky, apparently dropped by enemy aircraft," during the long blackout Friday night.

"The San Francisco bay region's longest blackout of the war, lasting 2 hours and 38 minutes on Friday night, was caused by verified reports of unidentified airplanes flying over the area," said the statement, issued by Major Charles H. Titus, public relations officer of the Western defense command.

"Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Western defense commander, reiterated that no test blackouts had been, or would be, ordered in this area, and said emphatically that every blackout in San Francisco has been genuine, based on official military information indicating a definite danger of air attack by planes in the immediate vicinity."

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JAPAN NEWS AGENCY WRITER SCORES ATTACK

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Clarke Kawakami Resigns From Domei—To Join U. S. Army

Denounces Pacific War As "Blackest Page" In Tokyo History

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—Clarke H. Kawakami, for seven years a correspondent for Domei, the official Japanese news agency, today denounced Japan's attack on the United States as "the blackest and most shameful page in Japanese history."

Kawakami, an American citizen, born in the United States and educated at Harvard University, resigned as Domei's correspondent when he received news of the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

Today he informed newspaper colleagues in a letter that he planned to enlist in the American army to do his bit toward "crushing forever" the type of "militarist rule which drugs and drags peaceful people into war, wherever it exists." This letter was made public by the State Department.

Father Is Writer

His father, K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese subject, has resided in the United States for forty years, writing for Japanese and American newspapers and magazines, and is the author of several books. Kawakami, Sr., was taken into custody for questioning and is under detention by the Immigration Service at Gloucester City, N. J. Mrs. Kawakami is an American.

The text of Kawakami's letter follows:

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"I want to thank you and the others of my friends in State Department pressroom, who were so kind as to call me up and express their sympathy, from the very bottom of my heart. The terrible suddenness of events gave me no opportunity to bid you all farewell and to tell you how much I have appreciated working with you all in friendship during the past many months. I want to do that now.

Shocked By Attack

"I cannot tell you how deeply I was shocked by Japan's action. As you know, my father spent the best part of his life working for peace between Japan and this country, and in my seven years' work for Domei, I have constantly tried to do the same. It is the deepest and most painful disappointment to us now to realize that all our efforts have been in vain.

"Until the last we thought and hoped that something might still be done to avert a conflict. Now, however, it seems clear that throughout the last two months, since Tojo became Premier, Japan's mind was already made up for war, and that she kept up the pretense of negotiating with this country only in order to gain time for the completion of her war preparations.

"That shameful double-dealing, coupled with the equally shameful manner in which she launched her attacks on Sunday, without warning, indicates how completely the militarists in Tokyo have gone over to the methods of Hitler and the Nazis. Not only I but my father, too, feel that these acts constitute the blackest and most shameful page in Japanese history.

Shame In Japan

"I have, in Japan, many good friends who must feel deeply and honestly ashamed of what their Government has done, and who would feel even more ashamed if they had been allowed to know all the facts. I can say that we, who represented Domei here in Washington, alway did our best to report the facts fully and truthfully, but in recent months I know that very little of what we reported ever came to the knowledge of the Japanese public.

"It makes me sad to think that these good Japanese friends of mine, who did not want war, will have to suffer and die in the struggle equally with those who have swallowed the murderous philosophy of Naziism and therefore welcome war with this country.

"Yet, for the sake of future Japanese generations, as well as for the sake of peoples everywhere, it is necessary that this type of militarist rule, which drugs and drags peaceful people into war, be crushed forever, wherever it exists.

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Sad Paradox

"It is a sad paradox that this can only be accomplished by using the same bloody methods as those we are fighting against, but in the end if we do not let the use of these methods warp our minds into forgetting the principles and ideals for which we fought, we shall have an opportunity to build a better world for the future—better for the peoples of both victors and vanquished.

"Knowing my background and education, you can understand why I could never subscribe to that sort of blind patriotism which says, 'my country, right or wrong.' That is the kind of patriotism, it seems to me, that one would expect from Germans, Japanese or some other regimented people. But because, in this war, I feel that America is so clearly in the right I hope that I shall be allowed to give my services in whatever capacity I may be acceptable.

Intends To Enlist

"As soon as my father, who is now being held at Gloucester City, N. J., is allowed to return home to the family, and as soon as I can straighten out my own financial affairs and the status of my wife, I plan to enlist in the army. Perhaps they will suspect me of being a fifth-columnist, but I hope—if need be, with the assistance of you and my other friends in the pressroom of the State Department—to convince them of my sincerity.

"Well, that's all I have to say, except to ask you to remember me to the people in C. I. (the State Department's division of current information) and to my friends down in the pressroom.

"I hope I shall have a chance to see you all again soon, but in the meanwhile let me join you in wishing most sincerely for victory and for peace when victory is won!

"Yours sincerely, "CLARKE."

TURKEY CONTINUES NEUTRALITY POLICY

Stand Stated in Note to U. S. —Anti-Axis Diplomatic Victory Is Seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Turkey today notified the United States she would remain neutral in the "new conflict which has just broken out."

Turkey's stand was stated in the following note presented to the State Department today by the Turkish Ambassador, M. M. Ertegun:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that in a telegram dated Ankara, Dec. 10, 1941, but received in Washington only this morning, I am directed by my government to notify the Government of the United States of America that the Government of the Republic has decided to extend the neutrality of Turkey to the new conflict which has just broken out.

"Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration."

Turkey has remained neutral in the European war despite diplomatic efforts by Germany and Britain to secure her as an active ally.

Great Britain in October, 1939, extended credits of £40,000,000 to the Turkish Government to stabilize Turkish currency and to provide approximately $100,000,000 for the mechanization and modernization of the Turkish Army and the strengthening of fortifications in the Dardenelles, the strategic strait between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

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Lend-Lease Aid to Turkey

The United States only recently revealed that lend-lease aid had been extended to Turkey, through the British, since May, to enable the British Government to make good its commitments under the Anglo-Turkish pact.

The Anglo-Turkish pact provided also that Turkey, in return for the assistance from Great Britain, would maintain a benevolent neutrality toward Britain, and would not permit the Germans or any other military force to utilize Turkish territory against Britain or permit the passage of troops or military equipment through Turkish territory in what might be hostile acts against Britain.

The declaration of Turkey's neutrality was interpreted here, in the light of those facts, as meaning that the delivery of United States supplies to Britain for final delivery to the Turks had made it possible for the Turkish Government to maintain its neutral stand and not be forced to join the Axis under threat of invasion by the Nazis.

For that reason, Turkey's declaration of neutrality was considered in some quarters a diplomatic victory for the nations opposed to Axis aggression.

The State Department announced today it has received formal notification from the legation in Bucharest that Rumania had declared a state of war with the United States.

The Rumanian Foreign Office, the department said, delivered the following note to the legation Friday:

"The Royal Rumanian Government has the honor to communicate to the Government of the United States of America that, in conformity with the dispositions of the Tripartite Pact and respecting the obligations of solidarity contained in this pact, as a result of the state of war which has arisen between the United States of America on the one hand and the German Reich, Italy and Japan, on the other, Rumania herself is in a state of war with the United States of America."

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Rumania And Croatia Declare War On U. S.

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP) — The State Department announced today it has received formal notification from the legation in Bucharest that Rumania had declared a state of war with the United States.

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—A German-language broadcast from Berlin said today that "Croatia also declared that she considers herself in a state of war" with the United States. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

officials had been allowed "all the time we wanted" to quit the country. He said he had requested at least 10 days. So far as is known, all Americans are free to leave, he added.

CROAT WAR DECLARATION CALLED 'QUISLINGS' ACT

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP) — Dr. Ivan Subasic, exiled governor of Croatia, declared tonight that the declaration of war by the so-called Independent State of Croatia on the Axis side against the Allies was "the act of Quislings who do not represent the true feelings of the Croatian nation."

"It was not sufficient to have Hitler and Mussolini overrun Yugoslavia, but they are imposing on small nations of the south Slavs every day new injustices and new insults," he said.

"Yugoslavia has been divided and wiped off the map of Europe for the time being.

BULGARIANS UNHAPPY OVER WAR, EARLE SAYS

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—George H. Earle III, United States minister to Bulgaria, said in a telephone conversation from his home in Sofia today that "no one here seems very happy" about Bulgaria's declaration of war on the United States.

"This was none of Bulgaria's doing," he added. "It is just the influence of a gangster playing with a little nation."

Bulgaria's declaration was not popular either with the people or government officials, he declared.

Earle said the declaration was delivered to him this morning immediately after Premier Bogdan Philov had made the announcement in the Bulgarian parliament.

Earle said United States legation

Eire To Stay Neutral

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[By the Associated Press]

Cork, Eire, Dec. 14—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera declared today that "it would be unnatural if we did not sympathize in a special manner" with the United States now that she is involved in the war, but he added his country can only be a "friendly neutral."

"The question of how America's entry into the war will affect our state policy here we have answered in advance. The policy of this state remains unchanged," said de Valera in a speech at a parade of defense forces.

"Incompleteness of our national freedom," the Prime Minister explained, made neutrality the only possible policy for Eire. "Any other policy would have divided our people and for a divided people to enter this war should have been to commit suicide."

He said involvement of the United States in the war "brought anxiety and sorrow to every part of Eire. There scarcely is a family here which has not a member or near relation in that country. In addition to the ties of blood there has been between the nations a long association of friendship and regard."

Commons To Discuss Allied Supreme Council

Proposal Viewed In London As Matter For Urgent Debate At Next Session

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Early formation of a supreme war council of the nations ranged against the Axis now is regarded as a matter for urgent debate at the next meeting of the House of Commons.

Parliamentary observers say that the growing enthusiasm of members of Parliament for such a council will assure that the matter will be put at the top of the agenda for an impending war debate.

Many M. P.'s say that a council representing the United States, Britain and the dominions, China, Russia and the Netherlands Empire is essential to war strategy. The studied, favorable comment on the proposal by the diplomatic correspondents of the Sunday newspapers showed such unanimity as to suggest inspiration from high places.

German Retreat Nears Napoleonic Scale, Reds Claim

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—The British radio broadcast a Moscow announcement tonight saying the entire line of communications between Moscow and Leningrad soon would be reestablished by advancing Red forces, indicating the siege of Leningrad might thereby be lifted.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, *Monday*, Dec. 15—The Red army declared today it had the Germans on the run in a retreat from Moscow approaching the scale of Napoleon's and had overtaken the Hitler legions with a campaign of extermination.

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The official Communist organ *Pravda* claimed the Russian armies already have destroyed an "entire generation of Nazis."

From one end of the broad, snow-crusted front to the other the Russians reported success after success: The threat to Moscow eliminated by the rout of the Nazis in the greatest debacle yet to befall Hitler, his efforts to encircle Leningrad smashed, his hopes of getting at Caucasia's rich oil fields thwarted.

Nazi Losses Put At 6,000,000

Since the start of the German invasion last June 2, the Russians reported, Hitler has lost 6,000,000 men, more than 15,000 tanks, 13,000 planes and 19,000 cannons.

Pravda attributed the German failure to encircle Moscow to insufficient forces and miscalculation of Russian strength.

The extent of the danger which hung over Moscow at the height of the Nazi campaign was disclosed today by Lieut. Gen. Leonid Govorov, Soviet commander in the sector to the southwest.

From December 1 to 4, Govorov said, in a *Pravda* interview, the Germans attacked the Minsk-Moscow highway threatening Golitzi, little more than twenty miles west and almost within artillery range of the capital.

Wall Of Fire Stops Nazis

A wall of fire from a long pile of straw and dry sticks, a third of a mile wide, sent flames skyward and blocked a German tank advance in this sector, he disclosed.

Then the tables turned with Red army counter-attacks which threw the Germans behind the Nara and Moscow rivers. Other counter-attacks at the same time along the arc about Moscow sent the Germans reeling in retreat which at some points turned into disordered flight.

Confusion in the Nazi ranks spread, Govorov continued, when Soviet infantry, cavalry, artillery and planes saw their chance and threw everything they had at the Germans.

Supreme Victory Urged

Coupled with the official announcement that the Nazis were being blasted back from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the army organ, *Red Star*, exhorted Soviet forces to a supreme victory effort with the declaration:

"It is necessary to finish the enemy and administer such a blow that he will never be able to rise again. Complete extermination of Hitler's hordes, complete extermination of every German occupant to the last man is our objective."

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Towns Recaptured

A broadcast war bulletin of the official information bureau declared the Red army had recaptured the railway station of Uzlovaya, forty miles southeast of Tula, Dubna to the west of Tula, and Verkhove, northeast of Livny, in day-long battling which raged on all fronts.

Uzlovaya and Dubna are in the sector about 100 miles south of Moscow, and Verkhove is in the Orel sector about 200 miles south of the capital, where other Soviet broadcasts declared 400 villages and towns have been taken in the Red army's sweep. Capture of Verkhove followed the announcement Saturday that the Germans had been driven out of Livny.

Black Sea Fleet Active

In addition, the Russians' Black Sea fleet was reported vigorously in action. The communique said a naval unit had sunk a huge 25,000-ton Nazi transport.

On the southern flank the Sea of Azov port of Taganrog, forty miles west of Rostov, was said to be completely surrounded by Red army forces.

In a single sector of the Moscow front, the Soviet Information Bureau claimed, the Red army destroyed twenty-four tanks, sixteen guns, seven trench mortars, fifty-four motorcycles, nine armored cars and a quantity of ammuntion.

The bureau's bulletin added that troops defending besieged Leningrad in the north had killed 400 Nazis in driving them out of a fortified position identified officially only as "N."

Drive Strongest In South

The Red army assault, which the official radio said is "giving the Germans no respite by day or night," appeared to be strongest on the southern flank. Nazi forces seeking to establish a new line along the Mius river after falling back from Rostov lost more than 200 trucks, 7 tanks and 11 guns in a Russian air attack, according to a broadcast communique.

Six German planes were shot down and about 1,000 German troops killed in these operations, the communique reported.

In the central sector before Moscow Soviet guerrilla bands were said to be contributing to the Russian successes through operations behind the German lines. One detachment was reported to have wrecked Nazi communications and destroyed supply trucks.

[Russian and German troops in the Moscow sector are fighting in temperature 56 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, according to a Vichy radio broadcast heard in New York. The broadcast said the information was received in a telegram from Berlin.]

MOSCOW INTACT AS NAZIS RETREAT

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American and British News Fly Back to Red Capital; Find Little Changed in City

(Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Moscow, returned to the Russian capital Saturday from Kuibyshev, alternate capital, after an absence of almost two months. Here is his first-hand account of how Moscow stood up under the German pressure and how the Russians came through the siege.)

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (Delayed)—Victorious in battle, Moscow stands today somewhat scarred but generally intact after its struggle for existence against the German offensive which the Russians report has turned into a rout.

The Russians declare that the Germans are in full retreat on all sectors of the Moscow front like their Napoleonic predecessors, but without having entered the capital.

With other American and British correspondents, I flew from Kuibyshev to Moscow.

City Little Changed

We found the city surprisingly little changed by the ordeal. Tension was relaxed and the atmosphere of confidence here is growing since last night's official announcement that the offensive which the Germans launched Nov. 16 has been turned into a wild retreat by the Russian counter-offensive.

The Reds hailed the battle of Moscow as the greatest ever fought and the Russian victory the greatest since the war began for the Soviets almost six months ago.

The Byzantine turrets of the Kremlin and the modern structures of Gorky Street stand unscathed. The Bolshoi Theatre and Moscow University suffered heavily from German raids but are still standing.

Buses, Trolleys Operating

Subways, street cars, and buses are still operating; the lights, water, gas, and other public services continue to function, and stores are doing a flourishing business.

We left Kuibyshev on a bright, crisp winter morning, taking off on a runway packed with ice and snow.

Our plane, a twin-engined Soviet troops carrier, skimmed over treetops and roof-tops and we flew for five hours over vast, snowy expanses of Russian hinterland untouched by the Germans.

Nearing the front, we encountered a snowstorm which reduced visibility almost to zero.

Watch For Raiders

While one member of the crew kept watch for enemy aircraft at his gunpost on the roof, the pilot brought the plane over Moscow and landed easily at its busy airport.

Driving through the streets, we saw many pedestrians, although the population of the capital is estimated now at less than one-quarter of its normal 4,000,000.

A skeleton staff headed by Second Secretary Llewellyn Thompson of Colorado remained at the U. E. embassy in Moscow when Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and others in the diplomatic corps left for Kuibyshev.

They said the situation had become easier since Dec. 8 soon after the start of the Russian counter-offensive.

There have been few bombings recently, perhaps because of the bad weather. However, the Germans tried to raid the city last night.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—The British radio reported tonight the Russians have driven the Germans from three more key points on the railroad linking Moscow with the Caucasus.

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Moscow-Leningrad Line May Be Reopened

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The British radio broadcast a Moscow announcement tonight saying the entire line of communications between Moscow and Leningrad soon would be re-established by advancing Red forces, indicating the siege of Leningrad might thereby be lifted.

The British radio also reported the Russians have driven the Germans from three more key points on the railroad linking Moscow with the Caucasus.

A Hungarian motorized brigade "from the central sector of the Russian front has returned to Hungary," the British radio said, quoting an official Italian news agency dispatch.

Nazis Admit They Are on Defensive

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (Official radio received by AP) — German activity against the Russians was restricted almost entirely to "defense against local enemy attacks," the German high command reported today.

Shells from German artillery screamed into shipping at the far-separated Russian harbors of Leningrad and Sevastopol, however, and the German air force was declared to have inflicted heavy damage in attacks on moving transport columns and troop barracks.

(The Berlin radio was heard in London to describe the German artillery activity at the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol as an effort to break up a heavy Soviet attack on encircling German lines. The broadcast declared the Russians were thrown back as a result of severe losses. A large ship was said to have been set afire in the harbor.)

ITALIAN GENERAL KILLED

Rome Reports Carolis Fell Leading Troops To "Another Victory"

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that Brig. Gen. Ugo Carolis fell in action Friday while leading his Turin division "to another victory" on the Russian front. This broadcast was heard by CBS.

London earlier heard the Rome radio say that Carolis had fallen on the African front, the sixth of Mussolini's generals to be killed in action in this war. The report heard by CBS, however, appeared to be a rectified version.

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—A Hungarian motorized brigade "from the central sector of the Russian front has returned to Hungary," the British radio said today, quoting an official Italian news agency dispatch. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

AXIS FORCES FIGHT IN LIBYAN RETREAT

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British Report Germans And Italians In Stubborn Rearguard Actions

But Rommel's Troops Are Said To Be In Danger Of Encirclement, However

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 14—German and Italian forces stubbornly withdrawing from eastern Libya turned about and fought savage rear-guard actions southwest of Gazala, the British reported today, but their positions were said to be threatened by an encircling movement.

Military quarters said tanks and infantry were about three quarters of the way around the Axis string of defenses stretching forty miles from Gazala on the coast into the desert.

Hard fighting was said to be taking place at two main centers of resistance, at Gazala itself, which is about one hundred miles west of the Egyptian border, and southwest of Gazala.

Still Closing In

The communique still said the British were closing in on Gazala.

In fighting farther east, about 500 troops were captured, 18 guns taken and a number of Italian tanks destroyed at Bir Hacheim, forty miles southeast of Tobruk.

[A London military spokesman also reported the capture of the Axis frontier post of Ghirba in the Salum area where a few beleaguered Germans and Italians still are holding their barbed wire and trench systems despite their shortage of water. German and Italian communiques declared the British had been repulsed in their attacks "west of Tobruk."]

Admit 16 Planes Lost

The RAF admitted the loss of sixteen planes from its British, Australian and South African forces but declared eighteen Germans and Italians were shot down.

[The Italian communique said ten Italian fighters and an unstated number of Germans attacked a formation of fifty British planes, and shot down twenty-four of them. The Italians claimed ten and admitted losing three of their own. The Germans however, claimed fifteen and said they lost none.]

The British bombed Axis transports heavily along the Bomba-Derna road west of Gazala, the Derna airport, and three southwestern Greek ports, Argostoli, Methone and Navarino.

Results of the Greek raids were not observed, the communique said. (The Italians said they shot down five of the bombers at Argostoli.)

REPORT BRITISH DESTROYER HIT BY DIVE BOMBER

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Germans Claim Attack at Entrance to Bristol Channel

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Probable sinking of a British destroyer at the entrance to Bristol Channel was credited by the German high command today to a Nazi dive bomber, which was said to have scored several direct hits on the vessel.

"Its loss can be reckoned with," the high command said.

Last night, the daily war bulletin declared, German air raiders successfully bombed military objectives on the British East Coast. Seven British planes were reported shot down in attempts to fly over German-occupied territory.

German Supply Ship Sunk by Dutchman

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A German supply ship "blew up and disappeared" when hit three times by bombs off the Norwegian coast this morning, air ministry sources said today. The ship was attacked from mast height by a Dutchman flying a United States-built Hudson bomber.

LONDON HAS RAID ALARM

Sirens Sound First Time Since November 1

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Air-raid sirens sounded in the London area this evening for the first time since November 1, but the all-clear followed quickly.

Said grinning Londoners: "This puts us in a class with New York," when it was reported that the alert was merely to keep the British in practice.

Army and Navy Communiques

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—A communique from the War Department:

(1) PHILIPPINE THEATER: Enemy air activity continues. Ground operations are confined to the Aparri, Legaspi and Vigan areas. No change in the general situation has been reported.

(2) HAWAII: No further reports have been received.

(3) WEST COAST, UNITED STATES: Extensive air reconnaissance by American Army air units is continuing.

The above is based on reports up to 4 p. m. today.

A communique from the Navy Department:

There have been two additional bombing attacks on Wake Island. The first was light; the second was undertaken in great force. Two enemy bombers were shot down. Damage was inconsequential.

The marines on Wake Island continue to resist.

Enemy submarines are known to be operating in the Hawaiian area. Vigorous attacks are being made against them.

The above is based on reports up to noon today.

MANILA, Dec. 14 (AP).—A communique from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, commanding United States Far Eastern forces:

The situation both on the ground and in the air was well in hand as the first week of military operations came to a close.

A resume of operations during the week follows:

The enemy carried out fourteen major air raids on military objectives in the Philippines, but paid dearly in the loss of transports, planes and troops as a result of action by our air and ground forces and the damaging of two battleships.

The enemy attempted to land in the Lingayen area, but was repulsed by a Philippine Army division.

The enemy effected unopposed landings in limited numbers at Vigan, Legaspi and Aparri. There were only local activities in those areas.

Enemy naval units and troops and materiel on the ground were bombed effectively in the Vigan and Aparri areas, hampering landing operations.

Four enemy transports are known to have been sunk and three others seriously damaged by our air force off northern Luzon.

Individual deeds of heroism and bravery on the part of American and Filipino ground troops and air units marked the week's operations and accounted for the destruction of eleven enemy planes in the air and on the ground Thursday. The total enemy air losses from all causes during the week were not less than forty actually accounted for and probably many more which could not be verified.

As no reports of damage have come, it is assumed casualties and property damage were negligible. Lieutenant General MacArthur has expressed favorable comment upon the splendid morale which exists not only throughout the military forces but throughout the entire population.

He states: "The national effort is completely co-ordinated and responds promptly and efficiently to military direction."

"Every one," he is quoted as saying, "is responding not only courageously but, what is equally important, intelligently."

War Communiques

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 14 (AP).—A British Army headquarters communique:

Fighting continues in the Kedah area (bordering Thailand in the northwest). Our forces also are in contact with the enemy at Kelantan (northeasternmost Malaya).

On both fronts fighter aircraft are supporting our troops.

A combined headquarters communique:

Dutch submarines sank an enemy supply ship and an oil tanker in addition to the four Japanese transports torpedoed Dec. 12.

Stubborn fighting continues in Kedah, where our fighters were successfully employed harassing enemy troops and communications.

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (AP).—A Middle East command communique:

Yesterday our main forces again made progress in the face of determined resistance by German and Italian troops holding rearguard positions southwest of Gazala.

Our troops are also closing in on defensive positions covering Gazala itself. Reports still incomplete show that yesterday a few Italian tanks were destroyed, while eighteen guns and about 500 German and Italian prisoners were captured northwest of Bir Hakeim.

In addition, small batches of prisoners are still being rounded up in areas over which the tide of the main battle has now passed.

Our air forces continue to bomb enemy motor transport columns, with special success on roads west and northwest of Gazala and west of Derna.

A Royal Air Force communique:

In the course of extensive and successful operations over the battle area in Libya on Friday and Saturday (Dec. 12-13), fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force and South African Air Force destroyed eighteen enemy aircraft and severely damaged a large number of others.

The enemy aircraft destroyed comprised eleven ME-109's, three MACCHI-202's, one JU-52, one JU-87 and two fighters which were not clearly identified. Our bomber aircraft were also active in raiding enemy motor transport and road communications between Bomba and Derna.

During Friday night further bombing raids were made on the landing ground at Derna and on concentrations of enemy motor transport in the Derna area. Large fires broke out on the airdrome and at least one aircraft was seen in flames.

In the central Mediterranean our aircraft took part in the successful action against enemy naval units during the night. Our aircraft sighted enemy ships which turned and were engaged by the Royal Navy. Later, enemy units again were sighted. One cruiser was completely gutted, another was on fire and the third unit was steaming in a westerly direction. Destroyers were picking up survivors.

Yesterday our bomber aircraft attacked shipping at Navarino, Methone and Argostoli. Results of the attacks could not be clearly observed. One M-109 was shot down into the sea off Argostoli after trying to intercept our bombers.

It is now learned that on Thursday our aircraft shot down a CR-42 into the sea in the central Mediterranean.

From these and other operations sixteen of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

A Hudson aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service, operating with the Coastal Command, attacked an enemy supply ship off the coast of Norway this morning. The ship was hit by three bombs and blew up.

An Admiralty communique:

The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's trawlers Pineas Beard (Skipper William McRuvie, R. N. R.) and Milford Earl (Lieutenant J. S. Neate, R. N. V. R.) have been sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 14 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. In a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts Soviet troops had fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance.

They occupied the (railroad) stations of Uzlovaya, southeast of Tula; Verkhove, northwest of

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Livny, and Dubna, west of Tula.

On Dec. 13 fifteen German planes were destroyed. We lost four planes.

Today five German planes were brought down in air combats near Moscow.

In the Black Sea our ships have sunk an enemy transport of 25,000 tons.

A Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast by the Moscow radio:

During the night of Dec. 13-14 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

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In one sector of the western front Soviet troops destroyed twenty-four tanks, sixteen guns, seven trench mortars, fifty-four motorcycles, nine armored cars and a quantity of ammunition.

The air force, operating on the southern front, in one day's operations shot down six enemy planes, destroyed seven German tanks, over 200 trucks, eleven guns and their crews, killing in all more than 1,000 Axis soldiers.

Our troops in one sector of the Leningrad front repelled the Germans from fortified point "N," killing 400 of the enemy.

Guerilla detachments operating in the region near Moscow occupied by the Germans are scoring successes against the enemy. A detachment has wrecked the enemy's communications by daring raids and has destroyed supply trucks containing material for the front.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (Official radio received by AP).—A high command communique:

In the east, German artillery attacked enemy shipping in the port of Sevastopol and military objectives around Leningrad, with good success. Otherwise, war activity was restricted to defense against local enemy attacks.

In attacks on movements of transport columns and barracks, the German air force on the eastern front inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in both men and materials.

In the waters around England an enemy destroyer was heavily damaged by bomb hits at the entrance to Bristol Channel, and its loss can be reckoned.

During last night the air force successfully bombed military objectives on the British east coast. In attempts to approach the Channel coast, the enemy lost seven planes.

In North Africa Italian-German troops in the area west of Tobruk repelled concentrated British attacks and destroyed several batteries as well as eleven tanks.

German and Italian dive bombers inflicted heavy losses on enemy motorized columns.

Axis fighters shot down fifteen enemy planes without loss to themselves.

Further airdromes, supply depots and columns of enemy tanks and motorized vehicles in the Tobruk area were successfully bombed.

Between Dec. 6 and Dec. 12 the Bolshevik air force lost a total of 125 planes, of which eighty-eight shot down in air battles, thirty-two by anti-aircraft fire and the rest were destroyed on the ground.

During the same period seven German planes were lost on the western front.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 14 (Official radio received by AP).—A high command communique:

In the area to the west of Tobruk there have been lively enemy attacks against our positions, but these were repulsed.

On the Sollum front there has been sustained artillery fire.

Yesterday was a day of brilliant success for the Italian and German air forces, which machine-gunned and bombed enemy positions in support of land operations.

During one of numerous aerial combats ten Italian planes engaged a formation of about fifty planes. Twenty-four machines were shot down. Ten were destroyed by Italian fighters and fourteen by German fighters. We lost three planes.

In the central Mediterranean an Italian reconnaissance machine which was attacked by two enemy fighters and three bombers shot down a Spitfire and then succeeded in breaking off the engagement.

During two new air raids on Argostolion (on the Island of Cephalonia, Greece) which caused neither damage nor casualties, Italian fighters promptly intervened and destroyed five bombers at Navarino in Greece. British planes dropped a few bombs and a house was hit. Three Greeks were injured.

King George VI Marks Forty-Sixth Birthday

Celebrates With Royal Family At Country Home Somewhere In England

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London, Dec. 14 (AP)—King George VI celebrated his forty-sixth birthday today with Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose at a country home somewhere in England amid messages of congratulations from all parts of the empire.

Messages came from President Roosevelt, Queen Mother Mary and other members of the royal family, from Prime Minister Churchill and the Governors General of the dominions.

The King and Queen attended morning church services and entertained soldiers at a rehearsal of a pantomime, "Cinderella," in which the Princesses and their friends from a near-by town are taking part.

Deanna Durbin To Aid English War Workers

Singing Star, 19, To Leave Tomorrow Or Wednesday To Entertain Britons

Hollywood, Dec. 14 (AP)—Deanna Durbin said today she would leave Tuesday or Wednesday for England to entertain service men and war workers during the Christmas season.

The 19-year-old singing star said she had accepted an invitation of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and that she and her producer-husband, Vaughn Paul, would be guests of the British Embassy in Washington for a few days before flying to London.

"If I can help in the war effort, even in this small way," said Miss Durbin, "then I shall feel well repaid."

Head Of Serb Patriot Army Raised To Rank Of General

Mihailovic Promoted For "Magnificent Work" In Resisting Nazi Occupation, London Reports

BY ALFRED WALL

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 14—Draja Mihailovic, a mere colonel in the Yugoslav army before the Germans overran his country, has been raised to the rank of full general in recognition of his "magnificent work" in organizing resistance to the Nazi occupation.

Several hundred thousand Axis troops appear to be tied up in Yugoslavia and Greece, opposing patriot armies waging small-scale war.

The Yugoslav Government in exile, in announcing Mihailovic's promotion today, declared that under him, Serb resistance had reached the proportions of full-blown military operations and could no longer be regarded as mere guerrilla warfare.

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[In Greece, according to the British radio as heard in New York, "eighteen German and Italian divisions are being kept busy trying to choke the revolt there." Quoting Emmanuel Tsouderos, Premier of the Greek Government in exile, the broadcast said a "regular small-scale war is on in Greece," with Greek forces inflicting heavy losses on an Italian infantry regiment in the north and sinking an Italian ship in a harbor on Corfu.]

No Details Given

Yugoslavs here said no details as to the extent of fighting in their homeland had been received recently, but that there was evidence that pressure on the German army of occupation is increasing. They refused to divulge details of their contacts with General Mihailovic or explain how Yugoslav communiques got out of the country.

The most recent was issued in Cairo last Thursday. It stated a Yugoslav force of 80,000 was holding its positions south of Belgrade.

Continuing Greek resistance was announced on November 18 by Crown Prince Paul, who told a London audience that fifteen Italian divisions (about 225,000 men) and more than 70,000 Germans were immobilized "in an ineffectual attempt to keep order."

Was Attache At Sofia

General Mihailovic, a former professor at the military academy at Belgrade, at one time was the Yugoslav military attache at Sofia.

When King Peter and the Yugoslav Government were forced to flee by the German onslaught, he pleaded with Gen. Dusan Simovich, Premier and chief of staff, for permission to organize a force.

When it was granted, he went into the mountains, where he rounded up scattered detachments of the Yugoslav army and welded them into an army which, the Yugoslavs declare, is a real menace to the Germans.

PROTEST MADE AGAINST ORDER TO EXECUTE 100

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Government Says Decree Provokes "Uneasiness Among Frenchmen"

Nine Conspiracy Suspects Reported Condemned To Die In Italy

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 14 — Swedish correspondents in Berlin reported through Stockholm today that the Germans expect the Vichy Government to sever relations with the United States as the result of the seizure of French ships in American ports.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, Dec. 14—The Petain Government in an official communique tonight stated that an order of German authorities for the execution of one hundred "Jewish communists and anarchists" in occupied France provokes "profound uneasiness among Frenchmen."

Furthermore, the communique said, the French Government has expressed its sentiment to the German authorities.

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The Germans announced yesterday that the one hundred would be shot in occupied France in sweeping reprisal executions for "recent attacks against the occupation troops." At the same time a fine of 1,000,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) was imposed on Jews in the occupied zone.

Uneasiness Provoked

Today the French Government in its communique asserted that although those sentenced to be shot were not hostages this time, but "delinquents," nevertheless the number of those condemned provokes profound uneasiness among Frenchmen.

The communique points out also that it always has affirmed its reprobation and that of the French people regarding the attacks committed, that in fact its own police had arrested several of those guilty of the attacks, and that as a result the French had sought and expected to obtain a marked reduction of the number to be shot.

Yesterday's German announcement said a large number of Jews had been deported to the East to be put to hard labor.

This was the first time since the German-Vichy armistice that Marshal Petain's Government has come out squarely against measures of the German occupation authorities.

Text Of French Protest

The text of the French communique as broadcast by Vichy and relayed by the British radio in a broadcast heard by NBC follows:

"The French Government has learned with bitter regret of a notice of reprisals just published by the German authorities, because it has always voiced its condemnation and that of the French people of the actions in question.

"It has succeeded in arresting through its own police the culprits involved in several of these attempts.

"This week, in the course of repeated and anguished representations, it requested—and thought it would be able to secure—a considerable reduction of the number to be shot.

"Although the people concerned this time are not hostages but delinquents, the very high number of those condemned nevertheless gives rise to deep uneasiness among all Frenchmen.

"The Government wishes the German authorities to know its feelings toward this mass repression."

9 Reported Sentenced To Death By Italians

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Bern, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported from Rome tonight that nine of the sixty persons accused of conspiracy and activity against the state in the trials of Trieste were condemned to death today.

Forty-eight others were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from three to thirty years. Three were acquitted.

The sixty had been accused of plotting to blow up Italian bridges, participating in the sabotage of Italian munitions plants, planning subversive activities with Yugoslavia and preparing a conspiracy to assassinate Premier Mussolini in 1938.

ITALY FREES 137 FRENCHMEN

All Captured By Fascists In War Returned To France

Vichy, Dec. 14 (AP)—The French announced today that the Italian Government had returned all its French prisoners of war—all 137 of them.

The prisoners, 1 officer and 136 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, already have returned to French soil.

U. S. Citizens Await Exchange From Reich

Diplomats And Newsmen Arrive At Lake Constance To Stay Until Plans Are Completed

Bern, Dec. 14 (AP)—American diplomats and newspaper correspondents in Germany arrived at Lake Constance tonight to stay until completion of plans for their exchange with a

similar German group in the United States.

According to dispatches from Rome, the six American newspapermen in the Italian capital have been established in a pension following receipt of word from New York that Italian newspapermen interned there were housed in a hotel.

Most Of Subjects Of Foreign Nations Here "Good Folks," He Asserts

U.S. Seizes Prince Torlonia As He Seeks Passage To Rome

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American Relative Charges That His Detention Among Aliens At Ellis Island Is "Outrageous"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—An American relative of Prince Alessandro Torlonia, of Rome, disclosed today that Federal agents had seized the 29-year-old Italian as he prepared to leave the country.

His aunt, Mrs. Charles A. Moore, of Greenwich, Conn., described as "outrageous" his arrest and internment at Ellis Island with 502 other persons the Federal Government has rounded up as "suspicious enemy aliens."

Visited Ill Mother

The Prince is the son of the late Don Marino Torlonia, Duke of Poli and Prince di Civitella Cesi, and Mrs. Elsie Moore Torlonia, of New York city. The former Elsie Moore divorced the young Prince's father in 1928 and regained American citizenship.

Prince Torlonia was permitted to fly to this country three weeks ago to visit his mother who is still critically ill in her Park avenue apartment. Warring powers cut red tape to permit his entry, and Britain assured him safe passage.

Mrs. Moore said her nephew was seized by Federal officers who "simply took him away to Ellis Island."

"He had no warning and there was no reason for it. All his papers were in order. . . . This was shameful. J. Edgar Hoover (director of the FBI) and everybody was behind it."

FBI agents declined to confirm or deny his arrest.

Declares People Of Germany And Italy Did Not Want To Fight Us

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—A plea for kind treatment of Americans of foreign origin and "good" aliens in this country was made tonight by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, who declared that the peoples of Germany and Italy did not want war with the United States.

"We are all Americans," he said in a broadcast, "regardless of the country from which our parents came. There is no difference whether our ancestors came over on the Mayflower or the Half Moon, or whether they came over in steerage. It is one country that is now facing a large part of the world—the cruel combination of mean, fanatical dictators."

Mostly "Good Folks"

Most of the subjects of foreign nations now in the United States, he asserted, were "good folk, just like a greater part of the population of those unhappy countries are good folk."

On the other hand, the Mayor said: "If there are any who for one moment believe we will brook or tolerate any untoward action or word or deed that might give aid and comfort to our enemies, they might as well know that necessary measures will be taken."

War Out Of Classroom

He urged American children to keep war out of classroom and playground, adding:

"Treat these children (of aliens) right so that when they grow up they will understand the advantage and benefit of being born and raised in a democracy, and understand what it means to be raised under the cruel dictatorships of Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado."

The defense chief devoted most of his thirty-seven-minute talk to air-raid and blackout instructions, stressing the need for more air-raid wardens to bolster the present force of 112,000.

LAGUARDIA PLEADS FOR ALIENS IN U. S.

WAR-FUND BILL DUE FOR FINAL PASSAGE TODAY

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Congress Next Slated To Act On Measure Broadening Draft

All Ideas Of Holiday Abandoned In View Of Emergency Needs

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—The first war fund bill—a $10,000,000,000 item for more planes, ships, guns and other equipment for battle—is expected to get swift and final approval from both branches of Congress tomorrow.

The appropriation bill, in addition carrying funds to equip an army of 2,000,000 men and to supply essential material for another 1,200,000, also will provide more material for lease-lend aid to the nations allied against the Axis powers.

Both the Senate and House already have acted on the appropriation legislation, but because there were minor differences in the two bills both branches must approve the final, compromised version.

Draft Measure Next

Once the big-money bill is passed and on its way to the White House, the Congressional program calls for quick action on the draft broadening bill.

Both the Senate and House military committees have called meetings for tomorrow to consider the legislation, which would require registration of all men 18 to 64 years of age, inclusive, and which would make those aged 19 to 44, inclusive, liable to military service.

Congress already has passed, and the President has signed, legislation to remove the original draft law restrictions against use of men outside the Western Hemisphere.

Holiday Recess Out

Congress, abandoning any idea of a holiday recess, settled itself to the business of swiftly enacting new, and revising old, laws to fit the pattern of modern all-out war.

High up on the list is legislation authorizing President Roosevelt to use some of the wartime powers granted to Woodrow Wilson.

These powers would permit the President to centralize control of all communications and transportation systems, to put a statutory ban on trading with enemy aliens and to shift various functions of Government agencies to coordinate the war effort.

Committees At Work

Committees on both sides of Congress are at work on this legislation.

The Senate and the House naval committees have before them bills to authorize construction of 900,000 additional tons of fighting ships.

The legislation mentions no cost limit, and leaves to the Navy Department's experts the allocation of the tonnage among the various categories.

Hitler's Secret Weapon Is Japan, Says Davies

Ex-Envoy Speaks At Russian War Relief Benefit In Boston. Mme. Litvinoff Present

Boston, Dec. 14 (AP)—With Mme. Ivy Low Litvinoff, British-born wife of Russia's new Ambassador to the United States, present in her first public appearance in this country, former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies declared today that Adolf Hitler's promised secret weapon against America now could be divulged.

"Last Sunday at dawn, Hitler launched it," Davies told a Russian War Relief benefit. "It was Japan, drenched in dishonor and steeped in treachery."

Gray-haired Mme. Litvinoff appeared deeply moved at the huge turnout to aid war sufferers of her adopted country.

"I wish my husband were here to see this," she said. "I wish Mr. Stalin could be here to see it, too. And there's someone else I'd like to be here to see it, too—Adolf Hitler. It might do him some good."

ICKES REPORTS U. S. RESOURCES ARE MOBILIZED

Secretary Says Nation Is Ready To Meet Demand For War Materials

DEC 15 1941

Declares Some Were Developed Years Ahead Of Original Schedules

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said today the nation's natural resources were mobilized and ready—some developed years ahead of original schedules—to meet unprecedented war demands for materials.

Reporting to President Roosevelt on activities of his department during the past year, Mr. Ickes said:

"The struggle abroad has opened our eyes, as never before, to the extent and the possibilities of America's resources. We have been enabled to turn to our natural heritage, and in the wealth of minerals, water power, grazing land, and timber find the vital necessities for constructing our physical defenses."

Long-Time Programs Rushed

Long-time conservation programs conceived for peacetime requirements were rushed during the year, the Secretary said, to enable the United States to fulfill its function as the arsenal of democracy and more lately to enable it to wage war against the Axis powers.

"We have hastened," Ickes said, "the development of hydroelectric power in the West. We have never lost sight of more and greater power production as an inevitable objective for a progressive age, but with the quickened tempo of defense needs, we stepped up, by years, the schedules originally set for these great projects."

He said the department also had hastened its work of locating and evaluating deposits of strategic and critical minerals.

Helium Gas Output Boosted

"Studies of the Bureau of Mines vindicate that we may in an emergency produce our own supply of ferromanganese. The production of helium gas in the world's only helium plant was increased until it soon will be producing nearly 36,000,000 cubic feet annually. The bureau's experiments in producing gasoline from coal advanced notably."

In his report on the progress of hydroelectric power, the Secretary cited:

"The initial production of power at Grand Coulee Dam was months ahead of schedule. The Bonneville power sales alone made possible the manufacture of enough aluminum pig metal to build one out of every four planes. Other plants produced additional power as the mobilization of democracy made it possible for us to compress into mere months the construction and power-installation schedules of years."

28 Power Plants Operating

At the close of the last fiscal year twenty-eight power plants were in operation at seventeen projects under the department's supervision. Ickes said these plants had a total installed capacity of 953,962 kilowatts—exceeding that of all plants on the Pacific Coast in 1912.

The report said the demand for construction of multiple-purpose projects—for power and irrigation—continued unabated. He said there was no dearth of projects.

"Estimates are that there is sufficient water available in the West to irrigate an additional 22,000,000 acres, and provide supplemental supplies for 11,700,000 acres. Potential power developments, in connection with irrigation developments, would doubtless provide as much as 30,000,000 kilowatts of electric capacity, more than three times the existing installed capacity."

Ickes said his department had provided valuable data needed in finding water supplies for defense plants and industries and military training camps. He said it also had helped provide land for military training operations.

Can Increase Fish Food

Research by the Fish and Wildlife Service indicates, he said, the possibility of increasing, under wartime emergency, fish food supplies from 4,443,000,000 to 6,200,000,000 pounds annually. The bituminous coal division, he added, had brought stability to bituminous coal markets by the establishment of minimum prices and marketing rules.

Other achievements of the department were listed as follows:

Improvement of liquid-oxygen explosives to render them virtually immune to ignition from fire or spark.

Location of a domestic source of graphite to replace that formerly imported from Madagascar.

Development of new methods for treating domestic low-grade bauxite ores.

Reshuffled means of transportaion to help meet a threatened shortage of petroleum products on the Atlantic Seaboard.

26 Passengers Arrive By Clipper From Hawaii

Group Prohibited From Making Individual Statements About War Conditions In Islands

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San Francisco, Dec. 14 (AP)—Twenty-six passengers arrived today from Hawaii by clipper plane.

They were not permitted to talk directly to newspapermen but the navy and Pan American Airways issued a joint press release quoting the passengers as saying morale was high among the people who had been under fire in the Japanese attack.

Except for a group of Pan American Airways employes brought to the mainland in an unscheduled clipper flight last week, today's arrivals were the first airplane passengers to leave Hawaii since the outbreak of war.

ARMY REASSURES OLDER AGE GROUP

Men Outside 21-35 Limit Never May Be Called, Officials Indicate

Hershey Warns Against Hysteria And Urges Attitude Of Calm

30.24 — 13551

30.24 — 13551

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 14—War Department officials made clear today that it would be a long time—perhaps never—before any men outside the 21-35 age group are drafted for the army, despite the proposal to require all aged, 18 to 64, inclusive, to register.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, warning against any "hysteria," said there was no way of telling when it might be necessary to tap the reservoir of men outside the 21-35 group.

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"We can meet the situation today and tomorrow with the present draft age limits of 21 to 35," Hershey said.

Program For Now

The program as of today, Hershey explained, calls for the induction of the remaining 1,000,000 in the 21-to-27-age brackets; then eligibles in the group from 28 to 35 will be called up and next the 1,000,000 who become 21 each year.

In the meantime, there will be a continuing reexamination of men deferred because of dependency, employment in vital defense industries and minor physical disabilities.

"We must go at this thing calmly and coolly," Hershey said. "We must not take every man regardless of his physical condition or no matter how many dependents he has."

9% DROP IN COLLEGE ROLLS LAID TO WAR

Draft And Industrial Jobs Blamed For Decrease Shown In Survey

Study By Dr. Walters, Who Predicts Further Dip In Students' Numbers

[By the Associated Press]

Cincinnati, Dec. 14—War and opportunities for work in defense industries have combined to cause a serious drop in American college and university attendance for the first time in a decade, a nation-wide survey showed today.

In 669 approved institutions are 838,715 full-time students, 9.16 per cent. below last year, and a grand total, including part-time and summer students, of 1,269,354, or 8.88 per cent. less than for 1940-41.

The figures, released by the University of Cincinnati, are from an annual survey of student attendance by Dr. Raymond Walters, president, for *School and Society*, weekly educational journal.

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Further Dip Predicted

The decreases, first since depression years, are ascribed by Dr. Walters "largely to the effect of the Selective Service Act and somewhat also to the attraction of defense jobs."

"And," he predicted, "it appears probable that collegiate attendance for 1942-43 will show another dip."

The drop in freshman classes, where men are below draft age, was only 4.52 per cent.

All geographical divisions reported smaller totals, ranging from a decrease of 2.07 per cent. in the South Atlantic area to a drop of 8.97 per cent. in West North Central States.

Maryland Shows Increase

Only three States showed increases: Connecticut, 3.19 per cent.; Maryland, 5.19 pe rcent., and South Carolina, 1.85 per cent., atributed to larger registrations in the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.! the Naval Academy, Annapolis and Citade Military College, Charleston, S. C.

Ohio, with 38 institutions, reported a drop of 6.9 per cent.; Kentucky, with 16, a decrease of 9.7 per cent.; West Virginia, with 5, 10.34 per cent., and Indiana, with 18 schools, down 4.97 per cent.

With 18 reporting gains, 54 independent technological institutions have totals of 97,588, a drop of 2.57 per cent. And engineering units of large universities show a similar maintenance of full-time enrollment, all "to be expected because of the deferment from military duty of engineering and certain scientific students under selective service regulations.

No changes in ranking among universities with the ten largest full-time enrollments were noted.

Representative Unable To Enter Army Or Navy

Hendricks, Of Florida, Tells Of Rejections In Letter To Secretaries Offering Services

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representative Hendricks (Dem., Fla.) tried in vain to enter the military or naval service last week, he said in letters to Secretaries Stimson and Knox.

He told the Cabinet members that he offered his services in accordance with a pledge he made in 1939 that if ever he voted to declare war he would enlist.

Both the army and the navy rejected him, he said. He did not disclose the reason.

"However," he wrote, "I know there are other ways in which a person can serve. I am willing and anxious to serve my country in any way possible and I trust you will place this letter in file and that you will not hesitate to call upon me to perform any task which is not inconsistent with the performance of my duties as a member of Congress."

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Tore Down Nazi Flag, Sailor Would Reenlist

Bay State Recruiting Office Reports H. J. Sturtevant, Of Frisco Fame, Wants To Sign Up

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—The sailor who was dismissed from the United States Navy for tearing down a Nazi swastika from the German consulate in San Francisco last January has applied for reenlistment.

Recruiting Officer Charles Mitchel said today that Harold J. Sturtevant, 20, wants to join again. Sturtevant was not given a dishonorable discharge, but left the navy on charges of misconduct.

Sturtevant, a resident of Haverhill, joined a shipmate and four youths in climbing to the ninth floor windows of the consulate in a downtown building and ripped the flag from its staff.

PACIFIST PASTOR HOLMES RESIGNS

Refuses To Use His Ministry To "Bless, Sanction Or Suppo.. War"

Civil Liberties Unionists Declares American People Are "Not Guiltless"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 14—The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, noted cleric and for almost thirty-five years pastor of the Community Church, tendered his undated resignation today after telling his congregation he could not use his ministry "to bless, sanction or support war."

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The Rev. Mr. Holmes said his resignation had been given to the church's board of trustees to be accepted "at such time in the uncertain future as my retirement may preserve this beloved church from embarrassment, odium or peril."

U. S. People "Not Guiltless"

The 62-year-old minister, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union and active in civic and philanthropic affairs, asserted that the American people were not guiltless in a war which he described as "the final outrage" to the will of God, and added:

"I thought through my pacifism more than a quarter of a century ago and have lived by it ever since. It was tried as by fire in the last war and again in the more dreadful fire of this present war. Now that the flames of this war spread to our own shores, it must be tried even more terribly again."

War "Greatest Of All Evils"

The pacifist ideal, he said, was rooted not in "accidents of circumstance" but in conformity to conscience and obedience to the high counsel of God."

"We have our share of guilt in this disaster," he declared in another part of his sermon. "Ours is a war world, to which we have consented and in which we have participated, and this is what happens in such a world. War is the quintessence of evil. It is the greatest of all evils, because it contains all other evils within itself.

"It is violence, hatred, lust, pride, enmity, falsehood, deceit, and the rest of the complete catalogue of crime. From such evil can come no good thing, but only disaster and doom immeasurable."

The Rev. Mr. Holmes predicted the war would last 15 to 20 years and exhaust the nation's wealth, wreck its economy, ruin its democracy, despoil its culture and leave it unrecognizable.

Victory "By No Means Certain"

"Even if we win this war, which is by no means certain," he continued, "we shall only reproduce that Roman victory described by St. Augustine, wherein 'the conqueror looked ever more like the conquered.' And the fairest hope of all our modern world, which was the promise of American life, will have disappeared forever."

The pastor said he would labor to help the unfortunates of war but would refuse to "dedicate this church to war activities or allow the passions of the world to intrude upon its worship and its work."

Neither as clergymen nor citizen, he said, would he participate "in the armed hostilities of this hour" but neither would he "oppose, obstruct, or interfere with officials, soldiers, or citizens in the performance of what they regard as their patriotic duty."

"I will be loyal and obedient to my Government, and loyal and obedient also to my God; and when these loyalties conflict, I will choose, as did the Apostles, to 'obey God rather than men.'"

DEFENSE PLANT BLAST SHAKES NEW YORK AREA

DEC 15 1941

1 Killed, About 40 Hurt In Jersey Explosion. 200 Homes Damaged

Idea Of Sabotage Discounted As Hydrogen Tank Blows Up

[By the Associated Press]

Edgewater, N. J., Dec. 14—A blast felt throughout the metropolitan area killed a workman at Spencer Kellogg & Sons today, injured about forty other persons, none seriously, and caused much property damage.

Archibald Sandford, 34, of Englewood, was blown to bits, police said, when a tank used for storing hydrogen gas exploded at 6.14 A. M.

Patrolman John Fitzgerald, at Edgewater Police Headquarters, said the company had defense orders for the gas, manufactured in a two-story brick building as a by-product. The company, overlooking the Hudson river, makes dyes and products.

Probe Under Way

Police Chief Frank Joret said later he was satisfied the explosion was accidental, but that no cause had been established. Naval intelligence officers and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation joined the probe.

The first floor of the building was destroyed, its four walls blown out.

A company garage, fifteen automobiles and a research laboratory of the Barrett Company, across River road from the Kellogg plant, were also wrecked. Police estimated damage at more than $100,000.

B. F Wood, Kellogg plant superintendent, said the company loss would probably rise to $250,000 if they were unable to replace machinery.

200 Homes Damaged

Some 200 homes in Edgewater, North Bergen and Cliffside Park had windows blown out or were otherwise damaged.

Englewood police said Sandford was to have become a member of the Englewood Fire Department tomorrow after six years' employment at Kellogg. He was to have quit work at 8 A. M.

William Hastrup, 35, a watchman in the plant, suffered head lacerations when he was blown through a door.

Three persons in the Joseph Litter family, including an 18-month-old baby, were hurt when the blast knocked them from their beds.

Says U. S., Britain Will Control Air

Daniels Notes Two Powers Slow at the Start

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Josephus Daniels, retiring ambassador to Mexico and 1912-20 Secretary of the Navy, said tonight that America and England had been slow in seeing the importance of airplanes as war weapons, but now were turning them out so fast it would be "only a little time before we control the air."

Daniels said in a press interview that "in the end victory will come through the people with the most resources who can last the longest."

"Do you think that's us?" he was asked.

"I know that it is us," he replied.

The "supernationalism" of Mexicans, said Daniels whose retirement becomes effective Jan. 20, would halt any infiltration of Nazis into their country.

FIRM TO BATTLE NAZI HOLD ON DRUG TRADE

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Economic war has been launched against Nazi control of the drug trade in Latin America by Sterling Products, Inc., its chairman, Edward S. Rogers, announced today.

A sales and advertising campaign will be the bombs and bullets of the plan, directed by an organization of foreign commerce experts which eventually will number 1,000.

"Nazi control of drug outlets in Latin America has been cited by United States officials as 'one of the most effective instruments of German influence in this hemisphere,'" Rogers said. "Our objective is to help destroy that influence."

The drive was launched today in Mexico, Rogers said, and will be carried to each of the other 20 American republics through Sterling's subsidiaries, the Sydney Ross Co. and Sterling Products International, Inc.

Recent surveys have reported Germany controlled 75 per cent of the Latin American drug business, Sterling spokesmen said, while the United States had 20 per cent. The rest was divided among Great Britain, Italy, Japan and others.

Cuba Gunboat Tows Ship After Explosions at Sea

Blasts Sound Like Cannon Shots; No Official Explanation

HAVANA, Dec. 14 (AP).—An unexplained series of heavy explosions at sea, which listeners said sounded like cannon shots, was heard here early today. Later a Cuban gunboat entered Havana Harbor with a small tanker in tow, but there was no official explanation.

[The possibility was seen that the explosions might have been from the guns of American naval units engaged in maneuvers, but the Navy Department at Washington declined to comment.]

Cubans Ready To Fight

[*By the Associated Press*]

Havana, Dec. 14—The National Committee for defense of Democracy advises George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador, today it had 1,000 men ready to fight anywhere, even "in Asia or Europe."

The committee said another group would be ready within a month.

Cuba Presents Declaration

Buenos Aires, Dec. 14 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to Argentina tonight reported the Cuban charge d'affaires, Armando Montero, presented to the Foreign Office his Government's formal declaration of war on Germany.

Nazi Air Service Ends

Buenos Aires, Dec. 14 (AP)—Sindicato Condor, Brazilian affiliate of the German Lufthansa Airline, suspended service between Argentina and Chile today after the Standard Oil Company had stopped its supply of gasoline.

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Defenders Win First Round In Battle of Philippines

Struggle Likely to Increase in Intensity as Japanese Throw More Forces Into Islands

By Edward E. Bomar
Wide World War Analyst

The doughty defenders have won the first round in the fight for the Philippines, but the most elementary realism should restrain undue optimism over the course of the more decisive rounds to come.

Japanese necessities demand that additional troops and planes, at whatever cost, be hurled into the attempt to take the island bastion that must be seized or neutralized as a part of the fateful drive toward Singapore, and the East Indies oil fields.

The day's news hints a second and heavier wave of attack may be near. American bombers are credited with sinking four enemy troop ships, and damaging three others, all presumably arrivals from Formosa or Hainan where Japanese forces have been massing for months.

Geography saved the Philippines from the peril of a sudden overwhelming attack such as Hitler has employed successfully in Europe. Perhaps, however, Der Fuehrer's Far Eastern partners would have favored an initial try for a cheap victory under any circumstances. A top Chinese general who fought them for years and is now in the United States argues that is the nature of their tactics.

"The Japanese operate like a traitor or gambler who puts 90 cents on the table in the hope of winning a dollar," said he. "When they fail they raise the stakes.

"At Shanghai in 1932 they set out to run the Chinese out of the city with two divisions. Soon they had to bring on two more, and before they were through they had 20 in action."

Any hopes in Tokyo that the Philippines could be won by a vanguard expeditionary force have been punctured by bullets and bombs. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American-Filipino forces have made the first week of grim trading costly to the invaders.

In exchange for three acknowledged Japanese footholds on the key island of Luzon and damage to American air strength has been exacted thus far the price of a battleship, several troop ships, a large number of planes and uncounted lives. Immediately north of Manila, around Lingayen on the Gulf of the Lingayen, the invaders have just been hurled into the sea with heavy loss.

A number of considerations bearing directly on the Philippine struggle may have escaped due stress in the first week's turmoil.

The Luzon west coast inevitably is the principal target of the invader. From the stretch of flat coast on the open South China Sea leads the only ready avenue of approach to Manila with its supply bases, air fields, and coastal defense fortifications.

The most menacing Japanese landing thus far reported is at Vigan. At this hot and drab fishing and agricultural town of 20,000 the Japanese ashore are some 70 miles by a narrow but hard-surfaced road to San Fernando. From San Fernando other highways and the main railway line lead to Manila, 150 miles farther south down a rich level valley.

The foothold won at Aparri, in the far north beyond the central mountains, presumably was for the purpose of establishing a base for fighter planes. At Legaspi, 220 air miles southeast of Manila on the open Pacific, the invaders landed probably to head off maritime reinforcements and to create a diversion.

MacArthur's relative handful of American and Filipino divisions must face the prospect of fighting indefinitely against terrible odds. The Far Eastern commander has been credited with saying that an invader would require 1,500,000 men and three years to conquer the Philippines. but that judgment was predicated on completion of the unfinished Philippine Commonwealth defense scheme several years hence.

His existing army has been reinforced vigorously, in the last six months with some of the most modern weapons from the United States and may be considerably stronger than generally realized — in the United States as well as Tokyo.

For years, Philippine defense forces have trained for just the sort of attack now in progress. One thrust they have always anticipated is against the Zambales Peninsula across Manila Bay from the capital, and two days ago Japanese forces were reported massing off that area. Another they have made ready for is an attempted landing in Bataneas province, south of Manila.

Obviously what MacArthur needs most is aerial reinforcements and it is only logical to look for attempts to provide them, along with continuing savage onslaughts by bombers and submarines against Japanese troop carriers and warships.

West Coast's "Little Tokyo" Blitzed by U. S. Treasury

DEC 15 1941

Largest Japanese Settlement in Nation, in Los Angeles, Paralyzed by Order

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (Wide World)—Without a shot being fired, Uncle Sam has blitzed "Little Tokyo," largest Japanese settlement in the Nation.

Block from Civic Center

This little city within a city, only a block from Los Angeles' civic center, was paralyzed by the Treasury Department order that closed its banks, padlocked its stores and shut down its big produce terminal markets.

The freezing of Japanese nationals' funds and the "Trading With the Enemy" act deprived the entire population of 40,000 of a means of livelihood. Although the Government's war measures were aimed at the foreign-born the American-born Nisei are equally affected.

There is a money shortage, credit cannot be extended to aliens, and buying power is crippled. Three hundred stores with stocks of $5,000,000 have been idle several days, but the Treasury has relaxed restrictions to permit grocery stores with less than 10 employes and some other small businesses with no more than two employes to reopen. The effect will be, Japanese-born say, to prevent them from going on relief rolls, where they never have been.

And the fresh vegetable business, a $42,000,000 enterprise in Los Angeles county, has been taken out of the hands of Japanese brokers. Thirty-five Japanese produce houses have been closed. The Government has placed alien property custodians on Japanese ranches, which grow $28,000,000 worth of produce a year.

Vegetables Tested

A year ago the Japanese heeded a government request to increase their vegetable acreage because of the establishment of Army camps in California. Today the State Department of Agriculture is taking samples of market vegetables to subject them to chemical analysis, just to guard against possible poisoning. Sheriff's officers patrol farm areas to make sure Japanese workers stay on their jobs.

The anti-Axis committee of the Japanese-American Citizens League has gone into action, providing leadership to co-ordinate the national program in "Little Tokyo."

Nisei businessmen are young, the average age under 30, and they own little of the community's business, but they are intelligent—nearly all are college graduates with a record of high schoarship—are zealous of their American citizenship and determined that "nobody gets out of line here."

"We are dedicating our full time to the defeat of the Axis powers," says Ken Matsumoto, an artist. "Right now we are serving as interpreters for the FBI in their questioning of Japanese nationals. We have cooperated with the naval intelligence for a long time in ferreting out subversive groups."

Acid Test

The Nisei say they are reconciled to "taking a beating" at home during the war, that they expect to be misunderstood by some, that they know this is the acid test for them.

"And we'll meet it head on," volunteers Kay Sughara, a customs broker until Japanese funds were frozen. "Every person must fit into the national pattern in this fight against Japan and Germany and Italy. We Nisei will do our part. We have offered our unlimited services to the Nation, the state and the city."

Sughara says he speaks for all Nisei in saying they know the full meaning of Americanism and that they would die rather than forfeit what they have achieved in this country.

"This is no time for speeches," Sughara says, earnestly, "but I think actions will speak eloquently for the Nisei in this war and that they will write a noble page in its history. I was born in Seattle and came here as an orphan at the age of two. I have children and I would not want them reared anywhere except in America.

"We Nisei have come through the crucible of Japanese heredjty, early environment and language handicaps to understand the American way of life. We believe in you Americans of other racial stock and we think you believe in us. Many offers have come to us, proferring shelter and food in the present financial crisis. That is Christianity. I understand it for a large percentage of us are Christians."

From the Japanese-American colony here 2000 young men have gone into Uncle Sam's Army. The Navy does not accept for enlistment anyone of Japanese ancestry.

DEC 5 1941

LONDON, DEC. 14—(AP)—AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE TROOPS WHICH LANDED IN THAILAND SEVERAL DAYS AGO HAD CROSSED INTO BRITISH BURMA NEAR POINT VICTORIA. THIS IS NEAR THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF BURMA ON THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.

THIS SOURCE WAS NOT ABLE TO SAY WHETHER THE JAPANESE WERE OPPOSED IN THEIR ADVANCE OVER THE FRONTIER AND SAID THE OPERATION WAS "DEVELOPING."

IN OTHER AREAS OF MALAYA THERE HAS BEEN SOME "MINOR ADJUSTMENT" OF BRITISH POSITIONS.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY, DEC 15—(AP)—DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA WAS FORECAST TODAY AS A DEVELOPMENT TO COME OUT OF A CONFERENCE AT CANBERRA THIS WEEK BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN AND STATE PREMIERS.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TO CONSERVE FUEL AND POWER, HAS PROPOSED THAT ALL CLOCKS BE SET AHEAD TWO HOURS.

DEC 15 1941

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(DT) WINDSOR, ONT., DEC.14-(AP)-DR.HU SHIH, CHINA'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT HE IS CONVINCED THAT JAPAN WILL BE KNOCKED OUT WITHIN A YEAR AND THE ENTIRE FAR EASTERN PHASE OF THE WAR SHOULD BE TERMINATED "RELATIVELY SOON."

"I AM NOT AT ALL PESSIMISTIC OVER THE INITIAL SUCCESSES OF THE JAPANESE," DECLARED THE 50-YEAR-OLD AMBASSADOR WHO HOLDS DEGREES FROM AMERICA'S CORNELL AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITIES AND WAS ONE OF THE LEADING FIGURES IN CHINA'S LITERARY RENAISSANCE TOLD A COLLEGE GROUP. DEC 15 1941

"JAPAN CANNOT FIGHT A LONG WAR. SHE HAS NOW EXTENDED HER FIGHTING LINES SO FAR, BOTH ON SEA AND ON LAND, THAT I DON'T THINK SHE CAN SUPPLY THEM. JAPAN IS VULNERABLE IN MANY ASPECTS. SHE LACKS OIL AND RAW MATERIALS, ESPECIALLY IRON, STEEL AND OTHER METALS NEEDED FOR SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRY.

"IN ADDITION, THE HOUSES OF THE JAPANESE ARE REALLY MATCH-BOX HOUSES, AND THEIR OIL RESERVES ARE ALL ON THE SURFACE AND OPEN TO AIR ATTACK.

"THE CHINESE PEOPLE," THE SLIGHT, BESPECTACLED SCHOLAR CONTINUED, "HAVE BEEN GREATLY HEARTENED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS BY THE NUMBER OF HER NEW COMRADES WHO HAVE COME TO HER SIDE IN WAR AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY.

"THIS IS THE FIFTY-FOURTH MONTH OF THE WAR IN CHINA, AND NATURALLY WE HAVE BEEN FEELING THE STRAIN OF IT BECAUSE UNTIL NOW WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING PRACTICALLY ALONE. NOW WE ARE HEARTENED BECAUSE WE ARE FIGHTING WITH SO MANY PEACE-LOVING COUNTRIES AND BECAUS

WE HAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE OUTCOME--WHICH WILL BE NOT ONLY VICTORY FOR OUR FRIENDS, BUT A NEW AND BETTER WORLD FOR ALL."

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NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-CANADA'S MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, TONIGHT ADMONISHED THE TWO NORTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS TO SUSTAIN ENGLAND TO THE FULLEST IN HOLDING "THE MAIN FRONT AGAINST THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION." DEC 15 1941

AN ASSEMBLY COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN BILL OF RIGHTS HEARD THE MINISTER APPEAL TO THIS COUNTRY AND CANADA NOT TO "LET ENGLAND DOWN" WHILE THEY WERE BATTLING IN THE PACIFIC.

STRESSING THE UNITY OF THE ALLIES IN FIGHTING IN THE FAR EAST, THE MINISTER SAID THAT "THOUGH WE ARE FACED WITH SUDDEN ATTACK ON A NEW FRONT, ANY VICTORY FOR US IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE A TEMPORARY AND FRUITLESS ONE IF THAT STRONG BUT SLENDER BRITISH LINE HAD MEANWHILE BROKEN FOR LACK OF SUPPORT."

GROVE PATTERSON, EDITOR OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, TOLD THE DINNER ASSEMBLY AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL THAT "THE INSTITUTIONS OF DEMOCRACY REST MORE SECURELY UPON THE FOUNDATION OF A FREE PRESS THAN UPON ANY OTHER IDEA OR PRACTICE KNOWN TO MAN." DEC 15 1941

HE WARNED HIS LISTENERS OF "MEN IN HIGH PLACES IN WASHINGTON" WHO HE SAID HOPED FOR "GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS." DEMOCRACY, HE SAID, COULD NOT CONTINUE TO FUNCTION WITHOUT A FREE PRESS.

203AES

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-MORE THAN 400 TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED BY RUSSIAN CAVALRY AND TROOPS FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION IN THE CONTINUING SOVIET COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN THE YELETS AREA SOUTH OF MOSCOW, AND TWO BATTALIONS OF NAZI INFANTRY WERE ANNIHILATED, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

THE RED ARMY IS "GIVING THE GERMANS NO RESPITE BY DAY OR NIGHT" EITHER NEAR MOSCOW ON IN THE SOUTH, SAID THE OFFICIAL BROADCAST.

DEC 15 1941

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO QUOTED A ROME MESSAGE TONIGH AS SAYING THAT SIX UNITED STATES NEWSPAPERMEN HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT AT THE ITALIAN CAPITAL AND PERMITTED TO STAY IN HOTELS WHEN THE ITALIANS LEARNED THAT SIMILAR TREATMENT WAS ACCORDED ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE AXIS FRONTIER POST OF GHIRBA IN LIBYA HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES MOPPING UP THE BORDER REGION AROUN SALUM AND BARDIA, SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCE TODAY.

BRITISH MOBILE COLUMNS ARE CONTINUING TO FLANK AXIS ARMIES SOUTHWEST OF GAZALA WHERE THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS ARE HOLDING A LINE OK STRETCHING 40 MILES INTO THE DESERT.

DEC 15 1941

BERLIN, DEC. 14-(AP)-GERMAN AND ITALIAN TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA WERE REPORTED BY THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND TODAY TO HAVE BEATEN OFF CONCENTRATED BRITISH ASSAULTS WEST OF TOBRUK, DESTROYING 11 TANKS AND SEVERAL BATTERIES OF FIELD GUNS.

MEANWHILE, AXIS DIVE BOMBERS INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE ON BRITISH MOTORIZED COLUMNS, AND BLASTED SUPPLY DEPOTS AND AIRDROMES, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AXIS FIGHTER PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING 15 BRITISH PLANES WITHOUT A SINGLE LOSS.

ROME, DEC. 14-(OFFICIAL RADIO RECEIVED BY AP)-BRITISH ATTACKS SOUTHWEST OF TOBRUK HAVE BEEN REPULSED, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE ITALIANS ALSO REPORTED SUSTAINED ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE SALUM FRONT.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN AIR FORCES HAD A "DAY OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS" YESTERDAY, MACHINE-GUNNING AND BOMBING ENEMY POSITIONS IN SUPPORT OF LAND OPERATIONS. IT SAID 24 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN TO THREE ITALIAN FIGHTERS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-A "REGULAR SMALL WAR" IS IN PROGRESS IN GREECE WITH 18 GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIVISIONS IN ACTION THERE "TRYING TO CHOKE THE REVOLT," THE PREMIER OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.

THE GREEK LEADER, EMMANUEL TSUDEROS, SAID THAT GREEK FIGHTERS HAD INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON AN ITALIAN REGIMENT IN NORTHERN GREECE AND THAT AN ITALIAN SHIP HAD BEEN SUNK IN A HARBOR ON CORFU.

ROME, DEC. 14-(AP)-NINE OF THE 60 PERSONS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY AND ACTIVITY AGAINST THE STATE IN THE TRIALS OF TRIESTE WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH TODAY. FORTY-EIGHT OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR TERMS OF FROM THREE TO 30 YEARS. THREE WERE ACQUITTED

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KNOX REPORTS ONE BATTLESHIP SUNK AT HAWAII, 5 OTHER CRAFT LOST, BUT MAIN FLEET IS AT SEA; PRESIDENT LAYS PERFIDY TO JAPAN'S EMPEROR

DEC 16 1941

BULK OF WARFLEET NOW HUNTING JAPS, NAVY CHIEF ASSERTS

Secretary Says President to Make Formal Investigation to Determine Who is To Blame for Fact Japanese Were Able to Make Surprise Raid

Praise Heroism of Officers and Men After Attack Began; Tells How Dying Captain Continued to Direct Forces; Foe Assisted by Fifth Column

(The text of Secretary Knox's report is printed on page 10).

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The United States, officially listing its losses at Pearl Harbor as a battleship and five other vessels, hurled a challenge to the Japanese today by declaring its main fleet was ploughing the high seas and wanting only to come to blows with the enemy.

The treacherous Japanese attack on the Hawaiian naval base failed, Secretary of the Navy Knox said, to achieve its prime purpose— to "knock out the United States before the war began."

The fleet's wounds were grievous, he acknowledged, giving them as:

Lost: The battleship Arizona, the destroyers Cassin, Downes and Shaw, the target ship Utah, and the mine layer Oglala.

Damaged: The battleship Oklahoma and a number of other vessels.

Dead: 2,638 men and 91 officers.

Wounded: 636 men and 20 officers.

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He conceded that "the United States services were not on the alert against the surprise air attack," and announced that President Roosevelt would make a formal investigation.

After telling of the losses, Knox said in a statement given to newsmen:

"The entire balance of the Pacific fleet with its aircraft carriers, its heavy cruisers, its light cruisers, its destroyers and submarines are uninjured and are all at sea seeking contact with the enemy."

"Battleships?" a reporter asked.

Quickly, Knox replied that the great ships of the line were there, too.

Japs Used Fifth Column

When the war began, the United States had 17 battleships compared with 12 reported to be in the Japanese fleet. Japan has kept secret her naval acquisitions in recent years.

Knox unfolded an amazing story of Japanese use of a fifth column and submarines—some of them tiny two-man craft—as well as from 150 to 300 airplanes in the surprise attack. He gave no details of the fifth-column activity, but said:

"I think the most effective fifth-column work of the entire war was done in Hawaii, with the possible exception of Norway."

The secretary also told how the American forces rallied after the first bitter blow and fought heroically.

DEC 16

Hails Heroism

Once the attack began, the defense was conducted "skillfully and bravely," he said. Less than four minutes after the initial alarm, guns of the fleet were in action, and seconds later the first Japanese plane was downed, he reported.

Proudly he cited many instances of heroism including that of a dying captain of a battleship whose stomach was laid completely open by shrapnel fire but who refused to be carried to safety and continued to direct his men from a bridge which had become a blazing inferno.

Left Hospital to Fight

He mentioned, too, an officer who leaped from a hospital bed to take his post of action and a bluejacket who single-handedly kept a five-inch anti-aircraft gun firing after his ten battery mates were shot down in a strafing attack.

Then there was the case of the sailor who acted as a human mount for a heavy machine gun. Carrying the gun, for which no mount was immediately available, he "shot the weapon from his arms, staggering under the concussion of the rapid fire."

Detailing the losses, Knox said the old battleship Oklahoma capsized, but can be repaired.

Some Already Repaired

Some of the other vessels were damaged have already been repaired, he said, but a few will take from a week to several months to put in shape.

Against this, Knox made only the claim that three Japanese submarines and 41 aircraft were destroyed.

U. S. Army losses, he stated, "were severe in aircraft and some hangars; but replacements have arrived or are on their way."

The secretary's report disclosed that casualties at Pearl Harbor were much higher than was first believed. President Roosevelt in his Fireside Chat last week spoke of 3,000, about half of them killed.

In addition to the dead and wounded listed by Knox the army reported 11 officers killed, 10 wounded and one missing; 157 enlisted men killed, 213 wounded, and 25 missing. There have been unofficial reports that 49 civilians were killed.

Total Deaths 2,946

By these figures, total casualties were 2,946 dead, 879 wounded, and 26 missing with no accounting of civilian wounded.

The high percentage of dead among the Navy's casualties was attributable, Knox told his press conference, to the fact that some ships rolled over.

Many must have burned to death, as he said the surface of the water became a "raging inferno from blazing oil."

Navy dry docks, oil storage depots, and other important base facilities were said to have escaped damage.

On the question of how the American forces were surprised, Knox said that no army or navy planes were in the air over Pearl Harbor when the attack came, although planes of the navy's usual dawn patrol were already over the horizon.

No patrols had been made at night, he said, because the navy believed they would be ineffective.

He expressed belief 300 patrol planes would have to be operating to safeguard the islands entirely from surprise attack.

Japs Used Many Planes

As for the Japanese airplanes, Knox said it was variously reported that between 150 and 300 took part in the attack, in any case too many to have come from a single carrier. All were single-engined ships, none was land-based, and so far as is known none was flown by a German.

Knox declared, in reply to a question, that there was no truth in a rumor that the navy had been warned an attack might be imminent. He estimated the Japanese preparations for the raid must have required a minimum of from three to four weeks—a period while active peace negotiations were underway.

While the navy's secretary's account was replete with incidents of heroism among the American officers and men, he declared the real story lies "in the splendid manner in which all hands did their job as long as they were able, not only under fire but while fighting the flames afterward and immediately

starting salvage work and reorganization."

Prompt Action Saved Many

"Prompt action saved many lives and a vast amount of material," he continued. "Without exception, all ships and stations rose to the emergency. Less than four minutes after the first alarm, guns of the fleet went into action against enemy aircraft. Seconds later the first Japanese plane was shot down. * * *

"Men fought with the cool confidence that comes from complete indoctrination for battle. * * *

"Without doubt the whole spectacle was the greatest spontaneous exhibition of cooperation, determination and courage that the American Navy has been called upon to make . . . a continual demonstration of courage, bravery, and fearlessness of which the American nation may well be proud."

Army Reports 168 Men Killed In Jap Attack

223 Soldiers Wounded And 26 Missing After Stab-In-Back Battle

Believe List Complete

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP) — The War DeOpartment announced today that virtually complete reports indicated Army casualties in Hawaii in the surprise attack by Japanese bombing planes totalled 168 killed in action, 223 wounded and 26 missing.

Casualties reported were 11 officers killed in action or died from wounds, 10 officers wounded and one officer missing; 157 enlisted men killed in action or died from wounds, 213 enlisted men wounded, and 25 enlisted men missing.

The announcement was made in the department's eleventh communique of the war. Outlining the situation up to 5 p. m., E.S.T., today, the communique continued merely the report on casualties in Hawaii and added "there is nothing to report from other areas."

The text of the communique:

1. Hawaii: Practically complete reports indicate the following casualties were sustained by the Army in the surprise attack by Japanese bombing planes on the island of Oahu on Sunday, Dec. 7:

Officers killed in action or died from wounds	11
Wounded	10
Missing	1
Enlisted Men	
Killed in action or died from wounds	157
Wounded	213
Missing	25

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

These Ships Were Lost

DEC 16 1941

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Here are the ships the Navy reported were lost at Pearl Harbor:

Battleship Arizona, 32,600-ton ship of the Pennsylvania class. Launched June 19, 1915, New York Navy Yard. Twelve 14-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns and eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns. Three aircraft. Cost, $7,425,000. Normal complement, 1,358 officers and men.

Destroyers Cassin, Shaw and Downes, 1,500 tons each. Cassin and Shaw launched Oct. 28, 1935, at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Downes Apr. 22, 1936, at Norfolk Navy Yard. Five five-inch dual purpose guns, 12 torpedo tubes. Cost $3,400,000 to $3,750,000 each. Normal complement, about 170 officers and men.

Target ship Utah, 19,800 tons. Launched Dec. 23, 1909, at New York Shipbuilding Company yards as a battleship. Overage and converted to a training ship for anti-aircraft gunnery and experimental purposes.

Mine layer Oglala, 4,200 tons. Former Fall River Line passenger ship acquired by the Navy during the World War and converted to mine layer. One five-inch gun, two three-inch anti-aircraft guns. Normal complement, 373 officers and men.

2-MAN SUBMARINES VEILED IN MYSTERY

Japanese Sea Weapon Revealed by Knox Believed to Need Mother Ship Near By

SURPRISE IS UNEXPLAINED

How Tiny Craft Safely Passed Defenses to Menace Ships Is Not Revealed

DEC 16 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Tiny two-man submarines, believed to be the smallest submersibles ever used in modern warfare, took part in the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, it was revealed today.

Reporting at his press conference on the Dec. 7 attack, Mr. Knox mentioned that a two-man submarine approached within a few yards of an American seaplane tender, but was disabled by gunfire and then sunk by a destroyer's depth charges.

The Secretary said such tiny submersibles had a range of probably no more than 300 miles, but parried other questions, declining to say whether the Navy had prior knowledge of their existence. He had told reporters earlier that the raid had revealed no new weapons of any kind.

The Japanese lost three submarines in the raid. Of these, one "not of normal size" was captured, Mr. Knox said. Another of "normal size" was sunk, along with a vessel he described merely as small.

To get within range of Pearl Harbor, the two-man submarines presumably would require a mother ship, just as an aircraft carrier must bring short-range planes within reach of their objective.

Mr. Knox shed no light on how the submarines had managed to slip within the bottleneck entrance to Pearl Harbor, risking entanglement in anti-submarine obstacles.

There has been no record of such small subsurface craft going into action in modern times. The Italians in the Mediterranean have used one-man surface torpedoes in attempts to blast British warships at anchor, but the smallest conventional undersea boats require crews of thirty or more men.

The Nazis have been reported building large numbers of small submarines, but those playing leading roles in the Battle of the Atlantic have been vessels capable of ranging hundreds of miles at sea.

Congressmen Call For Investigation Of Failure In Pearl Harbor Defenses

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 15—Many members of Congress said today that the damage at Pearl Harbor was less than they had feared and they expressed satisfaction over Secretary Knox's statement that much of the fleet was now at sea seeking contact with the enemy.

But Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said:

"The statement . . . that neither the navy nor the army was on the alert at Hawaii when it was attacked by the Japanese is amazing. It is astounding. It is almost unbelievable.

"The navy of John Paul Jones and that of Dewey must wear crepe. The old army must carry an arm band. While the report as to destruction of naval craft is not as bad as first reports, the loss of life is staggering.

Responsibility On Commanders

"The naval commander and army general should be investigated vigorously. Theirs is the responsibility and it ought to be determined whether either or both are inefficient or criminally negligent. They must be one or the other.

"I have always been a big-navy man. I have always supported the strongest possible navy. I have always wanted the most powerful navy in the world. I am pained and grieved at its seeming failure of its high duty."

Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said he was relieved that the losses in ships were not greater than enumerated by Knox.

"If that is all we have lost," Chandler said, "we ought to be able to take the offensive right away according to long-time plans of action."

Wants Congress To Keep Out

Senator Johnson (Dem., Col.) said that Congress "ought to keep out of this" and leave any inquiry to the President.

Senator Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.) said he was not surprised at Knox's report that there were extensive fifth-column activities, since there were so many Japanese on the islands. Van Nuys expressed satisfaction at what he said was Knox's "frank" revelation of what had happened in the Pearl Harbor attack, adding:

"A Presidential investigation should be made, not for punitive reasons but for preventive reasons—to prevent inertia of that kind some place else."

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Other Comments

Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.)—Unfortunate as it was, it wasn't as bad as we had been led to expect.

Senator McKellar (Dem., Tenn.)—It is a bad blow, but it could have been worse. The only thing for us to do now is to spit in our hands and beat the hades out of them.

Senator Gurney (Rep., S. D.)—It is a blow, but it is not as bad as some people tried to lead us to believe.

On the House floor, Representative Dingell (Dem., Mich.) said that his "deductions of dereliction" had been confirmed, but added that he was "satisfied that the navy will go to the bottom of this matter," and expressed hope that the War Department would do likewise.

Text Of Knox Naval Loss Statement

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 15—The text of Secretary Knox's statement detailing losses in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor follows:

My inspection trip to the island enables me to present the general facts covering the attack which hitherto have been unavailable.

I. The essential fact is that the Japanese purpose was to knock out the United States before the war began. This was made apparent by the deception practiced, by the preparations which had gone on for many weeks before the attack, and the attacks themselves which were made simultaneously throughout the Pacific. In this purpose the Japanese failed.

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2. The United States services were not on the alert against the surprise air attack on Hawaii. This fact calls for a formal investigation which will be initiated immediately by the President. Further action is, of course, dependent on the facts and recommendations made by this investigating board. We are all entitled to know it if (A) there was any error of judgment which contributed to the surprise, (B) if there was any dereliction of duty prior to the attack.

Gives Navy Losses

3. My investigation made clear that after the attack the defense by both services was conducted skillfully and bravely. The navy lost—

(A) The battleship Arizona which was destroyed by the explosion of first its boiler and then its forward magazine due to a bomb which was said to have literally passed down through the smokestack;

(B) The old 'arget ship Utah which has not been used as a combatant ship for many years, and which was in service as a training ship for anti-aircraft gunnery and experimental purposes;

(C) Three destroyers, the Cassin, the Downes and the Shaw;

(D) Mine layer Oglala. This was a converted merchantman formerly a passenger ship on the Fall River Line and converted into a mine layer during the World War.

The navy sustained damage to other vessels. This damage varies from ships which have been already repaired, and are ready for sea, or which have gone to sea, to a few ships which will take from a week to several months to repair.

In the last category is the older battleship Oklahoma which has capsized but can be righted and repaired. The entire balance of the Pacific fleet with its aircraft carriers, its heavy cruisers, its light cruisers, its destroyers and submarines are uninjured and are all at sea seeking contact with the enemy.

[Editor's Note—In his oral explanation Secretary Knox said that, besides the categories named, "the entire balance of the Pacific fleet" includes battleships.]

4. The known Japanese material losses were three submarines and forty-one aircraft.

5. Army losses were severe in aircraft and some hangars, but replacements have arrived or are on their way.

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6. The up-to-date figures of navy killed and wounded are: officers, 91 dead and 20 wounded; enlisted men, 2,638 dead and 636 wounded.

The Secretary told in some detail of many individual actions of outstanding courage. He said:

In the navy's gravest hour of peril, the officers and men of the fleet exhibited magnificent courage and resourcefulness during the treacherous Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor.

The real story of Pearl Harbor is not one of individual heroism, although there were many such cases. It lies in the splendid manner in which all hands did their job as long as they were able, not only under fire but while fighting the flames afterward and immediately starting salvage work and reorganization.

Prompt action saved many lives and a vast amount of material. Without exception, all ships and stations rose to the emergency. Less than four minutes after the first alarm, guns of the fleet went into action against enemy aircraft. Seconds later the first Japanese plane was shot down.

First Telling Blows

To a recruit seaman aboard a battleship probably goes the honor of striking the first telling blow in the fleet's defense. Even before general quarters sounded, this youngster single-handedly manned a machine gun and blasted an attacking torpedo plane as it leveled against his ship.

The dying captain of a battleship displayed the outstanding individual heroism of the day. As he emerged from the conning tower to the bridge, the better to fight his ship, his stomach was laid completely open by a shrapnel burst. He fell to the deck. Refusing to be carried to safety, he

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continued to direct the action.

When the bridge became a blazing inferno, two officers attempted to remove him. But he ordered them to abandon him and save themselves. The latter found themselves blocked by the flames.

Only the heroic efforts of a third officer enabled them to escape. He climbed through the fire to a higher level from which he passed one line to an adjoining battleship, and another to his trapped shipmates. By this frail means they made their way to safety.

Entire ships' companies showed exemplary valor and coordination. Drama was thus crowded into a few seconds on board an aircraft tender moored at the naval air station, target of the enemy's fiercest bombing and strafing.

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Crashed On Deck

With the ship already on fire from repeated high-altitude attacks, her anti-aircraft batteries downed a plane which crashed in flames on deck. At this moment her captain observed the shadow of an enemy two-man submarine approaching within a few yards of the vessel. It was placed under fire. Hits were scored immediately and the submarine exposed her conning tower.

At that instant a destroyer stood down channel, passed directly over the submarine, and sank it with depth charges. Doubtless saved from this craft's torpedoes, the tender then shot down a second plane, which fell on land near by.

Men fought with the cool confidence that comes from complete indoctrination for battle. In one case, a single bluejacket manned a 5-inch anti-aircraft gun after his ten battery mates had been shot down by a strafing attack.

He would seize a shell from the fuse pot, place it in the tray, dash to the other side of the gun, and ram it home. He would then take his position on the pointer's seat and fire. After the third such round, a terrific explosion blew him over the side of the battleship. He was rescued.

At the several naval air stations attacked, crews dashed into the flames enveloping planes set ablaze by incendiaries, stripped off free machine guns, and with them returned the enemy's fire. In at least one instance an enemy craft was shot down.

Two cruiser scouting seaplanes, their speed and maneuverability reduced by heavy pontoons, destroyed an attacking Japanese pursuit ship of thrice their speed.

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Personal Heroism

"Simultaneously throughout the navy yard examples of personal heroism developed. Several workmen of Japanese ancestry deserted their benches to help the marine defense battalion man machine gun nests. Two of them with hands blistered from hot gun barrels, required emergency treatment.

Cool as ice, the men who manned the navy yard signal tower from which flashed orders to the anchored fleet, carried out their assignment under a hail of machine-gun fire and bombs from the enemy, as well as shrapnel from their own force's anti-aircraft batteries. None left his dangerous post.

First to observe the invaders through their long glasses from their high vantage point, they sent out the astounding air-raid warning by visual signals. Then they settled into the complex business of transmitting the scores of orders to the ships that fought back at the attackers from their berths, or prepared to stand out to sea.

Men from ships out of action managed at any cost to return to the battle. There were the survivors of the capsized ship who swam through blazing oil to clamber aboard other ships and join gun crews. Crews from another disabled vessel swam into mid-channel, where they were hoisted aboard outward-bound destroyers.

Proof that getting back into battle took precedence over their own lives was the fact that the comparative safety of the shore lay only a few yards away. Lying in a hospital bed when the first air-raid alarm sounded, one officer leaped up, brushed aside nurses and ran across the navy yard to his ship. He fought with such gallantry and zeal, despite his illness, that his captain recommended him for promotion.

Rescues Hundred

There was the case of the destroyer tender which lay alongside a dock undergoing major overhaul, powerless and without armament. Unable to assume an active defense role, she concerned herself with the vital task of rescue with her available ship's boats. One naval reserve ensign volunteered as skipper of a motor launch. With four men he proceeded across Pearl Harbor's reverberating channel through a hail of enemy machine gun fire and shrapnel. They saved almost one hundred men from one battleship—men who had been injured or blown overboard into the oil-fired waters.

The attack on this vessel was at its height as these rescue operations proceeded. Suddenly the launch's propeller jammed. Coolly, the ensign directed the work of disengaging the screw as flames licked around its wooden hull, meantime also supervising the picking up of more victims from the harbor. His captain cited him for "initiative, resourcefulness, devotion to duty and personal bravery displayed."

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Account For Raider

Four motor torpedo boats had been loaded aboard a fleet tanker for shipment. Their youthful ensign-captains put their power-driven turret machine guns into immediate action, accounting for at least one enemy raider plane.

To the unsung heroes of the harbor auxiliaries must go much of the credit for helping stem the onslaught. Even the lowly garbage lighters shared the grim task. One came alongside a blazing ship which threatened momentarily to explode. Calmly the yard craft's commander led fire fighting, both aboard the warship and on the surface of the harbor. He kept his tiny vessel beside the larger one for twenty-four hours.

Men's will-to-fight was tremendous. One seaman had been confined to his battleship's brig for misconduct a few days aerlier. When an explosion tore open the door, he dashed straight to his battle station on an anti-aircraft gun. On the submarine base dock a bluejacket, carrying a heavy machine-gun for which there was no mount immediately available, shot the weapon from his arms, staggering under the concussion of the rapid fire.

Saved Many Lives

Quick thinking in the dire emergency probably saved many lives—and ships. A- aviation machinist's mate aboard one ship saw that flames from the huge vessel threatened a repair ship alongside. He ran through the blaze and singlehandedly slashed the lines holding the two ships together. Freed, the smaller craft drew clear.

Only in the final moments, when remaining aboard appeared utterly hopeless, would men leave their ships. Then they went reluctantly. Once ashore, instead of finding some dry place to recuperate from their terrific pounding, they pitched emergency quarters as near their vessels as possible.

sible. And with portable guns they continued to fight; later they stood guard at the same camps as repair operations began on their ships, setting regular shipboard watches.

Not Able To Move

Like all treacherous attacks, the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese caught certain vessels of the fleet under periodic overhaul. While in this condition of repair, such vessels were not able to utilize their offensive powers to the greatest effectiveness. These ships, therefore, turned to with a will at many useful purposes.

One ship rescued with its boats, hundreds of survivors thrown into the water by the force of explosions; meanwhile the surface of the water was becoming a raging inferno from burning oil. Other ships sent their repair parties to help the fighting ships keep afloat. Others sent ammunition parties to maintain the flow of powder and shells to the guns.

Without doubt the whole spectacle was the greatest spontaneous exhibition of cooperation, determination and courage that the American Navy has been called upon to make. The crew of one ship followed it around on its outside as it capsized, firing their guns until they were under water.

Those same men stood on the dock and cheered as one of the more fortunate ships cleared the harbor and passed by, en route after the Japanese. Of all the accounts submitted on that memorable day, the record shows a continual demonstration of courage, bravery and fearlessness of which the American nation may well be proud.

Hirohito Peace Reply Arrives Three Days After Fighting Starts

President, Assailing Record Of Tokyo's Dealings, Cites U. S. Efforts to Aid Nation

(Text of President Roosevelt's speech is printed on page 12).

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today the documented story of the peace talks that smoke-screened Japan's sudden Sunday morning attack on Pearl Harbor to start the war.

His message characterized it as a record "for all history to read in amazement, in sorrow, in horror and in disgust."

He revealed that it was not until three days after the treacherous attacks on United States ships and men and territory that he received an answer to his eleventh hour message to Emperor Hirohito Dec. 6 asking his cooperation in further efforts to preserve peace.

This answer was to the effect that the emperor's "cherished desire" was establishment of peace in the Pacific and that "his majesty trusts that the President is fully aware of this fact."

Reviews Relations

The President summarized the history of Japanese-American relations from the time Commodore Perry "knocked on Japan's doors" in 1853.

For many years after 1853, the President recalled, during a period when Japan was weak and needed friends, the United States "used every influence it could exert to protect Japan in her transition stage."

As the island empire became stronger, the United States followed a Far Eastern policy of conciliation and good will, advocating consistently the safeguarding of China's integrity, fair play for Japan and the open door of equal opportunity for traders of all nations throughout the Far East. The nine-power pact, signed in 1921 by Japan, China, the United States and other nations, embodied these principles.

Flouts Nine-Power Pact

But 10 years later Japan embarked on a career of conquest, flouting the nine-power pact with her 1931 invasion of Manchuria, which was part of China.

"This barbaric aggression of Japan in Manchuria," said the President's message, "set the example and the pattern for the course soon to be pursued by Italy and Germany in Africa and in Europe. In 1933 Hitler assumed power in Germany. It was evident that, once rearmed, Germany would embark upon a policy of conquest in Europe. Italy—then still under the domination of Mussolini—also had resolved upon a policy of conquest in Africa and the Mediterranean."

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Axis Collaboration

Stage by stage the collaboration between these three aggressor nations grew closer. Japan in 1937 opend new large-scale military operations against China. Two years later Hitler started the war in Europe with his invasion of Poland and in September, 1940, after the defeat of France, the three Axis powers concluded a tripartite treaty of alliance "deliberately aimed at the United States."

With Japan on the rampage, the situation in the Far East became steadily more precarious and "it became clear that, unless this course of affairs in the Far East was halted, the Pacific area was doomed to experience the same horrors which have devastated Europe."

So the United States "in an endeavor to end this process by peaceful means, while there seemed to still be a chance," opened last April the discussions with Japan which were still going on when the Japanese attacked.

of State Cordell Hull by Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, asked restoration of normal trade between the two nations; an agreement whereby the United States would supply Japan with oil, and a "hands-off" policy by the United States in China. Japan offered an undertaking to withdraw her troops from French Indo-China "upon either restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area"—in other words, no Japanese troops would be withdrawn from either Indo-China or China until conclusion of a later general agreement.

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Text of the Proposal

Text of the proposal follows:

1. Both the governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to make any armed advancement into any of the regions in the southeastern Asia and the southern Pacific area excepting the part of French Indo-China where the Japanese troops are stationed at present.

2. The Japanese government undertakes to withdraw its troops now stationed in Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area. In the mean time the government of Japan declares it is prepared to remove its troops now stationed in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part of the said territory upon the conclusion of the present arrangement which shall later be embodied in the final agreement.

3. The government of Japan and the United States shall co-operate with a view to securing the acquisition of those goods and commodities which the two countries need in the Netherlands East Indies.

4. The governments of Japan and the United States mutually undertake to restore their commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of the assets. The government of the United States shall supply Japan a required quantity of oil.

5. The government of the United States undertakes to refrain from such measures and actions as will be prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of a general peace between Japan and China.

This proposal, referred to today by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, was received

Japan Sought Trade Truce in Note of Nov. 20

Proposed U. S. Lift Ban on Commerce, Barred Withdrawal of Troops

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The State Department issued tonight the text of a Japanese proposal last Nov. 20 for a temporary truce in the Pacific which called for the revocation of American economic restrictions in the Far East.

The proposal, handed to Secretary

ROOSEVELT LISTS JAPANESE DECEIT IN 'WHITE PAPER'

shortly before reports reached here of new Japanese troop movements southward.

Welles Asked Explanation

At the time of the reports, Mr. Roosevelt instructed Under Secretary Sumner Welles to ask the Japanese for an explanation. He said then that reinforcement of Japanese forces in Indo-China looked like preparation for further aggression and that "such aggression could conceivably be against the Philippine Islands."

The State Department also published the text of a document handed the Japanese Ambassador by Secretary Hull last Oct. 2, laying down the broad principles regarded by the United States as the "foundation upon which relations between nations should properly rest."

It enumerated four principles:

"1. Respect for the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of each and all nations.

"2. Support of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"3. Support of the principle of the equality, including equality of commercial opportunity.

"4. Non-disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific except as the status quo may be altered by peaceful means."

Willkie, Roosevelt Discuss Japan's Attack On Hawaii

Republican Sure of U. S. Victory; Sees War of Production

Washington, Dec. 15.—(AP.)—Wendell L. Willkie received from President Roosevelt today a detailed picture of the damage done by the Japanese in Hawaii and asserted afterward that he "felt much better" because he found no basis for rumors that the damage was so serious as to impair America's ability to defeat Japan.

Willkie and the man who beat him at the polls in 1940 conferred for more than an hour over a White House luncheon.

In response to questions, Willkie said that Mr. Roosevelt had made him no offer of any position with the Government and that that was not the character of his discussion with the Chief Executive.

Rather, he said, he and the President talked over the Hawaiian attack frankly and in detail. There was considerable discussion of the way in which the war effort is being carried on, Willkie said, and of American productive capacity.

Asked how active a role he might play in the present scene, Willkie grinned and replied: "Of course, I'm not running the country. I sought to. I tried very hard and it isn't my fault that I am not."

When asked whether he would be available if the President asked him to serve in some capacity, Willkie replied that there was "no question that any American these days would give anything he had."

Even before he called on Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican leader said he had not needed any assurance that America would win.

"It's a war of production," he said, "and I think American productive capacity can outproduce any country or combination of countries."

NIPPON'S PAST POLICIES REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 15—President Roosevelt's message to Congress reviewing Japanese-American relations follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

On December 8, 1941, I presented to the Congress a message in person asking for a declaration of war as an answer to the treacherous attack made by Japan the previous day upon the United States. For the information of the Congress and as a public record of the facts, I am transmitting this historical summary of the past policy of this country in relation to the Pacific area and of the more immediate events leading up to this Japanese onslaught upon our forces and territory. Attached hereto are the various documents and correspondence implementing this history.

A little over a hundred years ago, in 1833, the United States entered into its first Far Eastern treaty, a treaty with Siam. It was a treaty providing for peace and for dependable relationships.

Ten years later Caleb Cushing was sent to negotiate, and in 1844 there was concluded our first treaty with China.

In 1853, Commodore Perry knocked on Japan's doors. In the next few years those doors began to open; and Japan, which had kept itself aloof from the world, began to adopt what we call Western civilization. During those early years, the United States used every influence it could exert to protect Japan in her transition stage.

Definite U. S. Aims

With respect to the entire Pacific area, the United States had consistently urged, as it has for all other parts of the globe, the fundamental importance to world peace of fair and equal treatment among nations. Accordingly, whenever there has been a tendency on the part of any other nation to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of countries of the Far East, the United States has tried to discourage such tendency wherever possible.

There was a period when this American attitude was especially important to Japan. At all times it has been important to China and to other countries of the Far East.

At the end of the nineteenth century the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands passed from Spain to this country. The United States pledged itself to a policy toward the Philippines designed to equip them to become a free and independent nation. That pledge and that policy we have consistently carried out.

At that time there was going on in China what has been called the "scramble for concessions." There was even talk about a possible partitioning of China. It was then that the principle of the "open door" in China was laid down. In 1900 the American Government declared that its policy was to "seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China. . . . Protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Open-Door Policy

Ever since that day we have consistently and unfailingly advocated the principles of the open-door policy throughout the Far East.

In the year 1908 the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan concluded an agreement by an exchange of notes.

In that agreement, the two governments jointly declared that they were determined to support "by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire"; that it was "the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean"; and that "the policy of both governments" was "directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo*" in that region.

The United States has consistently practiced the principles enunciated in that agreement.

In 1921, following the close of the first World War, nine powers having interests in the Western Pacific met in conference in Washington. China, Japan and the United States were there. One great objective of this conference was the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. This was to be achieved by reduction of armament and by regulation of competition in the Pacific and Far Eastern areas. Several treaties and agreements were concluded at that conference.

One of these was the Nine-Power treaty (see Annex 1). It contained pledges to respect the sovereignty of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout China.

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Began 10 Years Ago

Another was a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan providing for limitation of naval armament.

The course of events which have led directly to the present crisis began ten years ago. For it was then—in 1931—that Japan undertook on a large scale its present policy of conquest in China. It began by the invasion of Manchuria, which was part of China. The Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, at once and during many months of continuous effort thereafter, tried to persuade Japan to stop.

The United States supported that effort. For example, the Government of the United States on January 7, 1932, specifically stated in notes sent to the Japanese and the Chinese governments that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement brought about by violation of treaties.

This barbaric aggression of Japan in Manchuria set the example and the pattern for the course soon to be pursued by Italy and Germany in Africa and in Europe. In 1933 Hitler assumed power in Germany.

It was evident that, once rearmed, Germany would embark upon a policy of conquest in Europe. Italy—then still under the domination of Mussolini—also had resolved upon a policy of conquest in Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Through the years which followed, Germany, Italy and Japan reached an understanding to time their acts of aggression and their common advantage—and to bring about the ultimate enslavement of the rest of the world.

A "Friendly" Note

In 1934 the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a friendly note to the United States, stating that he firmly believed that no question existed between the two governments that was "fundamentally incapable of amicable solution." He added that Japan had "no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power." Our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, replied in kind.

But in spite of this exchange of friendly sentiments, and almost immediately thereafter, the acts and utterances of the Japanese Government began to belie these assurances—at least so far as the rights and interests of other nations in China were concerned.

Our Government thereupon expressed to Japan the view of the American people, and of the American Government, that no nation has the right thus to override the rights and legitimate interests of other sovereign states.

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Peace Fades

The structure of peace which had been founded upon the Washington conference treaties began to be discarded by Japan. Indeed, in December of 1934, the Japanese Government gave notice of its intention to terminate the naval treaty of February 6, 1922, which had limited competition in naval armament. She thereafter intensified and multiplied her rearmament program.

In 1936 the Government of Japan openly associated itself with Germany by entering the anti-Comintern pact.

This pact, as we all know, was nominally directed against the Soviet Union; but its real purpose was to form a League of Fascism against the free world, particularly against Great Britain, France and the United States.

Following this association of Germany, Italy and Japan, the stage was now set for an unlimited campaign of conquest. In July, 1937, feeling themselves ready, the armed forces of Japan opened new large-scale military operations against China.

Presently, her leaders, dropping the mask of hypocrisy, publicly declared their intention to seize and maintain for Japan a dominant position in the entire region of Eastern Asia, the western Pacific and the southern Pacific.

They thus accepted the German thesis that seventy or eighty million Germans were by race, training, ability and might, superior in every way to any other race in Europe—superior to about four hundred million other human beings in that area. And Japan, following suit, announced that seventy or eighty million Japanese people were also superior to the seven or eight hundred million other inhabitants of the Orient—nearly all of whom were infinitely older and more developed in culture and civilization than themseles.

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Rights Disregarded

Their conceit would make them masters of a region containing almost one-half the population of the earth. It would give them complete control of vast sea lanes and trade routes of importance to the entire world.

The military operations which followed in China flagrantly disregarded American rights. Japanese armed forces killed Americans. They wounded or abused American men, women and children. They sank American vessels—including a naval vessel, the Panay. They bombed American hospitals, churches, schools and missions. They destroyed American property. They obstructed, and in some cases, drove out, American commerce.

In the meantime, they were inflicting incalculable damage upon China, and ghastly suffering upon the Chinese people. They were inflicting wholesale injuries upon other nations—flouting all the principles of peace and good will among men.

There are attached hereto lists of American nationals killed or wounded by Japanese forces in China since July 7, 1937; of American property in China reported to have been damaged, destroyed or seriously endangered by Japanese air bombing or air machine-gunning; of American nationals reported to have been assaulted, arbitrarily detained or subjected to indignities; of interferences with American nationals, rights and interests.

These lists are not complete. Howeevr, they are ample evidence of the flagrant Japanese disregard of American rights and civilized standards.

II

Meanwhile, brute conquest was on the rampage in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Hitler and Mussolini embarked upon a scheme of unlimited conquest. Since 1935, without provocation or excuse, they have attacked, conquered and reduced to economic and political slavery some sixteen independent nations. The machinery set up for their unlimited conquest included, and still includes, not only enormous armed forces but also huge organizations for carrying on plots, intrigue, intimidation, propaganda and sabotage.

This machine—unprecedented in size—has world-wide ramifications, and into them the Japanese plans and operations have been steadily interlocked.

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U. S. In Danger

As the forces of Germany, Italy and Japan increasingly combined their efforts over these years, I was convinced that this combination would ultimately attack the United States and the Western Hemisphere—if it were successful in the other countries.

The very existence of the United States as a great free people, and the free existence of the American family of nations in the New World, would be a standing challenge to the Axis.

The Axis dictators would choose their own time to make it clear that the United States and the New World were included in their scheme of destruction.

This they did last year, in 1940, when Hitler and Mussolini concluded a treaty of alliance with Japan deliberately aimed at the United States.

The strategy of Japan in the Pacific area was a faithful counterpart of that used by Hitler in Europe. Through infiltration, encirclement, intimidation and finally armed attack, control was extended over neighboring peoples. Each such acquisition was a new starting point for new aggression.

III

Pursuing this policy of conquest, Japan had first worked her way into and finally seized Manchuria. Next she had invaded China; and has sought for the past four and one half years to subjugate her.

Passing through the China Sea close to the Philippine Islands, she then invaded and took possession of Indo-China. Today the Japanese are extending this conquest throughout Thailand—and seeking the occupation of Malaya and Burma.

The Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java come next on the Japanese timetable; and it is probable that further down the Japanese page are the names of Australia, New Zealand and all the other islands of the Pacific—including Hawaii and the great chain of the Aleutian Islands.

Violated Mandate

To the eastward of the Philippines, Japan violated the mandate under which she had received the custody

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of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana islands after the World War by fortifying them and not only closing them to all commerce but her own but forbidding any foreigner even to visit them.

Japanese spokesmen, after their custom, cloaked these conquests with innocent-sounding names. They talked of the "new order in Eastern Asia," and then of the "coprosperity sphere in greater East Asia."

What they really intended was the enslavement of every nation which they could bring within their power and the enrichment, not of all Asia, not even of the common people of Japan, but of the war lords who had seized control of the Japanese state. Here, too, they were following the Nazi pattern.

By this course of aggression Japan made it necessary for various countries, including our own, to keep in the Pacific in self-defense large armed forces and a vast amount of material which might otherwise have been used against Hitler.

That, of course, is exactly what Hitler wanted them to do. The diversion thus created by Hitler's Japanese ally forced the peace-loving nations to establish and maintain a huge front in the Pacific.

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IV

Throughout this course and program of Japanese aggression, the Government of the United States consistently endeavored to persuade the Government of Japan that Japan's best interests would lie in maintaining and cultivating friendly relations with the United States and with all other countries that believe in orderly and peaceful processes.

Following the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China in 1937, this Government made known to the Japanese Government and to the Chinese Government that whenever both those Governments considered it desirable we stood ready to exercise our good offices.

During the following years of conflict that attitude on our part remained unchanged.

In October, 1937, upon invitation by which the Belgian Government made itself the host, nineteen countries which have interests in the Far East, including the United States, sent representatives to Brussels to consider the situation in the Far East in conformity with the Nine-Power Treaty and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties between Japan and China by peaceful means.

Japan and Germany only of all the powers invited declined to attend. Japan was itself an original signatory of the treaty. China, one of the signatories, and the Soviet Union, not a signatory, attended.

After the conference opened, the countries in attendance made further attempts to persuade Japan to participate in the conference. Japan again declined.

Conference Scorned

On November 24, 1937, the conference adopted a declaration urging that "hostilities be suspended and resort be had to peaceful [illegible]"

Japan scorned the conference and ignored the recommendation.

It became clear that, unless this course of affairs in the Far East was halted, the Pacific area was doomed to experience the same horrors which have devastated Europe.

Therefore, in this year of 1941, in an endeavor to end this process by peaceful means while there seemed still to be a chance, the United States entered into discussions with Japan.

For nine months, these conversations were carried on, for the purpose of arriving at some understanding acceptable to both countries.

Throughout all of these conversations, this Government took into account not only the legitimate interests of the United States but also those of Japan and other countries. When questions relating to the legitimate rights and interests of other countries came up, this Government kept in appropriate contact with the representatives of those countries.

In the course of these negotiations, the United States steadfastly advocated certain basic principles which should govern international relations.

Territorial Integrity

These were:

The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all nations.

The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The principle of equality—including equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

The principle of reliance upon international cooperation and conciliation for the prevention, and pacific settlement, of controversies.

The Japanese Government, it is true, repeatedly offered qualified statements of peace intention. But it became clear, as each proposal was explored, that Japan did not intend to modify in any way her greedy designs upon the whole Pacific world.

Although she continually maintained that she was promoting only the peace and greater prosperity of East Asia, she continued her brutal assault upon the Chinese people.

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Nor did Japan show any inclination to renounce her unholy alliance with Hitlerism.

In July of this year the Japanese Government connived with Hitler to force from the Vichy Government of France permission to place Japanese armed forces in southern Indo-China; and began [illegible] troops and equipment in that area.

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The conversations between this Government and the Japanese Government were thereupon suspended.

But during the following month, at the urgent and insistent request of the Japanese Government, which again made emphatic profession of peaceful intent, the conversations were resumed.

At that time the Japanese Government made the suggestion that the responsible heads of the Japanese Government and of the Government of the United States meet personally to discuss means for bringing about an adjustment of relations between the two countries. I should have been happy to travel thousands of miles to meet the Premier of Japan for that purpose.

Basic Principles

But I felt it desirable, before so doing, to obtain some assurance that there could be some agreement on basic principles. This Government tried hard—but without success—to obtain such assurance from the Japanese Government.

The various proposals of the Japanese Government and the attitude taken by this Government are set forth in a document which the Secretary of State handed to the Japanese Ambassador on October 2, 1941.

Thereafter, several formula were offered and discussed. But the Japanese Government continued upon its course of war and conquest.

Finally, on November 20, 1941, the Japanese Government presented a new and narrow proposal which called for supplying by the United States to Japan of as much oil as Japan might require, for suspension of freezing measures, and for discontinuance by the United States of aid to China.

It contained, however, no provision for abandonment by Japan of her warlike operations or aims.

Such a proposal obviously offered no basis for a peaceful settlement or even for a temporary adjustment. The American Government, in order to clarify the issues, presented to the Japanese Government on November 26 a clear-cut plan for a broad but simple settlement.

Proposed Plan

The outline of the proposed plan for agreement between the United States and Japan was divided into two parts:

In Section [illegible] there was outlined a mutual declaration of policy containing affirmations that the national policies of the two countries were directed toward peace throughout the Pacific area, that the two countries had no territorial designs or aggressive intentions in that area, and that they would give active support to certain fundamental principles of peace upon which their relations with each other and all other nations would be based.

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There was provision for mutual pledges to support and apply in their economic relations with each other, and with other nations and peoples liberal economic principles, which were enumerated, based upon the general principle of equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

In Section 2 there were outlined proposed steps to be taken by the two governments. These steps envisaged a situation in which there would be no Japanese or other foreign armed forces in French Indo-China or in China.

Mutual commitments were suggested along lines as follows: (a) To endeavor to conclude a multi-lateral non-aggression pact among the governments principally concerned in the Pacific area; (b) To endeavor to conclude among the principally interested governments an agreement to respect the territorial integrity of Indo-China and not to seek or accept preferential economic treatment therein; (c) Not to support any Government in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking; (d) To relinquish extraterritorial and related rights in China and to endeavor to obtain the agreement of other governments now possessing such rights to give up those rights; (e) To negotiate a trade agreement based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment; (f) To remove freezing restrictions imposed by each country on the funds of the other; (g) To agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate; (h) To agree that no agreement which either had concluded with any third power or powers shall be interpreted by it in a way to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement; and (i) To use their influence to cause other governments to adhere to the basic political and economic principles provided for in this suggested agreement.

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Hull Scored Moves

In the course of these conversations, we learned that new contingents of Japanese armed forces and new masses of equipment were moving into Indo-China. Toward the end of November these movements were intensified. During the first week of December new movements of Japanese forces made it clear that, under cover of the negotiations, attacks on unspecified objectives were being prepared.

I promptly asked the Japanese Government for a frank statement of the reasons for increasing its forces in Indo-China. I was given an evasive and specious reply. Simultaneously, the Japanese operations went forward with increased tempo.

We did not know then, as we know now, that they had ordered and were even then carrying out their plan for a treacherous attack upon us.

I was determined, however, to exhaust every conceivable effort for peace. With this in mind, on the evening of December 6 last, I addressed a personal message to the Emperor of Japan.

To this Government's proposal of November 26 the Japanese Government made no reply until December 7.

On that day the Japanese Ambassador here and the special representative whom the Japanese Government had sent to the United States to assist in peaceful negotiations delivered a lengthy document to our Secretary of State one hour after the Japanese had launched a vicious attack upon American territory and American citizens in the Pacific.

Hull Calls Turn

That document was a few minutes after its receipt aptly characterized by the Secretary of State as follows:

"I must say that in all my conversations with you (the Japanese Ambassador) during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my fifty years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any Government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

I concur emphatically in every word of that statement:

For the record of history, it is essential in reading this part of my message always to bear in mind that the actual air and submarine attack in the Hawaiian Islands commenced on Sunday, December 7, at 1.20 P. M., Washington time—7.50 A. M. Honolulu time of same day—Monday, December 8, 3.20 A. M., Tokyo time.

To my message of December 6 (9 P. M. Washington time—December 7, 11 A. M. Tokyo time) to the Emperor of Japan, invoking his cooperation with me in further effort to preserve peace, there has finally come to me on December 10 (6.23 A. M. Washington time—December 10, 8.23 P. M. Tokyo time) a reply, conveyed in a telegraphic report by the American Ambassador at Tokyo dated December 8, 1 P. M. (December 7, 11 P. M. Washington time).

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For The Record

The Ambassador reported that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the eighth (December 7, 5 P. M. Washington time) the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs asked him to call at his official residence; that the Foreign Minister handed the Ambassador a memorandum dated December 8 (December 7, Washington time) the text of which had been transmitted to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to be presented to the American Government; this was the memorandum which was delivered by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State at 2.20 P. M. on Sunday, December 7 (Monday, December 8, 4.20 A. M. Tokyo time); that the Foreign Minister had been in touch with the Emperor; and that the Emperor desired that the memorandum be regarded as the Emperor's reply to my message.

Further, the Ambassador reports, the Foreign Minister made an oral statement. Textually, the oral statement began, "His Majesty has expressed his gratefulness and appreciation for the cordial message of the President."

The message further continued to the effect that, in regard to our inquiries on the subject of increase of Japanese forces in French Indo-China, his Majesty had commanded his Government to state its views to the American Government.

The message concluded, textually, with the statement:

Establishment of peace in the Pacific, and consequently of the world, has been the cherished desire of his Majesty for the realization of which he has hitherto made his Government to continue its earnest endeavors. His Majesty trusts that the President is fully aware of this fact.

Japan's real reply, however, made by Japan's war lords and evidently formulated many days before, took the form of the attack which had already been made without warning upon our territories at various points in the Pacific.

There is the record, for all history to read in amazement, in sorrow, in horror and in disgust!

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In Self-Defense

We are now at war. We are fighting in self-defense. We are fighting in defense of our national existence, of our right to be secure, of our right to enjoy the blessings of peace. We are fighting in defense of principles of law and order and justice, against an effort of unprecedented ferocity to overthrow those principles and to impose upon humanity a regime of ruthless domination by unrestricted and arbitrary force.

Other countries, too—a host of them—have declared war on Japan. Some of them were first attacked by Japan, as we have been. China has already been valiantly resisting Japan in an undeclared war forced upon her by Japan.

After four and one half years of stubborn resistance, the Chinese now and henceforth will fight with renewed confidence and confirmed assurance of victory.

Joined By British

All members of the great British commonwealth, themselves fighting heroically on many fronts against Germany and her allies, have joined with us in the battle of the Pacific as we have joined with them in the battle of the Atlantic.

All but three of the governments of nations overrun by German armies have declared war on Japan. The other three are severing relations.

In our own hemisphere many of our sister republics have declared war on Japan and the others have given firm

expression of their solidarity with the United States.

The following are the countries which have to date declared war against Japan:

Australia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, El Salvador, South Africa, United Kingdom and Poland.

These and other peace-loving countries will be fighting as are we, first, to put an end to Japan's program of aggression and, second, to make good the right of nations and of mankind to live in peace under conditions of security and justice.

The people of this country are totally united in their determination to consecrate our national strength and man power to bring conclusively to an end the pestilence of aggression and force which has long menaced the world and which now has struck deliberately and directly at the safety of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 15, 1941.

Historic Dates Listed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Historic dates set forth in President Roosevelt's message to Congress reviewing American-Japanese relations:

1833—U. S. entered into its first Far Eastern treaty—with Siam. It was a treaty providing for peace.

1844—U. S. signs first treaty with China.

1853—Commodore Perry sailed to Japan, and the Japanese began in the next few years to adopt western civilization, with the U. S. protecting them in transition stage.

1900—U. S. announced policy to "seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China." (This was after U. S. had taken the Philippines.) This also was beginning of U. S. famous "open door" policy in China.

1908—U. S. and Japan concluded agreement to support by all pacific means the independence and integrity of China and principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in China.

1921—Nine powers launch conference for reduction of armament.

1922 (Feb. 6)—U. S. and Japan sign treaty limiting naval armament.

1931—Japan invades Manchuria, which was part of China.

1932—U. S. warns it will not recognize any situation brought about by violation of treaties.

1933—Hitler assumes power in Germany.

1934—Japan sends "friendly" note to U. S., stating that there were no differences between the U. S. and Japan that could not be settled by amicable solution.

1934—Japan serves notice it is terminating naval limitation treaty of 1922.

1936—Japan signs anti-Comintern pact with Germany and Italy for what President Roosevelt says was "to form a league of Fascism against the free world."

1937 (July)—Japan begins large scale military operations in China, flagrantly disregarding American rights, killing, wounding and abusing American men, women and children, and sinking the Panay.

1937 (October)—Far Eastern peace conference opens in Brussels, Belgium. Japan scorns the conference.

1941 (January)—Latest Japanese-American talks begin.

1941 (Dec. 6)—President Roosevelt addresses note to Emperor of Japan, still seeking peace.

1941 (Dec. 7, 1:20 p. m., EST)—Japan launches air and submarine attack in the Hawaiian Islands.

1941 (Dec. 10, 6:23 a. m., EST)—President Roosevelt receives reply from Japanese Emperor, dated Dec. 8, in which Japan still insisted she wanted peace.

Week's Ship Toll Heaviest In War

Exceeded Only By Losses In Battle Of Jutland During 1916

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—The first week of the allied-Japanese war took a heavier toll of naval vessels than any other week since the present war began in 1939.

To the list which included the British capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse were added today the names of the American battleship Arizona, the destroyers Cassin, Downes and Shaw, the target ship Utah and the minelayer Oglala, all destroyed in the surprise Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

In addition, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today several American warcraft were damaged but could be repaired including the battleship Oklahoma, which capsized.

During the week the Americans also lost the minesweeper Penguin and the Brittish, gunboat Peterel.

The United States claimed officially that Japanese losses included the 29,000-ton battleship Haruna, sunk by United States Army bombers, and a vessel of the same class damaged by American Navy flyers. Three Japanese submarines were also listed as lost.

American Marine planes at Wake Island were credited with sinking a light cruiser and destroyer.

The anti-Axis forces also claimed that 10 Japanese troop transports were lost over the week-end at the hands of Dutch submarines and American bombers. Five more were said to have been badly battered by planes.

Earlier in the week, an American Army communique said United States bombers scored direct hits on three transports, one of which capsized. The Japanese later admitted losing two, while two others were damaged. Two transports and a troop-laden barge were reported hit by bombers at Malay[illegible]

Yesterday a Japanese radio summation said that 270,000 tons of American warships had been sunk or damaged, while British naval casualties were put at 87,000 tons sunk or damaged.

On the second day of the war, the Japs claimed to have captured many merchant ships in the Pacific, and yesterday they claimed seizing 225 British ships. They are known to have taken the 10,000 American President liner President Harrison in Chinese waters and the American gunboat Wake, which they have recommissioned as the Tatara.

The week's naval losses although tremendous, did not equal those suffered in the battle of Jutland in May, 1916, when more than 8,000 British and German lives were lost. In that fight, Britain lost three battle cruisers, three armored cruisers and eight destroyers, while the Germans lost a battleship, a battle cruiser, four light cruisers and five destroyers.

Midway and Wake Islands Still Hold Out

Norwegian Ship Sunk in Waters of Hawaii Area

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—News from the Pacific fighting was, on the whole, cheerful today.

Their first invasion forces shattered and driven off except at three widely-scattered points, the Japanese appeared to be carrying out only desultory operations against the Philippines, for the time being.

And the garrisons at Wake and Midway Islands still were holding out.

This was revealed late today by a Navy communique which also said cryptically that a Norwegian motorship was sunk while approaching the Hawaiian Islands. What the motorship's purpose was or how she was sunk was not disclosed.

The communique said:

"A Norwegian motorship was sunk while approaching the Hawaiian Isles. The crew was rescued by naval vessels. The Hawaiian area otherwise has been without incident. Recent enemy bombing in the Philippine theatre has resulted in no damage to naval installation or ships. Heavy weather in the North Atlantic hampers naval operations there.

"Midway and Wake Islands continue to resist.

"The above is based on reports up until noon today."

Japs Raid U. S. Naval

Nchols Field Bombed

An early afternoon War Department communique said enemy air operations in the Philippines area were continuing as were ground operations in the north and northwest sectons of Luzon and in the vicinity of Legaspi in southeastern Luzon.

As for other areas, the department said, "there is nothing to report."

Direct Manila dispatches told of a bombing attack on Nichols airfield, in the Manila area. U. S. airmen and ground forces were said to be holding Japanese invaders who gained footholds last week at three points—Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi.

But major campaigns were underway against the British strongholds in the China sea—Hongkong and Singapore. Mechanized Nipponese forces were pushing southward from Thailand toward Singapore and were acknowledged by the British to have gained ground in fierce fighting.

Tokio declared Hongkong's defenses were crumbling under siege gun shelling and incessant bombing, but London indicated cofidence that the strongly-fortified island off the China coast could hold out indefinitely.

One hope for relief of Hongkong was a Chinese offensive against the Japanese flank some 30 miles north of the Island.

Japanese Fear Attack

The American-British-Dutch allies were exacting a heavy price for every gain Japan was making. The United States forces claimed four Japanese troop transports sunk and five damaged, and the Dutch said they had sunk six enemy ships—transports or auxiliaries.

Still another source of satisfaction to the Allies was the officially-expressed apprehension in Tokio that blows might be struck at any time at the main Japanese islands.

The Imperial Army and Navy jointly warned the Japanese people that they must be on guard against "the lurking danger of enemy submarines" and must prepare for "a protracted war wherein hostile submarines and aircraft bombing will play a role."

Twelve hostile planes appeared Saturday off Formosa, Japanese island off the southeast China coast, but dropped no bombs and presumably were on reconnaissance.

INVADERS HELD IN THREE LUZON COAST SECTORS

Army Flyers Damage Two More Transports To Block Landings

"Lets Keep The Flag Flying," Is MacArthur's Battle Cry

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 15—NBC and CBS representatives broadcasting from Manila tonight reported Japanese flyers again were dropping leaflets on the Philippines—well printed but ungrammatical exhortations to American forces to surrender.

By R. P. CRONIN, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Manila, *Tuesday*, Dec. 16—Japanese raiders bombed the bg Olongapo naval base, fifty miles west-northwest of Manila, at dawn today, but the attack apparently was light, as Manila had no alarm.

Details of this second raid upon Olongapo were not forthcoming immediately from army headquarters. Manila itself spent a quiet night.

The raid followed another yesterday on the Nichols field area here while United States airmen and ground troops apparently were holding the Japanese invasion forces at three widely separated coastal points in Luzon.

Check Reinforcement

Army headquarters announced that its bombers heavily damaged two Japanese transports yesterday off Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila, to check a Japanese reinforcement attempt.

Unofficial reports said Japanese troops who gained a foothold at Vigan, on the western Luzon coast 200 miles north of Manila, had sent out patrols during the week end. However, there was no mention of Japanese activities at Aparri in northernmost Luzon, the third foothold retained by the Japanese.

A communique said that Japanese activities today were confined entirely to the air.

Rejects Flag Suggestion

"Let's keep the flag flying," Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur told an officer who suggested that the flag atop headquarters might guide Japanese bombers.

As the Philippine population settled down to war after the first week's excitement diminished, a summary of United States official reports shows that at least forty Japanese planes have been destroyed, four Japanese transports and the 29,000-ton battleship Haruna have been sunk, and a battleship of the Kongo class and five more transports have been damaged.

A Philippine division also was credited with smashing a Japanese landing force at Lingayen, one hundred miles northwest of Manila.

5th Column Drive Pushed

The drive against fifth columnists continued with the seizure of two Japanese said to have been found with homemade bombs and dozens of maps.

Japanese propaganda continued to flow from the Tokyo radio toward these islands without any noticeable

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effect on the people. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who led an insurrection against the United States at the turn of the century, today issued a statement rejecting Japanese attempts to stir up a revolt with him as the leader.

nounced from Batavia yesterday that their submarines, previously reported to have sunk four Japanese transports in the Gulf of Siam, had also sunk a Japanese tanker and a freighter in the same area.

The general situation in the Philippines, which Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters yesterday described as "Well in hand both on the ground and in the air," was today officially stated to be unchanged.

TWO JAP TRANSPORTS BOMBED OFF LUZON

Toll of Troopships Hit by U. S. Flyers Raised to Nine—Enemy Tries New Landings Manila Raided Again.

By R. P. Cronin

Manila, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—United States Army bombers, resisting Japanese attempts to re-enforce the troops they landed at Legaspi, on the southeastern tip of Luzon, 250 miles from Manila, heavily damaged two Japanese transports yesterday, United States Army Headquarters reported today.

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This announcement of the new American successes followed by twenty-four hours an official bulletin declaring that during the first week of the war, army bombers sank four Japanese transports and badly damaged three more off northern Luzon, where the invaders effected landings at several places.

Four Japanese fighter planes were shot down during yesterday's action off Legaspi, a communique declared.

Manila Bombed Again.

Japanese air raiders, meanwhile, returned to the attack on Luzon, sweeping over the Manila area about noon (11 P. M. Eastern standard time) and dropping bombs which a brief communique said fell in the vicinity of Nichols Field. The communique, issued at 4 P. M. (3 A. M. Eastern standard time), said that enemy activities throughout the day were confined entirely to the air.

The picture evoked by these succeeding announcements, coupled with reports of successes achieved by Dutch submarines off Malaya, was one of heavy Japanese losses. The Dutch an-

U. S. Planes Attack at Aparri.

Unofficial reports said that the Japanese forces established around Vigan, on the west coast of Luzon, 200 miles north of Manila, had sent out patrols over the week end in an attempt to widen their foothold.

There was no mention, however, of further fighting at Lingayen, 100 miles northwest of Manila, where a Philippine Army division, Gen. MacArthur said yesterday, had smashed a Japanese landing force; nor at Aparri in northernmost Luzon, where the Japanese also have landed troops. American warplanes, however, were said to have made several attacks on the Aparri area to thwart Japanese attempts to establish an air base there.

Today's Activity Slight.

There was no indication that the Japanese had actually been able to land more troops at Legaspi. Up to yesterday, army headquarters said, only a limited number of men had been put ashore there and these were reported under sharp attack from the air.

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At least forty Japanese planes were officially reported shot down over the Philippines last week, during which time the islands were the target of fourteen major attacks.

Army spokesmen firmly reiterated that the Japanese had thus far not landed any parachute troops in the Philippines, and that unofficial reports to the contrary have been found to be false.

Today's communique disclosed that Senator-elect Manuel Roxas, a lieutenant-colonel of reserves in the Philippine Army, has been ordered to active service with American troops and has been detailed as aid-de-camp to Gen. MacArthur. Col. Roxas was formerly Secretary of Finance in the Cabinet of President Quezon.

The Philippines National Assembly, in session during the noontime air raid, went to a sheltered basement where it approved the declaration of a state of total emergency, authorized President Quezon to effect it and amended a previous resolution of support to the United States so as to include Germany and Italy as enemies of the Philippines.

Manila Is Quiet.

Manila appeared meanwhile to be adapting itself rapidly to wartime conditions. The undeniable tension and the sense of unreality which followed the first unexpected Japanese assault appeared to be giving place to a grim determination to make the best of things. Business is still going on here much as usual, although several hundred American women and children have been moved out of the city to places of greater safety.

All newspapers are publishing daily, though the number of pages in each edition has been reduced. Places of amusement are closed at night, except for the ballroom of one hotel where dancing for guests still goes on.

Thus far there has been no food shortage. Prices are rising, however, despite Government efforts at control, and there is some difficulty in obtaining gasoline for civilian purposes.

President Quezon today issued an executive order prohibiting hoarding and calling for stricter enforcement of all anti-profiteering laws.

The authorities meanwhile raided a large house at the edge of downtown Manila and captured a number of Japanese men and women who were hiding to escape internment. All the men were armed. In an unceasing drive against fifth columnists, customs agents have also seized two Japanese who, they said, were found in possession of homemade bombs and dozens of maps.

The Japanese radio continues to direct a steady barrage of propaganda at the Filipinos, urging them to lay down their arms, but this has had no noticeable effect and the Manila radio has not even attempted to jam the broadcasts.

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Tokyo Premier Claims Triumph, Then Warns of War to Be Fought

TOKYO, Tuesday, Dec. 16 (From Japanese Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo, addressing an extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, today reiterated his assertions that Japan had declared war on the United States only after trying all means of peaceful settlement. He declared:

"Our fighting services have speedily broken through the enemy key positions within less than ten days. The bulk of the American Fleet which had been at Hawaii is destroyed; the main body of the British Far Eastern Fleet is crushed; the encircling front against Japan, the strength of which the enemy has exaggerated and given wide publicity in an attempt to intimidate Japan, is shattered at various places.

"The anti-Japanese encircling front already is on a fair way to collapse."

He nevertheless cautioned the Japanese that "a war remains waiting to be fought."

Japanese Imperial Headquarters reported that Japanese expeditionary forces had landed on British Borneo at dawn today despite a heavy gale.

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The headquarters also reported that Japanese Army and Navy forces completed occupation of the island of Guam last Friday.

urging Filipinos to "follow Aguinaldo; turn your arms against the Americans."

The former insurrecto declared, however, that "all insinuations that the Filipino public should follow me and recognize me as a leader in these days of grave international emergencies are unfounded."

Gen. Aguinaldo, now 63, is remaining at his home near Cavite.

Will Not Lead Anti-U. S. Move, Aguinaldo Says

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who led an insurrection against the United States at the turn of the century, rejected in a statement today Japanese attempts to incite Filipinos to rise against America with him as chieftain.

The Tokio radio and pamphlets dropped from bombers had been

Old Glory to Stay, Even If It Guides Japs, MacArthur Says

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Old Glory will still fly from the Far Eastern Army headquarters no matter how much the flag serves as a target to Japanese airmen who might wish to destroy the headquarters personnel.

To the suggestion of an officer that the American flag on the headquarters might serve as a guide to enemy airmen Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur said with a smile:

"Take every other normal precaution for protection of the headquarters, but let's keep the flag flying."

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 15 (Official Radio Received by (AP))—Japanese siege guns throwing shells directly into Hongkong island are knocking down its defenses one by one, Japanese war dispatches said today. Domei predicted the fall of the British crown colony was but a matter of days.

Tokio Reports Landing in Borneo

Tokio, Tuesday, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received By (AP)).—Japanese headquarters reported that Japanese expeditionary forces landed on Br[illegible] North Borneo at dawn today, despite a heavy gale.

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At the same time, the headquarters reported that Japanese army and navy forces had completed "mopping up" the United States outpost on the Island of Guam on Friday, Dec. 12.

(The large island of Borneo, strategically located between Singapore and the Philippines, is for the most part owned by the Dutch. The British hold the northern third of the island. Borneo is rich in rubber, tin and oil.)

JAPS PREDICT IMMINENT FALL OF HONGKONG

Report Siege Guns Are Knocking Down British Defenses One By One

Nipponese Army Claims Advance Of Troops In Philippine Islands

In the Philippines, on the eastern side of Japan's strategic land and water salient of the southern seas, the army declared its troops on Luzon were advancing according to a plan which was "crushing enemy resistance at every point."

Enemy Subs Feared

A warning against "the lurking danger of enemy submarines" off Japan's coasts and against raiding planes was sounded by a joint army and navy communique.

The people were told to prepare for a protracted war wherein hostile submarines and aircraft bombing will play a role." The communique said land and sea defenses were ready.

Japanese lookouts, hidden in captured Kowloon just across the mile-wide stretch of water which separates the Chinese mainland from Hongkong, were able to gaze directly into the streets of Victoria, heaviest populated part of the island, said war dispatches.

Isle Shelled All Day

The observers were said to have directed an all-day shelling of the British islands' defenses yesterday, while bombardment squadrons aloft poured an almost continuous punishment upon the defenders.

The shelling then was renewed today on the eastern side of the island.

The Japanese said Indian prisoners told them only about 5,000 troops were defending the island.

40 U. S. Planes Claimed

Forty United States bombers and fighters were destroyed on the ground and three other planes set afire in Japanese raids on central Luzon Is-

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land in the Philippines Saturday and barracks at Unit ' States headquarters at Baguio and at Tarlac were destroyed, imperial headquarters said in a communique.

Huge fires from hangars and oil stoves were said to have been observed.

In the drive through Malaya toward Singapore capture of a strategic point on the east coast was announced.

Army bombers in a lightning mass attack upon Nanning, air base in China's southern province of Kwangsi, inflicted heavy damage, Domei reported.

Advancing According To Plan, Japanese Say

TOKIO, Dec. 15 (Official Radio) (AP).—Japanese forces operating on the island of Luzon are advancing according to plan, "crushing enemy resistance at every point," the army section of imperial headquarters said today.

Bombers which attacked air bases on central Luzon Saturday destroyed 40 United States bombers and fighters on the ground and set fire to three other aircraft, it asserted. Another fighter was reported bagged at Aparri, on the northern coast of Luzon.

Barracks, the announcement continued, were destroyed in a raid on United States military headquarters at Baguio and Tarlac.

In the attacks in which United States aircraft were reported destroyed in central Luzon, the army said huge conflagrations also were caused among hangars and oil depots.

A headquarters communique said the latest naval damage inflicted on Americans forces included the sinking of a submarine by a Japanese destroyer off the Philippines on Saturday.

Promise Quick Capture.

Tokio, Dec. 15 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Japanese dispatches dated from Kowloon, mainland section of the British colony of Hongkong, declared today that the British defenses on Hongkong island were crumbling under heavy Japanese shelling and aerial bombardment.

Domei, a news agency, predicted that the fall of the island stronghold would be only a matter of days.

Japanese siege guns on the mainland silenced the principal British defense batteries in all-day shelling yesterday, the Japanese dispatches asserted, then opened up again today on defense works along the eastern end of the island.

The Japanese said their bombers were attacking the island incessantly.

It was asserted that the capture of Kowloon, in the mainland part of the colony, gave the Japanese forces observation posts from which they could look directly into the streets of Victoria, on the island of Hongkong.

The offensive by land and air to take Hongkong was launched at dawn yesterday after the reje tion of an ultimatum for surrender. Indian soldiers captured near Kowloon were reported in the Japanese press as estimating the number of regular British troops in Hongkong at not less than 5,000.

Domei announced that army bombers made a sudden mass raid on Manning, important Chinese air base in the southern Province of Kwangsi, and seriously damaged the field.

Tokio Communique Warns Japs Against Enemy Submarines

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 15 (Official Radio).—A joint communique of the Army and Navy sections of Imperial Headquarters warned Japanese today "against the lurking danger of enemy submarines" off Japan's island coasts and urged them to "prepare for a protracted war wherein hostile submarines and aircraft bombing will play a role."

It said land and sea defenses were prepared to meet any sudden attacks or enemy attempts to harass Japan by raiding her sea-borne commerce.

Japs Rename Captured U. S. Ship

Imperial headquarters announced that the United States gunboat Wake, which was captured by the Japanese at Shanghai on the first day of the war, had been commissioned by the Japanese Navy and renamed the Tatara.

Tatara, it was recalled, is the name of a beach on the Japanese island of Kyushu, where a Mongol invasion attempt was repelled in 1281.

Both houses of the Diet (Parliament) held brief meetings today to organize for the formal opening of their extraordinary session tomorrow, Domei reported.

BRITISH ADMIT WITHDRAWAL FROM KOWLOON

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Report Shift Of Forces From Hongkong Mainland To Bolster Island

Belittle Japanese Prediction That Fall Of Colony Is Imminent

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 15—Britain admittedly was withdrawing from Kowloon, the mainland section of Hongkong, apparently to bolster the island party of the colony against an expected assault across its mile-wide water barrier.

Advices from Hongkong said imperial forces on the peninsula, in the face of preponderant Japanese strength, had begun a methodical withdrawal which still was in progress.

Maneuver Completed

A Reuters dispatch from Singapore indicated that this maneuver had been completed, saying Kowloon unquestionably was in Japanese hands. A later Singapore communique declared there was no further news from the Hongkong front.

An earlier Singapore communique had reported a heavy artillery duel. Other British reports said light guns were hammering at the Japanese but that the colony's biggest cannon probably were mounted to resist sea attack and could not be used effectively against Kowloon.

Tokyo Claims Denied

Despite this and a hard pounding of the colony by Japanese air forces during the last two days, there was nothing in the British dispatches to support optimistic Tokyo reports that its defenses were crumbling and its fall was merely a matter of days.

Hongkong, strongly reinforced in recent months to face this threat, already had rejected a Japanese ultimatum which, according to a German broadcast today, was delivered Saturday morning and expired Saturday afternoon.

[A British broadcast, heard in New York, acknowledged that Japanese artillery probably was emplaced on Kowloon heights within four miles of Hongkong island and that civilians on the island might be evacuated, but it would be defended to the last.

[The broadcast pictured Hongkong as well protected by a honeycomb of shelters under "the peak," its steeply rising, gun-incrusted backbone, and by specially trained imperial forces ready behind barbed wire, land mines and sharp bamboo spikes to [illegible]

Chinese Movements Watched

Some British sources watched intently for development of a Chinese relief expedition attacking the rear and flanks of the Japanese, but there was no indication so far that it could divert the invaders' main forces facing Hongkong.

There was no information here beyond Chungking reports that a heavy Chinese onslaught was in full swing against the Japanese in the vicinity of Tamshui, about twenty-eight miles north of Hongkong's mainland frontier, and that many Japanese positions had been destroyed there.

Although these indicated a major operation with Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, the Cantonese general who defended Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932, as one of its commanders, some British observers suggested it was more of a guerrilla and sabotage attack.

British Leaving Kowloon.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Japanese have pounded Hongkong from the land and air for the past two days as British forces on Kowloon Peninsula, the Crown colony's mainland area, fell back to defend Hongkong Island, British sources declared today. The withdrawal, it was said, was ordered according to plan and "still is going on."

Japanese dispatches said that Britain's Hongkong defenses were crumbling under the shelling of siege guns on the mainland and incessant aerial bombardment. The fall of Britain's second most vital Far Eastern stronghold was declared to be only a matter of days.

One potential source of relief for the colony was a Chinese attack on the rear and flanks of the Japanese on the mainland, but the British here said that they had no information on that operation beyong Chungking advices that a fierce assault is in full swing against the Japanese in the Tamshui area, north of Hongkong.

Heavy Guns on Island.

Hongkong Island rises steeply from the flat water front to the gun-studded heights of the Peak, overlooking the island city of Victoria and the Kowloon plains across about one mile of water. The British said that they were using their lighter guns to defend Hongkong against attack from across the narrow channel, but that [illegible] guns—some of which have been described as eighteen-inchers—probably are mounted for use against sea attack and could not be used successful aginst the Kowloon threat.

Britons followed the Chinese reports avidly, but official sources offered no hint whether they expected much help for Hongkong's defenders, even though the Chinese claimed to have destroyed many Japanese positions in the Tamshui area, only about twenty-eight miles north of Hongkong's mainland frontier. One Chinese commander was said to be Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, the Cantonese leader in the defense of Shanghai against the Japanese attack there in 1932.

In answer to Prime Minister Churchill's message telling Hongkong's defenders, "Every day of your resistance brings nearer our certain victory," Sir Mark Young, Governor of the besieged colony, replied that "We intend to do our best."

A Reuters dispatch from Singapore at almost the same time said: "There is now no doubt here that Kowloon on the Chinese mainland opposite Hongkong is in Japanese hands."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Churchill sent a message to the Hongkong defenders assuring them: "All our hearts are with you in your ordeal. Every day of your resistance brings nearer our certain victory."

Withdrawal In Malaya

In the fighting in Malaya, a British official said there had been a "slight withdrawal" of British troops as "very heavy fighting" progressed in the Kedah sector, northwest of Singapore.

Casualties on both sides may be severe, he said.

He added that the Japanese had landed on the east side of the Kra Isthmus and had crossed it to enter Burma. Their success in cutting the Malay Peninsula, he acknowledged, would affect air communication between Burma and Singapore because of air fields involved.

(The Japanese landing thus was from the Gulf of Siam above the landings directed at Singapore. At that point, the Kra Isthmus, which links Malaya with the Asiatic mainland, is only some fifty miles wide.)

Rangoon Has Raid Alarms

(The vicinity of the Japanese landings is about 500 airline miles south of Rangoon, Burma's chief port and the Indian Ocean gateway for China's supplies over the Burma road. Rangoon is around the crook of the Gulf of Martaban, however, and therefore considerably farther by land from the Japanese position.)

The British informant said he had no information about the progress of the Japanese in Burma.

(The BBC, in a broadcast heard by NBC, said that Rangoon had had several air-raid alarms, but that thus far no bombs had been dropped on the city. Yesterday, the broadcast said, British fighters warded off three attacks by Japanese bombers.)

A Japanese communique reported here claimed the capture of "an important air base in western Malaya," but there were no details to amplify this.

INVADERS PUSH STILL FARTHER INTO MALAYA

Defenders Taking Heavy Toll Of Enemy, Their Communique Says

New Landings By Nipponese Balked By RAF And Dutch Subs

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 15—Japan's mechanized troops aided by dive-bombers have smashed their way into southern Kedah, the northwestern Malayan state bordering Thailand, the British acknowledged tonight.

[This indicated a Japanese penetration of more than fifty miles on the road to Singapore, some 400 miles away.]

The British and Indian defenders fell back before the five-day-old Japanese push after taking a heavy toll of the invaders, the communique said.

Kedah is rough jungle country except for the southeastern areas adjoining the Straits Settlements of Wellesley and Penang, which are criss-crossed by small roads connecting the back country with the Malayan east coast railroad.

On the eastern side of the peninsula the British were entrenched south of Kota Bharu, and successful air sweeps by the British and submarine work by the Dutch were reported to have prevented further Japanese seaborne reinforcements.

The Japanese push began from Singora in southern Thailand, where troops were landed along with armored equipment and planes. Singora is connected with Singapore by a railway and main road stretching down the western Malayan coast.

Penang Heavily Raided

Butterworth, a coastal town opposite the rich island of Penang, is on those routes about ninety miles from the Thai border. Japanese bombers have been raiding Penang heavily. Possession of he island would give the Japanese an important base to harass British shipping in the straits of Malacca between Singapore and Rangoon, Burma.

Japanese planes skipped Penang today in their attacks and instead roared even farther south into Malaya to bomb Ipoh, a railway point some 150 miles from the Thai border.

Fighting In Kelantan

Fighting also was reported in Kelantan, the northeastern provincial area where Japanese troops landed a week ago at Kota Bharu. The province is east of Kedah on the other side of the peninsula.

A British army communique from Rangoon said the Japanese also were thrusting into lower Burma.

The war bulletin announced that "owing to pressure by Japanese forces our small garrison has withdrawn from Victoria Point according to plan after carrying out the necessary demo-

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litions."

Victoria Point is the southernmost tip of Burma.

Nazi Reported Shot Down

An Aneta dispatch from Batavia, capital of Dutch Java, quoted an RAF wing commander in Singapore as saying that "a pilot of a plane shot down by anti-aircraft guns near Kota Bharu was a Nazi."

The airman also asserted that British pilots inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese troops landing on the east Malayan coast in sloops lowered from Japanese cruisers and destroyers.

The Dutch commercial air lines announced a resumption of service between Batavia and Singapore, indicating confidence in the British position in Malaya.

Batavia had another brief air-raid alarm until a bomber flying toward the capital was identified.

A Netherlands communique confirmed the sinking of two Japanese ships, a freighter and a tanker, by Dutch submarines operating off the Malayan coast.

JAPANESE GAIN OF FIFTY MILES IN MALAYA SEEN

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Invaders Are Advancing in Kedah Sector Despite Heavy Casualties.

Singapore, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—British and Indian troops, falling back before a fierce Japanese push in Malaya tonight, admittedly were fighting in southern Kedah, a northwestern State 100 miles long on the western side of the peninsula. (This indicates a Japanese gain of more than fifty miles.)

The communique said that the situation in the difficult jungle country was confused and that the Japanese advance came after the defenders inflicted heavy losses on the invaders.

Some fighting was going on on the east side of the peninsula in Kelantan also, the communique said. Penang, strong island base off the west Mayalan coast, was free of bombing today, but Ipoh was said to have experienced a short warning.

The Japanese were using armored troops in their southern push.

(The BBC, quoting dispatches from the Malayan front, said that Eglish, Scottish and Indian troops were holding a defense line about twenty miles south of the Thailand frontier, but that some fighting actually was taking place on Thai territory.)

(Britain now regards Thailand as an enemy-occupied country "with all the consequences which follow," an authorized spokesman said in London today.

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British Call Thailand Enemy Area

(The British Minister to Thailand has not been heard from for a day or two, but at last advices was still in Bangkok, the spokesman said.)

There was no indication that the Japanese had been able to widen the foothold they established Wednesday in landing troops at Kuantan, on the Malayan east coast, 150 miles north of Singapore.

Singapore itself had another air-raid alarm yesterday, but no bombing was reported. Japanese planes also were reported beaten off three times in attempts to bomb the west coast port of Penang.

(Australia is doing everything possible "to maintain and, if necessary, reinforce our air strength in the Malayan battle zone," Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared at Melbourne today.

(As for land forces, however, War Minister Francis Michael Forde asserted that "there is at present no need to consider sending more militia abroad.")

The beginning of the second week of the conflict found Singapore's passive defense services fully mobilized. Nightly blackouts are being enforced strictly and firewatchers are operating on a twenty-four-hour basis.

Stringent Regulations

Stringent regulations, backed by the threat of stiff fines and prison terms, have been introduced to prevent hoarding and profiteering. The food reserve was said to be ample, but householders were permitted to accumulate only a week's normal supplies and prices were fixed at the December 6 level.

An early rush by Singapore's Asiatic population to leave the city appeared to be dying down as officials sought to discourage departure of persons having no resources. Every morning, however, thousands leave congested districts to spend the day in tree-shaded suburbs.

Refugees Sheltered

Arrangements are being made to povide housing facilities for approximately 600 European women and children being brought here from Penang, which has been a frequent target of Japanese air raiders.

Approximately 400 Japanese women and children residing in Malaya when the war broke out now are quartered in an island camp near Singapore which in peacetime served as a quarantine station.

A hunt for fifth columnists is being pressed continuously, intensified by an announcement that ten Japanese men still are at large here.

Chinese Push To Relief Of Hongkong

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 15—The Japanese have been forced to retire from some of their positions outside Canton as a result of fierce Chinese attacks, and a savage Chinese attack is in full swing in the Tamshui area north of Hongkong, the official Chinese Central News Agency reported today.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, hero of the Chinese-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in 1932, is among the commanders leading the troops to the relief of Hongkong, other Chinese sources said.

Jap Works Destroyed

Tamshui is about 25 miles north of the mainland border line of Hongkong Colony and about 24 miles east of the Canton-Kowloon railway.

The Chinese said they had destroyed many Japanese defense works around Tamshui.

(Although Chungking dispatches indicated the Chinese drive was a serious effort by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops to relieve the pressure on the great British base, the British radio said Singapore dispatches suggested the Chinese effort was more in the nature of guerrilla and sabotage warfare. CBS heard the broadcast.)

Flyers Evacuate 275

American and Chinese pilots who braved bombs and artillery fire to land and take off at the Hongkong airport ferried 275 persons from the city during the first two nights of the Japanese siege. Among the rescued were such notable as Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese republic; Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung, and American and British members of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board. Most of the passengers were set down 200 miles inland, but some were flown all the way to Chungking.

Eight American pilots who participated in these flights were Charles L. Sharp, Fort Worth, Texas; Hugh L. Woods, Winfield, Kan.; Harold A. Sweet, South Pasadena, Cal.; William McDonald, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank L. Higgs, Columbus, Ohio; Robert S. Angle, of California; P. W. Kessler, Chicago, and S. E. Scott, Waco, Texas.

At least three of them—Sharp, Sweet and Woods—went without sleep for 50 to 60 hours, while McDonald joined in the rescue work after making a regular flight from Rangoon to Chungking. From here he rushed to Hong Kong.

No casualties were reported among the pilots or their passengers, who included more than 30 Americans, among them four women.

Jap Ship Loss Confirmed

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Java, Dec. 15—A Netherlands communique declared today that the sinking of two Japanese ships, a freighter and a tanker, off the Malayan east coast had been officially confirmed.

The sinkings, reported yesterday, were credited to Dutch submarines, which, the Netherlands Navy said, sank four Japanese transports in the same waters last Saturday.

Batavia Has Raid Alarm

The communique said low-flying unidentified planes were over N. E. I. territory today, but no attacks were reported.

Batavia had its seventh air-raid alarm of the war when an unidentified bomber was sighted, but as in the previous cases no aerial attack materialized.

Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency, reported today that it had been learned officially that German pilots took part in Japanese air attacks last week on the British airport at Kota Bharu, in northeastern Malaya.

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Aneta said a British air force officer declared that the pilot of one plane brought down by British anti-aircraft fire at Kota Bharu was a German.

Burma Garrison Retires.

Rangoon, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—British Army Headquarters in Burma announced today that "owing to pressure by Japanese forces our small garrison has withdrawn from Victoria Point," the southernmost tip of Burma, on the West Coast of the Malay peninsula. The communique said that the necessary demolitions were carried out before the British moved back to other positions.

Australia Asks Britain To Boost Orient Air Aid

Canberra, *Tuesday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Australian Government was reported today to be making strong representations to London for concerted action to strengthen immensely the air power of the empire's Malayan and Far Eastern defenses.

It was said to have been suggested that Australia could provide much additional flying personnel if Britain could send the planes, particularly high-speed fighters.

At the same time plans were shaping up for further expansion of Australia's own aircraft production.

Australians Offer More Men.

Melbourne, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Australia is doing everything possible "to maintain and, if necessary, to re-enforce our air strength in the Malayan battle zone," Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared today.

As for land forces, War Minister Francis Michael Forde asserted: "There is at present no need to consider sending the militia abroad."

Raids Force Sultan's Son To Kill Zoo Animals

Carniverous Beasts At Johore City Ordered Destroyed Lest Bombs Loose Them

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Singapore, Dec. 15 (AP)—Tungku Makhota, heir to Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, today had the carniverous animals in the zoo at Johore City, near Singapore, destroyed, because it was feared bombings might open the cages and free tigers, panthers and leopards.

Singapore and Johore, the Malay state just to the north, are two of the most important collection points for captive wild animals in the world.

For years the zoo has been the chief interest of the Sultan's eldest son and one of the chief attractions of southern Malaya.

To Treat Siam as Foe.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Britain now regards Thailand as an enemy-occupied country, "with all the consequences which follow," an authoritative spokesman said today. The British Minister to Thailand has not been heard from for a day or two, but at last advices was still in Bangkok, the spokesman said.

Chinese in Stores Vacated by Japs

MANILA, Dec. 15 (AP)—A few enterprising Chinese, driven out of business by Japanese competition some years ago, took advantage of the situation today and rented the stores just vacated by interned Japanese along downtown Rizal avenue. The stores bore large signs: "This store is Chinese."

Time in Manila 14 Hours Ahead

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 16.—(AP)—The Philippines are operating now on Daylight Saving Time, 14 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

Unity in Crisis Is Urged By Viceroy of India

By the Associated Press.

CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 15.—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to its people today to forget domestic differences and work together "at a crucial moment in the history of mankind."

The B. B. C., heard in New York by C. B. S., quoted the Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru as declaring that "we can have no relation with Hitlerism, which is brutal and wants to dominate the world."

Axis Maps Its Answer To 'Anglo-Saxon Camp'

Leaders Meet In Berlin To Consider Counter-Move To Allied War Council Plan

Berlin, Dec. 15 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—Axis leaders met here today in a special session described by DNB as "a fitting answer to proposals made in the Anglo-Saxon camp to form an allied war council."

A communique said merely that German, Japanese and Italian representatives were "summoned for the purpose of discussing new and important tasks resulting from the common war against the Anglo-Saxon powers."

Those present included German Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German high command; Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri and Japanese Ambassador Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.

ENVOYS OF AXIS TALK IN BERLIN

Von Ribbentrop Calls for Close Co-operation.

Berlin, Dec. 15 (Official radio received by A. P.).—Representatives of Germany, Italy and Ja-

pan met today in a special conference which a German communique said was "summoned for the purpose of discussing new and important tasks resulting from the common war against the Anglo-Saxon Powers." The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, reviewed the situation created by the widened sphere of the war and declared that the closest cooperation between the three big Axis Powers was necessary.

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, welcomed Japan's armed forces as new comrades in arms. The Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri, and the Japanese Ambassador, Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, emphasized their governments' accord with the views of the Nazi Government.

Detailed plans then were agreed upon for the continuation and extension of Axis co-operation. Also present at the conference were Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, chief of the German Navy, and Field Marshal Gen. Erhard Milch, State Secretary of the Air Force.

Thailand Acclaims Axis.

The German radio, in a dispatch from Bangkok, capital of Thailand, said today that German, Italian and Japanese diplomats, as well as high Japanese officers, attended a Foreign Office reception yesterday at which the Thai Prime Minister, Puang Pibul Songgram, "welcomed the new alliance and new comradship in arms between Japan and Thailand."

Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, declared that Germany and Italy would carry out the new order in Europe while Japan would do the same in the Far East, the dispatch added.

Nazi Plotting in Tokio Revealed By a Reporter Out of Japan

Gen. Ott, Key Figure in Germany's Intrigue in Orient, Is Aided by Gestapo and Propaganda Experts.

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By CLARK LEE.

(The following account of Germany's manipulations behind the scenes in Japan was written by an Associated Press foreign correspondent who arrived recently in Manila after three years in the Associated Press bureaus in Tokio and Shanghai.)

Manila, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Back of Japan's every military move in the past weeks of war and preparation for war has been the hardly hidden hand of key Nazi agents taking an increasing part in directing the correlation of Japanese and German total war efforts.

Though the very stab-first tactics of Japan's attack eight days ago on Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya followed the pattern advocated for years by jingoist Japanese admirals, they apparently were checked over carefully with German advisers at a strategy session which assembled in Shanghai the week before Japan attacked the United States and Britain.

The key figure in the Nazi intrigue in the Orient is Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, a huge, powerful man, some 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighing nearly 250 pounds, with the saber-scars and many of the mannerisms of a Hollywood-version Prussian officer. His chief henchmen are Henrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to the puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, and Dr. Ernst Wendler, Minister to Bangkok.

Other high Nazi officials are swarming throughout the Orient, aided by hundreds of underlings of many nationalities. A heavy infiltration of Japanese "tourists" in Thailand just before the latest hostilities was a familiar demonstration of Nazi methods.

A chief objective of Nazi intrigue in the Orient is a negotiated peace between Japan and the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, through the medium of the Nanking "National Government of China" under Wang Ching-wei. The Germans have established firm relations with this Japanese puppet regime and likewise are promoting the spread of the Chinese Fascist movement, launched in North China by Japanese militarists at Peiping.

In on Ground Floor.

Gen. Ott, whose agents are in every strategic ministry and department in the Japanese Government, got in on the ground floor with wide and laborously-earned personal knowledge of Japan's military problems and methods. Soon after the world war, a major, he went to Tokio as a junior military attache.

He helped in the training of Japanese forces deep in the interior of Japan and followed their course of conquest step by step from the first rattle of guns in Manchukuo. His agents keep him advised of Japan's moves, in many cases before the Japanese themselves are advised.

As an illustration, Gen. Ott's wife is reported to have telephoned to her close friend, the German wife of Shigenori Togo, the information that Togo was to be made Foreign Minister, though Togo had not yet been asked to take the post. Gen. Ott and his high-powered propagandists call the tune for most Tokio newspapers—even to the extent of promoting an occasional anti-Jewish editorial in a land where there is barely a handful of Jews.

Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Nazi economic expert who negotiated Germany's pre-war trade agreements with many nations of Europe, is shaping plans to reorganize the post-war economy of the Orient, and Gen. Ott's multifarious aids include a trained staff of economic experts and industrial technicians, as well as Gestapo agents, diplomats, military men and propagandists. Gen. Ott maintains liaison with his associates in China through an ace Gestapo official, Col. Kurt Meisinger.

Col. Meisinger, Gestapo chief in Warsaw after the German occupied the former Polish capital in 1939, makes two or three trips monthly between Tokio and Shanghai carrying highly confidential documents in locked cases which are under the ceaseless surveillance of two burly young Nazis in civilian clothes.

Stahmer, before becoming Ambassador to the Nanking Government, was associated closely with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop and was Germany's signer of the tripartite military alliance in Tokio. His assignments in Nanking include Hans Borchers, former Consul-General in New York city, and Herr Boltze, former Minister to Japan.

Allies Dislike Each Other.

In charge of the Nazi propaganda organization in Shanghai is Baron von Puttkanner, member of a well-known German publishing family, rushed to his post with ample plans and funds only ten days before the German Army invaded Russia. His office specializes in news and propaganda broadcasts in several languages, including appeals in Hindustani directed to India in the hope of inciting revolt against British rule.

Despite, or perhaps, because of their growing close association, there is little love lost between the Germans and the Japanese as individuals. In Berlin, Nazi sources have reported that twelve Japanese police agents sent to Germany under the tripartite alliance providing for the exchange of such officials, have made a tremendous nuisance of themselves by prying into internal affairs, and in Japan, especially in Kobe, there have been numerous physical encounters between Germans and Japanese.

Reds Recapture Klin; Nazi Retreat Headlong

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Ski Troops Smash Lines; Germans Abandon Stores

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (Tuesday) (AP) — Red troops smashing against the Winter-worn legions of Adolf Hitler have retaken the strategic railway town of Klin, 60 miles northwest of Moscow, and the gigantic Soviet counter-offensive has overrun scores of other German strong points in a series of new successes announced officially today.

North of Klin in the Kalinin area the Russians killed 8000 more Germans and destroyed or captured vast quantities of precious German equipment transported over the frozen wastes of Russia from Germany, the communique said.

The capture of Klin and the trip-hammer blows at Kalinin had the obvious purpose of restoring service on the Leningrad-Moscow railway, but the general deduction was that the Russians were not going to let the Germans dig in for the Winter anywhere along the front.

German supply lines were reported bogged down, and Hitler's soldiers were suffering from the fierce Russian blizzards and sub-zero temperatures.

Ski Troops Smash Through

Ski-shod Soviet troops penetrated German lines to blow up Nazi blockhouses; guerrillas still played havoc with extended Nazi communication lines, and the frozen approaches to Moscow were littered with Nazi dead and abandoned materiel.

Besides Klin the recapture of Yasnaya Polyana, birthplace of the great Russian novelist, Leo Tolstoi, was announced. That town is southwest of Tula on the southern anchor of the Moscow front. Dedilovo and Bogoroditsk in the same area also were retaken.

A total of 42 settlements were overrun by the Russians in the Klin sector, the Communist party organ Pravda said, and 75 German tanks were seized.

Enormous Soviet Pressure

Enormous Soviet pressure, by official accounts, was being directed at the German salient at Klin itself in an effort to seize the main Moscow-Leningrad railway at that point. Already back in Soviet control, it was added, was the Tikhvin-Volkhov branch line.

In the Klin area of the Soviet drive—which had retaken the town of Solnetschnogorski, 31 miles northeast of Moscow and just to the southeast of Klin—the Nazis were reported being driven back from one village to another in disorderly flight while their dead and wounded lay forgotten upon the frozen ground.

All this was accompanied by official accounts of other widespread Russian offensive action which had the avowed aim not merely of hurling the invader out of Russia but of destroying his last battalion before he could get out.

Reds Drive from Tula

Somewhere about Leningrad, 18 villages and towns—one of them an important point identified only as "M"—were declared back in Russian hands.

On the lower wing of the Moscow offensive, Russian forces smashing southward and southwestward from Tula, the erstwhile Nazi southern anchor, 200 miles below the capital, regained 32 more towns, said "Pravda," and the Germans were reported abandoning vast quantities of materiel in a retreat that often was headlong.

Everywhere, the picture drawn was one of Nazi forces in confusion, and sometimes in panic.

An authoritative military informant in London summed up with the declaration that the Russians in the Moscow theater now definitely held the initiative; that the Germans were thus far helpless to readjust their lines in the face of wild and unending Red assaults.

In another and reliable London quarter the prediction was made that the entire German forces in Russia would attempt to make a winter stand on a long line running from Kholm in the Valdai hills — a point nearly 300 miles northwest of Moscow — down to Kharkov in the Ukraine, some 275 miles above Rostov. Rostov itself was the area of the greatest German penetration into Southern Russia and of the greatest German disaster in the subsequent retreat.

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Nazi Losses Very Serious

But, this informant added, the Nazis were being bled heavily by the running attacks of Red cavalry and by specially-equipped snow troops.

The Germans had anticipated a halt in their own offensive as weather and supply and transport problems grew more unfavorable, he went on, "but what they didn't bargain for was the remarkable bounce and fierceness of the Russian counter-offensive.

"They did not bargain for the very serious losses in men and motor transports and equipment that the Russians are inflicting on them, and although it is too early to become unduly optimistic, it is quite possible that they (the Germans) may not be able to stop when they get to the position they had prepared for their winter front."

This informant, saying that the German invasion now had definitely failed, for this winter at least, gave these as the principal reasons:

1. The brave Russian resistance and the reinforcement of the western Red armies by troops from Siberia.
2. The Russian scorched-earth policy.
3. German losses in motor vehicles and motorized equipment exceeding the Nazis' expectations.

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General Offensive By Reds Reported; 42 Towns Claimed

Russians Seek to Restore Main Moscow-Leningrad Link Through Klin

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 15.—The Red Army, snapping back from its successful defense of Moscow, Leningrad and the Caucasus, is turning to a general offensive and is now fighting especially hard to restore the main Moscow-Leningrad connection through Klin, Soviet reports said today.

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Pravda, Communist Party organ, in a broadcast report, said Soviet troops had cut the Moscow-Leningrad road at one point and taken 42 settlements and 75 tanks in a single day.

The newspaper said troops which had retaken Solnetschnogorski, 31 miles northwest of Moscow and east of Klin, were now throwing the Germans out of other localities and that the Nazi retreat was proceeding in disorder with many hundreds of dead and wounded being left behind. Yakhrona was recaptured five days ago, the account added.

The Tikhvin-Volkhov Railway southeast of Leningrad already has been cleared of the Germans, Pravda said.

Heavy German Losses.

In one village in the Klin district, Pravda said, the Russians found a report from the commander of the 239th German Infantry Regiment showing that his unit had lost half of its remaining strength of 400 men in one day.

The Russians said their purpose now is to exterminate the German armies on their soil.

Pravda said the Soviet troops driving Adolf Hitler's tired, beaten soldiers back from Moscow had destroyed "an entire generation of Nazis."

Claim 6,000,000 Toll.

The Russians claim Hitler has lost 6,000,000 men since his invasion June 22, more than 15,000 tanks, 13,000 planes and 19,000 cannon.

This is the broad picture the Russians paint in claiming the Moscow victory the greatest of the war with Germany:

1. Moscow saved.
2. German efforts to encircle Leningrad smashed.
3. The Nazi drive for vital Caucasus oil supplies hurled back along the Sea of Azov, with German forces now surrounded at Taganrog.

(In London observers speculated on the possibly desperate situation of two German salients north and south of the capital, which might be subjected to devastating flank attacks in the areas around Tikhvin on the north and Kharkov on the south.

32 More Towns Claimed.

The army organ, Red Star, thus exhorted Soviet forces:

"It is necessary to finish the enemy and administer such a blow that he will never be able to rise again. Complete extermination of Hitler's hordes, the complete extermination of every German occupant to the last man is our objective."

Specifically, Pravda said the Russians, driving southward and southwestward from Tula, had recaptured 32 more villages in that area. The newspaper said the Nazis had abandoned great quantities of materiel in a retreat there which at times was a headlong flight.

The Red Army also claims to have recaptured the railway station at Uzlovaya, 40 miles southeast of Tula—which is 100 miles south of Moscow—Dubna, west of Tula, and Verkhove, northeast of Livny, after day-long battling.

Verkhove is in the Orel sector, about 200 miles south of Moscow, where the Soviet radio has claimed the Russians took 400 towns and villages.

A 25,000-ton German troop transport ship is reported to have been sunk by a Russian naval unit in the Black Sea.

Lt. Gen. Leonid Govorov, commanding Soviet defenses in the sector southwest of Moscow, said the Germans were just about 20 miles west of the capital at one time.

Once a tank advance was halted by the desperate expedient of covering an enormous area with kindling and setting it afire.

See Winter Line Planned.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—German armies falling back before the furious thrusts of Red cavalry and specially trained snow troops were believed by observers here to be planning to attempt a winter stand on a line from the Valdai Hills to Kharkov in the Ukraine. These sources said that from this line extending from 200 miles northwest of Moscow to the Donets basin—well back of the German's deepest penetration into Russia—the Nazis hoped to strike east again in the spring.

Well-posted informants said that the Germans, when they realized they would be stopped short of Moscow, counted on being forced merely to halt their offensive because of weather, supply and transport problems.

"But what they didn't bargain for," one source added, "was the remarkable bounce and fierceness of the Russian counteroffensive. They did not bargain for the very serious losses in men and motor transports and equipment that the Russians are inflicting on them. . . .

"They may not be able to stop when they get to the positions they prepared for their winter front."

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Supplies Run Short.

He said that the Germans also were confronted with rapidly diminishing supplies and with too few workers in factories to keep up output for a fighting force of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men on the Russian front.

The arrival of the Red Army's "tough guy" troops—hardened veterans from Siberia—also was said to have helped blunt the German drive. It was pointed out, too, that the "scorched earth" police policy left the Germans less booty than they had expected and forced them to undertake vast repair of railroads and other facilities before they could be converted to the use of the invaders.

Red Attacks Repulsed, Nazi Command Says

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (official radio) (AP).—The German high command said today that Russian attacks had been repulsed with heavy losses at several points.

The German airforce, it said, had made successful attacks on Russian concentrations in the Donets Basin and strongly attacked Soviet rail communications between the Don and Donets Rivers. It said the Reds suffered "particularly sharp losses in heavy weapons and rolling stock" during raids which ranged from the southern front to the Murmansk railway.

In North Africa, the high command said, German bombers dropped heavy bombs on British columns and gun emplacements southwest of Tobruk.

In the Aegean Sea German patrol planes damaged a British submarine with depth charges, the high command said.

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Iran Government has approved the military alliance with Great Britain and Soviet Russia, which has been in process of consideration for several weeks, said a broadcast of the Ankara radio today. The station, heard here by NBC, said its source of information was the Teheran radio.

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The German radio said tonight the Russians had been approached through the Turkish Government at Ankara with a proposal for exchange of German-Soviet war prisoners, but that no reply has been forthcoming from Moscow.

It said further that Russia had denied permission for German Red Cross representatives to visit prison camps in the Soviet Union.

Nazis Demand More Rumanian Troops

NEW YORK, (AP)—A British broadcast heard today by NBC said Field Marshal General Walther Von Brauchitsch, German commander in chief, was reported on his way to Bucharest to demand that Rumania furnish five more divisions for the fight in Russia. The broadcast said Rumanian chief of state, Gen. Ion Antonescu, had opposed sending more soldiers because he feared an adverse effect on public opinion.

Tension Eased, Moscow Doffs Battle Dress for Sunday Best

Soviet Capital Marks Retreat of Germans, Strollers Crowd Park, Children at Play

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

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MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (delayed).—The glistening white capital exchanged battledress for its Sunday best today as its inhabitants celebrated the retreat of Adolf Hitler's legions from their near-siege positions.

With a group of American and British correspondents flown in from Kuibyshev yesterday I viewed the city's scars and heard from men and women who stayed grimly by their posts through two bitter months of German air and land onslaughts the epic story of their struggle for existence.

Residents who underwent as many as seven air raids in a single day, and on several days four, told of hearing the heavy thud of artillery during one bad night when the Germans came closest. Nightly they saw on the horizon the flashes from the big guns reaching for their city.

No Serious Food Shortage.

There never was any serious food shortage, residents said. Bread was always available, they reported, and they also had rationed meat, potatoes, fats, kerosene and other essentials. Coffee and some other articles were obtainable without ration cards. But they went without tobacco and alcoholic beverages. Match speculators who appeared were quickly eliminated.

Only once were real fears felt for the city's resistance, residents said. That came during the dark days of October 16 and 17, when a mass exodus accompanied the peak of the first of two German offensives.

Later in October the residents got a breather, and Muscovites on November 7 quietly celebrated the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution with a Red Square parade.

The tension was renewed November 16 when the Germans launched their second offensive, but arrival of the pick of the Red Army reassured the populace, who also got tangible evidence of drooping German morale.

"We saw German prisoners here in Moscow," one resident said. "Only one that I saw had a fur cap. Twenty or 30 others wore very thin clothes, with shawls wrapped around the heads. They shivered in the cold."

Spirits then rose with the announcement that Rostov had been recaptured.

Today strollers crowded the Alexandrov Park under the walls of the Kremlin, Gorky street—Moscow's Fifth avenue—and the Arbat square on the city's west side. Handsome cavalrymen wearing tall fur hats and blue capes, their sabers gleaming, chatted with pretty girls in colorful shawls and furs. There must have been a couple of hundred thousand children playing in the streets.

In the annex of the damaged Bolshoi Theater was a matinee performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's ballet, "The Hunched Back Horse."

The Byzantine turrets of the Kremlin and the modern structures of Gorky street are standing unscathed. Subways, streetcars and buses are still operating. Lights, water, gas and other public services are still functioning. Merchants are busy.

Bad weather has prevented the Germans from making many air raids recently, but they attempted one last night. The government and Communist party newspapers Izvestia and Pravda have warned the public not to consider the danger entirely passed.

BRITISH CLOSE ON FOE IN LIBYA, BATTLE RAGES

Axis Reported Forced To Turn And Fight Fierce Delaying Action

Imperial Troops Beat Off Two Counter-Attacks, Cairo Says

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[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 15—British and Indian troops driving on the heels of withdrawing Axis forces in Libya have so narrowed the gap that Gen. Edwin Rommel has been forced to throw the bulk of his remaining tank and infantry strength into a desperate delaying action, it was reported from the front today.

The Imperial Eighth army was said to have closed with the Axis rear guard forty-eight hours ago in a major engagement.

Preliminary reports said this battle was being fought in a heavy rain on a broad front extending roughly from Gazala and Tmimi on the coast south to the desert track known as Trigh El Abd.

Counter-Attacks Fought Off

North of Trigh El Abd, the British and Indians twice fought off counter-attacks by German tanks and truck-borne infantry, according to today's headquarters communique. It claimed destruction of 16 Nazi tanks and 6 planes and capture of 7 guns, a supply dump containing 70,000 gallons of fuel, and 20 officers and 500 other prisoners in this action and another to the southwest.

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British sources here said mopping-up operations in this sector were adding constantly to the accumulation of seized Axis stores and equipment which General Rommel apparently had not had time to destroy.

Stragglers Mopped Up

Some Axis detachments, originally cut off by the British drive on Gazala, forty miles west of Tobruk, apparently managed to work their way west again in the direction of Derna. But British patrols were said to be operating far west of the battle area, presumably ready to keep these forces from joining any main body.

Other fugitives and stragglers in small numbers, the communique reported, were being mopped up between Tobruk and Salum, in the Egyptian frontier area.

Sources here conceded it would take some time to clean out Axis positions in Salum, Bardia and Halfaya, but British pressure was reported increasing at all three points.

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Middle East commander, sent a message of congratulation to Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, commander of the desert forces, on the success achieved so far.

"The enemy is not yet destroyed but must be given no rest," read his message. "I leave this task to you with the greatest confidence."

New Gains Reported, British Forces Seek Showdown in Libya

Two Counterattacks by Gen. Rommel's Troops Declared Repulsed

By the Associated Press.

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CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 15.—Further British gains southwest of Gazala were announced by British headquarters today as the Libyan campaign apparently turned into a race by the imperial forces to compel the Axis armies to fight a decisive battle before they can fall back on new and favorable positions.

British and Indian troops twice were counter-attacked by German tanks and truck-borne infantry during the advance, the communique said, "but both attacks were repulsed, 16 German tanks being destroyed and 20 officers and 350 other ranks being captured."

It said more than 700 Axis prisoners, many of them German, were taken yesterday. Heavy new material blows dealt Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces were listed as the capture of seven guns, three tanks and a supply dump containing 70,000 gallons of fuel and the destruction of six Axis planes by British ground forces.

Gen. Rommel is employing heavy forces as a rearguard, frontline dispatches said, in a desperate effort to fend off a full-scale clash with the British 8th Army.

Despite confusion attending the German and Italian retreat along a 40-mile front, the British said Gen. Rommel still was in full control of his forces and that their westward movement was orderly.

The British said they virtually had encircled Gazala, which is some 100 miles west of the Egyptian border, but that they did not know just how many Axis troops were trapped there. The main centers of resistance were said to be there and to the southwest.

Indian Troops Reported Repulsing Nazi Forces

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—Indian troops, fighting with Britain's North African Army, were reported today to have repulsed two Axis counter-attacks south of Gazala and destroyed 16 of the 40 tanks participating.

The Indians captured 21 Axis officers and 350 men, advices from the Libyan war front said.

These dispatches declared the German-Italian front at Gazala, reported yesterday to be about 40 miles wide, had been narrowed to 25 miles under continued British pressure.

Mopping-up operations in the area between Gazala and the Egyptian frontier were said to be progressing, with the number of German and Italian prisoners steadily mounting. It was acknowledged, however, that Axis troops still were holding out at Bardia and Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass, which is on the Egyptian side of the border.

The barracks at Salum were reported in British hands, with part of the village being held by the Axis.

ITALIAN TROOP LINER IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

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British in Undersea Drive Get Past Convoy and Fire Torpedo.

SIX SMALLER VESSELS HIT

Two Picked Off in German-held Candia, in Crete, as Raids in Mediterranean Spread.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The destruction of two large Axis supply and transport ships and the sinking or damaging of half a dozen smaller vessels by submarines in the Mediterranean was reported by the Admiralty today. Informed quarters said the action indicated desperate Axis efforts to rush re-enforcements to Africa without regard to losses.

Informed quarters conceded that the re-enforcements might be intended to build up a force hundreds of miles west of the present fighting in Libya to safeguard Tripoli and prevent the British from taking up positions along France's Tunisian frontier.

A British submarine entered the German defended harbor of Candia, Crete, to sink one supply ship and a tug.

Another ship of 12,000 tons, resembling the Italian liner Virgilio and believed to be a transport, was sunk while in convoy, the Admiralty said.

"It is known that ships of this type have been used as troop transports," the bulletin added.

The foray into the harbor of Candia, the Admiralty declared, resulted in the torpedoing and sinking of a supply ship and a salvage tug.

Other Results Listed

Other results achieved in submarine attacks on Axis Mediterranean supply lines were listed as follows:

An Italian ship of the Ramb Class damaged by torpedoes.

[Lloyd's Register lists four ships in this class, all of about 3,660 tons. Seizure of one of the group, the Ramb IV, was claimed by the British last July, while another, the Ramb I, was reported sunk by the British cruiser Leander in March.]

Two supply ships of mediur size attacked while under th protection of a destroyer and on damaged by a torpedo hit.

A medium-sized supply ship, a schooner and a caique (small fishing boat) sunk by gunfire.

BIG GUNS IN FRANCE BOMBARD BRITAIN

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Long-Range Artillery Fires for Three Hours.

Dover, England, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—German long-range guns on the coast of France pounded away for three hours today in the longest and heaviest bombardment of Britain's southeast coast in several weeks. Most shells landed in the Dover area.

SUBMARINE IS LOST

British Disclose Tetrarch Is Long Overdue.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the submarine Tetrarch is overdue and must be considered lost.

Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Tetrarch as one of the newest submarines in the Triton class. Launched in 1940, she carried a crew of fifty-three, was armed with one four-inch gun and two smaller guns and 10 torpedo tubes and was classified as a patrol type craft for general service.

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Italians Admit Loss Of Two Light Cruisers

ROME, Dec. 15 (Official Radio) (AP).—The Italian high command today acknowledged the loss of two light cruisers in the Central Mediterranean.

The war communique said Italians at Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk, were resisting vigorously against continued British pressure.

The communique said 20 British planes were shot down in the North African fighting, 13 by Italian and German fighter planes and 7 by anti-aircraft gunners. The Italians admitted losing two planes.

British raids against Derna and Cirene also were acknowledged, with two persons killed but no damage caused.

The communique said the two light cruisers were sunk by torpedos. It asserted that all crew members were saved.

(Previously the British had announced the sinking of three Italian cruisers in the Mediterranean during the week end.)

The high command also asserted that an Italian submarine had torpedoed and sunk a Dutch destroyer while a second submarine torpedoed a British cruiser in the Central Mediterranean.

NAZI WATERS MINED

R. A. F. Sows New Fields During Air War Lull.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force mined German waters during the night, losing one plane during the operations, the Air Ministry announced today.

There was no indication of British raids on Germany or Germany-occupied territory and the Government disposed of Nazi air activity last night with a terse: "Nothing to report."

What, No Snow!

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—A British broadcast heard in New York by NBC told of an irate Italian officer of Alpine troops who turned to his British captors in North Africa and sputtered: "Alpini ... Africa! No snow, no ski! It's ridic..."

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Egypt Breaks With Axis Allies

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Egyptian Government broke off diplomatic relations today with Hungary and Rumania, which have declared war on Great Britain and the United States.

De Valera Says Ireland Status 'Friendly Neutral'

Dublin, Dec. 15 (AP)—American-born Prime Minister Eamon de Valera says Eire must adhere to her policy of neutrality, despite the spread of the war to involve the United States.

"It would be unnatural if we did not sympathize in a special manner" with the United States, he said yesterday at a parade of defense forces in Cork, but he emphasized that Eire could only be a "friendly neutral."

He said "any other policy would have divided our people and for a divided people to enter this war should have been to commit suicide."

Guerrillas Immobilize 24 Axis Divisions, Greeks Report

Enemy Seeks to Starve Nation Into Submission, Spokesman Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A spokesman for the Greek government in exile declared today that 24 Axis divisions are immobilized in Greece trying to suppress guerrillas who are persisting in resistance despite near starvation and shortage of arms.

In all, he said, 326,000 men in 16 Italian divisions, 3 German divisions and 5 Bulgarian divisions are tied up in Greece along with a "considerable number" of Nazi planes.

The Greek war is being carried on by fighters who swoop down from Macedonian mountain hideouts, wiping out Axis detachments and seizing material and food, the spokesman said.

"The Germans have been unable to quell the outbreaks so they are doing their best now to starve the country into submission," he asserted.

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"Widespread famine conditions are existing now throughout the country and at least 450 persons are dying daily from starvation. The Greeks are receiving less than 250 calories of food a day. Before the war it was between 3,000 and 4,000 daily."

The Greek report of ceaseless resistance paralleled a Yugoslav report that Serb efforts have become extensive and that a former Yugoslav colonel, Draja Mhailovic, has been raised to general in recognition of magnificent work.

Petain Regime Assails Nazi Edict Dooming 100 More in France

'Profound Uneasiness' Declared Provoked By New Order

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 15.—Standing squarely against an order of the German occupation authorities for the first time since the 1940 armistice, the Petain government last night condemned a German edict for the execution of 100 alleged Jewish Communists and anarchists in Occupied France.

A Vichy communique asserted the 100 were "delinquents" instead of hostages, who have been executed by the scores this fall, but declared that the very high number of those condemned provoked "profound uneasiness among Frenchmen."

Vichy made it clear the Petain government had expressed its attitude to the Germans and indicated its representations had been unsuccessful.

The Germans announced Saturday the 100 would be shot in reprisal for "recent attacks against the occupation troops."

They also fined Jews in the occupied zone 1,000,000,000 francs (nominally $20,000,000).

German reprisal measures reached their height in October when 100 hostages were shot at Nantes and Bordeaux for the slaying of two German officers. One hundred other hostages were condemned to be shot but were reprieved.

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The Vichy communique, broadcast by Vichy and the British radio and heard in New York by National Broadcasting Co., said in part:

"The French Government has learned with bitter regret of a notice of reprisals just published by the German authorities, because it has always voiced its condemnation and that of the French people of the actions in question.

"It has succeeded in arresting through its own police the culprits involved in several of these attempts."

France to Shut Plants 2 Weeks, Lacks Materials

Dec. 21-Jan. 4 Recess, Caused by Shortages, to Affect Work on German Orders

VICHY, Dec. 15 (AP).—French factories, including those working for Germany, were ordered by the French government tonight to close from Dec. 21 through Jan. 4. The announced reason was shortage of raw materials and coal, and all except the smallest factories were affected.

The stoppage applies to factories working for Germany on several orders. During the first several days the owners may use the workers to repair machinery, but afterward must pay them during their enforced idleness.

(This dispatch did not say how small a factory must be to be exempted. The order, however, apparently goes much further than a previous announcement, which said blast furnaces and plants working on government orders probably would be exempt.)

Italy Executes Five In Anti-Fascist Plot

Buenos Aires, Dec. 15.—(AP.)—An Argentine news dispatch from Rome said five of the nine persons condemned to death for a revolutionary espionage plot at Trieste, Italy, were executed today and that the others had their sentences commuted to life in prison.

30.24 — 13567

30.24—13567

Nine Italian Plotters Sentenced to Death

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—Nine of 60 persons accused of conspiring against the Italian state have been sentenced to death after a trial at Trieste, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported last night in a dispatch from Rome.

Forty-eight others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 30 years, while the remaining three were acquitted, the dispatch said.

The defendants had been accused of plotting to blow up bridges, participating in the sabotage of munitions plants, planning subversive acts with Yugoslav elements and conspiring to assassinate Premier Mussolini in 1938.

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Polish Typhus Reported Killing Hundreds Daily

300 Burials Every 24 Hours In Warsaw Ghetto Alone, Stockholm Paper Hears

Bern, Dec. 15 (AP)—A serious epidemic of typhus in the Ostmark area of western Poland was reported today by the Kaunas correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet.*

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He quoted Polish circles as saying one fourth of the population in the Polish ghettos was dying, with 300 burials a day in the Warsaw ghetto alone.

He said the disease, which is conveyed by lice, had extended into parts of White Russia and the Baltic countries and that some German troops were infected.

SPAIN POSTPONES SAILINGS OF SHIPS TO THE AMERICAS

Madrid, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company announced today that all sailings of Spanish merchantmen for the Americas had been postponed by Government order.

Specifically the company said the scheduled sailing of the liner Marques de Comillas for New York tomorrow had been postponed.

The dispatch did not explain the significance of this development, but cancellation of ship sailings has beeen a signal of an approaching change of a country's status with respect to the war—as in the case of Italy in the late spring of 1940. Spain signed the anti-Comintern pact last month and there have been rumors of German efforts to enlist her more closely in the Axis cause, perhaps to get her to permit the passage of Axis troops to northwestern Africa.

Representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan met in Berlin today in a special conference, and German spokesmen later explained that the meeting was called to take up the question of new war tasks.

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The American Export Lines recently announced suspension of their New York-Lisbon service, although Portuguese lines have announced they would continue their infrequent sailings to North and South America, the last steamship links between the European continent and the new world.

Captain Under $10,000 Bail

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—Capt. Jose Albert, of the Spanish freighter Isla de Tenerife, and Edouardo Ferrando, ship's radio operator, were held tonight in $10,000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality act provision against shipment of certain merchandise abroad without a Treasury Department export license.

The 5,115-ton vessel, scheduled to sail last Saturday, was detained after Federal officials said they found among the ship's stores numerous radio transmission parts, armored electrical copper cable, 100 50-gallon drums of lubricating oil and $36,000 worth of silk. Ship's stores are items of provision for a one-way voyage.

Customs men said the silk, found on the pier and ready to be loaded, was of a type used in airplane construction and that there were enough radio parts to build fifty transmitters.

First Since War Began

The seizures and arrests were the first in this area since the war started.

Marcelino Garcia and Manuel Diaz, ship's agents, and Jose Mayorga, shipping broker, were held in $1,500 bail each.

Leon Finnelly, the agents' lawyer, said that Garcia had been in the United States since 1902, had five grandchildren, and was a reputable businessman. Diaz, he said, has been here since 1907 and has two children here.

Both are American citizens, he said, and "could have no connection with the subject matter of this complaint."

Federal men described Mayorga as a British subject who had been here about five years. Neither Albert nor Ferrando is an American citizen. Ferrando was held as a material witness, according to Jerome Doran, United States Attorney.

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SPAIN HALTS SAILINGS; WAR MOVE IS FEARED

Axis Thrust at Gibraltar, North Africa Considered Possible

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Washington kept an alert eye on Atlantic developments today. The Spanish government's order cancelling all sailings of merchantmen for the Americas raised a question whether some change of policy was in the offing. A German thrust through Spain to Gibraltar and North Africa long has been considered a possible eventual development.

POLICE RECOVER JAP RADIO

250-Watt Transmitter Taken By Mexico City Authorities

Mexico City, Dec. 15 (AP)—A 250-watt radio transmitter was recovered today by police on the city's outskirts where it was dumped by two men, apparently Japanese, from an automobile bearing diplomatic license plates.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Japan and then with Germany and Italy last week and the Axis legations no longer have diplomatic immunity. The legation staff are still here, however.

People's Armies Urged

Toledano Suggests Half-Million Men in Latin America to Aid Democracy

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15 (AP).—Formation of people's armies of half a million men throughout Latin America to support democratic defense was proposed today by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America.

The proposal was submitted to President Manuel Avila Camacho and sent to organization branches throughout Latin America. The labor leader suggested that Mexico enlist members of the National Peasants Confederation and the Mexican Workers Confederation to form its auxiliary army.

TWO GERMANS HELD IN CUBA

Charts Of Havana Coast Line Reported Found In Their Homes

Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 1 (AP)—Police held two German nationals today on charges that charts of Havana's coastline and other documents were found in their homes.

Two Italians were arrested at Placetas for possession of other documents.

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Cuba Bans Money Shipment

Havana, Dec. 15 (AP)—Cuba announced today a prohibition on sending money to Spain.

The news came on the same day Madrid announced the postponement of sailing of all vessels for America, by "order of the government." There was no indication, however, that Cuba's action was a result of the Madrid order. Observers said trade between Cuba and Spain would be crippled, and that it might even be terminated.

Seized Jap Boats Reach Port

La Paz, Lower California, Dec. 15 (AP). The Japanese fishing boats Ryono and Toshiro, seized by Mexican marines off Cape San Lucas Saturday, were brought here today.

Argentina Bars Axis Propaganda Against U. S.

Uruguyan Press Backs Move For Recognition Of Britain As Non-Belligerent

Buenos Aires, Dec. 15 (AP)—Acting President Ramon Castillo declared in an interview today that Argentina would not permit distribution of Axis propaganda attacking the United States.

He said his Government was seeking to carry out "with rapidity and efficiency" the Argentine recognition of the United States as a non-belligerent.

Montevideo, Dec. 15 (AP)—Uruguayan newspapers almost unanimously threw their support today to a move to have the Government recognize Britain as a non-belligerent in order to open Uruguayan ports to British warships without time limit.

United States warships already enjoy this privilege, Uruguay having joined neighboring Argentina in declaring the United States a non-belligerent.

British Not to Cut Rations

Woolton Says Japan's Attack "Did Not Catch Us Unprepared"

NOTTINGHAM, England, Dec. 15 (AP).—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said in a speech today that no immediate changes in rations are proposed, although some newspapers have predicted cuts because of the Pacific war.

Japan's attack "did not catch us unprepared on the food front," he said.

"The London Standard" editorially demanded stiffer rationing because "food is going to be short in this island; Japan's attack on Hawaii and her subsequent assault on British battleships was a direct attack on Britain's food stores."

BRITISH REGULATE KISSING

Soldiers and Sailors can use X's in Letters but not in Rows

London, Dec. 15—(AP)—British soldiers and sailors can send kisses home at the bottom of their letters, but not in rows.

A recent official order to the recreational personnel for British forces in the Orkney and Shetland Islands said: "We have been in touch with the censor, and kisses will be allowed at the bottom of letters so long as they are not in rows, as these can be used as code."

FROGS FOR BRITAIN CAN'T STAND HOP

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Two thousand United States frogs have just been flown across the Atlantic for wartime service in Britain—the first in history to make such a hop—but 75 per cent arrived dead.

The frogs were sent by the American Red Cross in a ferry command bombers for experimental and instructional use at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

British scientists formerly bought frogs locally and on the the continent but the war cut off continental supplies and the blackout makes it impossible for frog catchers to use bright lights at night.

United States

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MANILA, Dec. 15 (AP)—This communique was issued today from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur:

Enemy activities today were confined to the air.

Japanese aircraft dropped bombs in the vicinity of Nichols Field about noon.

Senator-Elect Manual Roxas, a lieutenant colonel of reserves in the Philippine Army, has been ordered to active service and inducted into the United States Army forces, detailed as aide-de-camp to General MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (U.P.)—The War Department issued this communiqué today, covering events up to 9:30 A. M.:

1. Philippine Theatre: Enemy air operations over the Island of Luzon continue. Operations on the ground are continuing in the north and northwest sections of Luzon and in the vicinity of Legaspi, in Southeastern Luzon.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A commmunique of the War Department:

1. Hawaii: Practically complete reports indicate the following casualties were sustained by the Army in the surprise attack by Japanese bombing planes on the Island of Oahu on Sunday, Dec. 7:

OFFICERS

Killed in action or died from wounds	11
Wounded	10
Missing	1

ENLISTED MEN

Killed in action or died from wounds	157
Wounded	213
Missing	25

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

The Navy Department issued this communiqué:

A Norwegian motor ship was sunk while approaching the Hawaiian Isles. The crew was rescued by naval vessels. The Hawaiian area otherwise has been without incident.

Recent enemy bombing in the Philippine theater has resulted in no damage to naval installation or ships.

Heavy weather in the North Atlantic hampers naval operations there.

Midway and Wake Islands continue to resist.

The above is based on reports up until noon today.

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15 (AP)—The British issued this communiqué today:

In Kedah the enemy has pressed his attack and gained ground in spite of the heavy losses he has suffered. Severe fighting continues in South Kedah in difficult country and the situation is confused.

There were some activities in Kelantan yesterday.

Penang was free from bombing today, but Ipoh had a short warning.

There is no further news from Hong Kong.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

In the Mediterranean His Majesty's submarines continue to harass enemy shipping.

A medium-sized supply ship, a schooner and a caique have been sunk by shell fire. A supply ship and a salvage tug believed to be the Irene Bernicos were found in the harbor of Candia [in Crete.] Both were sunk by torpedo.

Two supply ships of medium tonnage escorted by a destroyer have been attacked. An Italian ship of the Ramb class has been attacked and hit with torpedoes. It is not known if this vessel was sunk.

A ship of some 12,000 tons, similar in appearance to the Italian steamship Virgilio, has been torpedoed and sunk. This vessel was under escort. It is known that ships of this class have been used as troop transports.

The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

Aircraft of the Bomber Com-

mand laid mines in enemy waters last night. One of our aircraft is missing.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 15 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Despite bad weather with low clouds and rain, our main forces made still further progress from the area southwest of El Gazala.

North of the Trigh El Abd, Indian and British troops during their advance were twice counter-attacked by German tanks and lorried infantry, but both attacks were repulsed, sixteen German tanks being destroyed and twenty officers and 350 other ranks being captured.

In addition our troops shot down four enemy dive-bombers and one enemy fighter.

A little further southwest, British troops inflicted casualties on the enemy and captured about 150 prisoners. They took another seven guns and captured an enemy supply dump containing 70,000 gallons of fuel. They also shot down one enemy bomber.

In the frontier area, South African troops have captured another 200 or more prisoners, over half of whom were Germans, and three tanks. They also shelled remaining enemy positions just east of Solum.

Mopping-up operations on the coast between Tobruk and Solum, where fugitives and stragglers still are being found in small numbers, are proceeding satisfactorily throughout the area east and southeast of Tobruk.

The late battlefield is now being cleared and quantities of material capture from or abandoned by the enemy are being collected.

In spite of adverse weather conditions, our air forces still maintained constant and most effective attacks on enemy transport columns throughout the area of operations. In particular they caused severe damage to enemy motor vehicles on the road between Tmimi and Derna.

A communiqué of the Royal Air Force:

Objectives at Derna and enemy aircraft on the landing ground were raided by our bomber aircraft Saturday night. Large fires broke out on the airdrome and violent explosions occurred when bombs scored hits on the barracks. Other bombs caused further explosions and fires.

Shipping and wharves at Bengazi were also attacked.

Yesterday our fighters carried out a number of successful sweeps. In the Tmimi area a JU-87 was shot down and a CA-135 also was destroyed. Two ME-109s were shot down near El Gazala, while a JU-88 was shot down over Tobruk.

Our fighters machine-gunned motor transport moving along the Ghemines-El Agheila road. Many casualties were inflicted on enemy troops and numerous vehicles were extensively damaged.

From these and other operations five of our aircraft are missing.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 15 (AP)—A Netherlands Indies communiqué issued today:

No hostilities have taken place on Netherlands East Indies territory during the last twenty-four hours.

At isolated points low-flying unidentified aircraft were observed.

Yesterday's statement of the sinking of two Japanese ships by Netherland submarines can now be confirmed officially.

No further details can be given regarding the Netherlands Indies actions off the east coast of Thailand in which four Japanese troop ships were sunk, nor regarding the actions off the east coast of Malaya in which two enemy ships were sunk.

The Navy Department said that giving such details would be much too dangerous, and the whole story probably cannot be told before the end of the war, or when the Japanese attacks are completely beaten off.

Russian

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

During the day of Dec. 15 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts our troops engaged the enemy in violent combat, continued their advances, and occupied the towns of Klin, Yasnaya Polyana, southwest of Tula, and Dedilevo and Bogoroditsk, southeast of Tula.

Twenty-four German planes were destroyed on Dec. 14. We lost seven planes. Six German planes were brought down in air combat near Moscow on Dec. 15.

On Dec. 14 our fliers operating on the western front destroyed or damaged forty-two German tanks, more than 1,050 trucks with troops and supplies, destroyed thirty field and anti-aircraft guns with crews, more than 300 ammunition carts, twenty-four fuel trucks and annihilated or dispersed three regiments of enemy infantry.

Our troops operating in one sector of the Kalinin direction within seven days of fighting destroyed seven German tanks, 108 trucks, thirty-three guns, fifty-one machine guns, forty-one mortars and captured three tanks, forty-four guns, thirty-five mortars, 117 machine guns, sixty-seven automatic rifles, twenty-four trucks, 4,500 shells, 250,000 cartridges, four standards and many other trophies.

During the same period the Germans lost 8,000 officers and soldiers killed and wounded.

In one day's fighting General Leliushenko's troops captured eight German tanks, six guns, sixteen machine guns, fifty-eight trucks and other trophies.

Our troops penetrated the enemy lines and blew up three blockhouses, destroyed three guns, six machine guns and annihilated about 200 German soldiers and officers.

DEC 16 1941

Italian

ROME, Dec. 15 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Today's High Command communiqué:

Enemy pressure continued at El Gazala and met with vigorous Italian resistance. Italians passed to counter-attack along the whole line.

An enemy thrust on the Solum-Bardia front was repulsed. The enemy left some prisoners in our hands.

The Axis air force took an active part in the fighting. It machine-gunned enemy columns and dispersed enemy mechanized forces.

Twenty enemy planes were destroyed, thirteen by Italian-German fighters and seven by anti-aircraft defenses. Two Italian planes did not return.

During air raids over Derna and Cirene two persons were killed and one person was injured, but no damage was caused.

During operations in the Central Mediterranean two Italian light cruisers sank after they had been torpedoed. Nearly all of the crews were saved.

An enemy destroyer of the former Netherland Navy has been sunk.

A submarine commanded by Captain Torri attacked a British cruiser in the Eastern Mediterranean and hit it with a torpedo.

A submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Campanella torpedoed another enemy cruiser in the Central Mediterranean.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the east enemy attacks at several points on the front were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

The air force successfully attacked enemy concentrations in the Donets basin, as well as railway targets between the Don and the Donets.

Strong forces of bombers and dive bombers with fighter protection struck annihilating blows against tank positions and supply columns of the Soviet in the central sector of the front. The enemy suffered particularly sharp losses in heavy weapons and rolling stock.

In the Volkhov sector, as well as on the Murmansk railway, air force attacks were successful.

Patrol craft of the navy damaged a British submarine in the Aegean Sea with depth charges. Its loss can be reckoned with.

In North Africa renewed British attacks were repelled. German and Italian dive-bombers scored direct hits with heavy caliber bombs on enemy columns and gun emplacements southwest of Tobruk. German bombers set supply depots on fire at an enemy strong point.

Naval artillery shot down two British bombers off the Atlantic coast.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 15 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press) — The Finnish High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus: Enemy artillery and trench mortars generally in action, keeping up a slow harassing of Finnish positions. Infantry fire has been active at some points. Our own trench mortars and anti-tank guns fired on enemy positions and nests and areas where fortification work was in progress and silenced an enemy anti-tank gun and two machine-gun nests.

Svir Front: Local harassing fire with artillery and trench mortars on both sides. A number of enemy patrols again tried to cross the River Svir but were repulsed. Our artillery and trench mortars scattered an enemy detachment in the act of assembling, silenced a machine-gun nest, destroyed a direct-fire gun and scored direct hits on an enemy staff building.

Eastern Front: In one of the southern sectors an enemy detachment 500 strong launched an attack, which was repulsed, the enemy losing more than 100 killed. In other sectors there is nothing worth mentioning.

Air activity over the Karelian Isthmus and the Svir front has been limited by unsuitable weather. An enemy fighter was shot down in an air fight over Merimaaselka.

Bill of Rights Will Stand, FDR Says

DEC 16 1941

Declares Nothing Can Shake U. S. Hold on Ideals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP) — President Roosevelt told his countrymen tonight, on the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, that they were faced now with an attempt to cancel out a "great upsurge of human liberty" embodied in that document and to impose again "absolute authority and despotic rule."

But he declared that "we will not, under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guarantees of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights."

The Chief Executive spoke by radio during a program commemorating the appending to the Constitution 150 years ago of the first amendments which guaranteed, among other things, freedom of press, speech and worship.

Americans are solemnly determined, the President said, that "no power or combination of powers of this earth" shall shake their hold upon their fundamental guarantees of liberty.

WAR ISSUE CITED

"The issue of our time," he said, "the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is the issue forced upon the decent, selfrespecting peoples of the earth by the aggressive dogmas of this attempted revival of barbarism; this proposed return to tyranny; this effort to impose again upon the peoples of the world doctrines of absolute obedience, and of dictatorial rule, and of the suppression of truth, and of the oppression of conscience, which the free nations of the earth have long ago rejected.

"What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and to cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document: To force the peoples of the earth and among them the peoples of this continent, to accept again the absolute authority and despotic rule from which the courage and the resolution and the sacrifices of their ancestors liberated them many, many years ago."

This attempt could succeed, the President declared firmly, only if those who inherited the gift of liberty "had lost the manhood to preserve it."

DETERMINED TO WIN

The determination of this generation to preserve liberty, he declared, is as fixed and certain as that of an earlier generation of Americans to win it.

"We covenant with each other before all the world," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and forever more."

No date in the history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the 15th of December, 1791, the Chief Executive said. The adoption then of a declaration of human rights influenced the thinking of all mankind, he said. Even today, with the exception of Germany, Italy and Japan, probably four-fifths of the people of the world, he said, support its principles, teaching and glorious results.

MORAL TIGERS SCARED

But in 1933, Mr. Roosevelt continued, a political clique came to power in Germany and the goal of these "political and moral tigers" was the overthrow throughout the world of the human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights was "the mother charter."

Truths self-evident to Thomas Jefferson and six succeeding generations of Americans were hateful to these men, Mr. Roosevelt said. In their place, Hitler and his fellows proposed a doctrine that the individual human has no right by virtue of his humanity, no right to a soul, a mind, a tongue, or a trade of his own, or to live where he pleases, or marry the woman he loves; that his duty is one of obedience only to Adolph Hitler.

LEASE-LEND TOTAL NOW $1,202,000,000

DEC 16 1941

Tanks, Planes Sent So Far Called Only Start In Fight On Fascism

President Gives Congress Cumulative Report On Aid Program

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 15—Lease-lend aid—the tanks, planes, supplies and services by America to help two-thirds of the world resist Fascism—totaled $1,202,000,000 through November 30 and that was only a start.

Submitting to Congress today a cumulative report on the program since it got under way last March, President Roosevelt said the United States must continue to supply Britain, Russia, China and some thirty more nations with weapons from "the arsenal of the democracies" even though America, too, own must fight.

"Too much is at stake in this greatest of all wars," he said, "for us to neglect peoples who are or may be attacked by our common enemies."

$12,985,000,000 Appropriated

Congress has appropriated $12,985,000,000 for lease-lend purposes and up to the end of November $9,186,000,000

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30.24— 13569

was allocated and $5,243,000,000 actually obligated.

Indicating that the program had accelerated greatly in the past ninety days, the report disclosed that $715,000,000 of the total aid of $1,202,000,000 was extended in this period. The rate of assistance was stepped up from a mere $18,000,000 last March to $283,000,000 for the single month of November.

Emphasizing that the "effectiveness of the entire lease-lend program may well depend upon the ability of American shipbuilders to expedite and expand their construction," the report noted that "the greatest ship-construction program in history is rapidly taking shape."

292 Vessels Building

With lease-lend funds 292 vessels are being built, in addition to 707 under contract as part of the Maritime Commssion's emergency program.

"We are now launching two ships every week," the report said. "By the midle of 1942 we will be launching two every day."

These vesels will take lend-lease goods to the British Empire and thirty-two other nations which cover two-thirds of the earth and contain almost two-thirds of the people of the world. Some of these countries have not yet eceived assistance.

$595,000,000 In Exports

Of the $1,202,000,000 in total aid, the report showed that transfers of aticles to foreign countries accounted for $723,000,000, but that exports aggregated only $595,000,000. It was explained that ships were not classified as exports, that some supplies were used in this country, as in pilot-training programs, and that it was necessary to maintain some inventories at export points.

Also going to make up the $1,202,000,000 total were $140,000,000 in finished articles ready for transfer, $92,000,000 spent on articles in process of manufacture, $79,000,000 in servicing and repairing combat and merchant ships, $92,000,000 in ship rental and charter, $75,000,000 in production facilities erected in the United States to make lease-lend goods and $1,000,000 for administrative and other expenses.

The original $7,000,000,000 was completely allocated by November 13 and more than $2,000,000,000 of the second fund has been earmarked.

Not all of the thirty-three countries, including the entire British Empire, made eligible for lease-lend assistance on grounds their defense is vital to that of the United States have yet received help, however.

The lease-lend countries cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and contain nearly two-thirds of its population.

"The task of lease-lend," the report said, "is to supply the millions of men who are resisting or stand ready to resist Axis aggression with the tools to make that resistance effective.

"The task is gigantic; only in America are there the raw material resources, the productive capacity and the man power to complete the job. There must be guns, and tanks, and planes, in quantities beyond any production we have yet accomplished or planned.

"Although a vastly increased program of aid is required, lease-lend activities have already contributed substantial support to the fight in the air, on sea, and on land."

Ship Service Strained.

Declaring that American shipping services were being strained to the utmost by the ever-increasing flow of lease-lend shipments, the report said the effectiveness of the entire program may well depend "upon the ability of American shipbuilders to expedite and expand their construction of ships."

But, the report added that America now is launching two ships every week and will be launching two every day by the middle of 1942.

Britain, Russia and China have received the bulk of lease-lend assistance. Those and the twenty Latin-American republics, Egypt, Free Belgium, Free France, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Turkey and Yugoslavia were listed as the eligible nations.

The defense of the British Isles and the effectiveness of Britain's Libyan forces have been strengthened by materials of all kinds, the report said. For Britain's home defenses, it mentioned supplying of guns, ammunition, planes, tanks, fire control instruments, scout cars, supply trucks, communications equipment, gasoline and oil, fire fighting equipment and medical supplies. In addition, tractors, earth moving equipment and paving materials have been provided to strengthen air bases and military supply lines.

Iron, steel and other metals have gone to British tank and gun factories. The United States has turned over chemicals for explosives, lumber, materials, machine tools and construction equipment for war production.

A similar list of supplies and equipment has gone to Russia, while aid to China has centered largely around the transport problems of the vital Burma Road, across which thousands of American trucks now move.

On the food front packages marked "produce of the U. S. A.," are appearing in sizable quantities in the groceries and kitchens of Britain, the report said. Food and farm produce totaling 2,796,000,000 pounds and valued at $292,000,000 have been shipped to the British, and the report said that Britain now is better off than a year ago with respect to food.

Text Of President's Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 15—*The text of President Roosevelt's Bill of Rights Day address follows:*

No date in the long history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the fifteenth day of December, 1791. On that day, one hundred and fifty years ago, a new nation, through an elected Congress, adopted a declaration of human rights which has influenced the thinking of all mankind from one end of the world to the other.

There is not a single republic of this hemisphere which has not adopted in its fundamental law the basic principles of freedom of man and freedom of mind enacted in the American Bill of Rights.

Influence of Document

There is not a country, large or small, on this continent which has not felt the influence of that document, directly or indirectly.

Indeed, prior to the year 1933, the essential validity of the American Bill of Rights was accepted at least in principle. Even today, with the exception of Germany, Italy and Japan, the peoples of the world—in all probability four fifths of them—support its principles, its teachings and its glorious results.

But, in the year 1933, there came to power in Germany a political clique which did not accept the declarations of the American bill of human rights as valid: a small clique of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians whose announced and admitted platform was precisely the destruction of the rights that instrument declared. Indeed the entire program and goal of these political and moral tigers was nothing more than the overthrow, throughout the earth, of the great revolution of human liberty of which our American Bill of Rights is the mother charter.

Hateful Truth To Them

The truths which were self-evident to Thomas Jefferson—which have been self-evident to the six generations of Americans who followed him—were to these men hateful. The rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which seemed to Jefferson, and which seem to us, inalienable, were, to Hitler and his fellows, empty words which they proposed to cancel forever.

The propositions they advanced to take the place of Jefferson's inalienable rights were these:

That the individual human being has no rights whatever in himself and by virtue of his humanity;

That the individual human being has no right to a soul of his own, or a mind of his own, or a tongue of his own, or a trade of his own; or even to live where he pleases or to marry the woman he loves.

That his only duty is the duty of obedience, not to his God, and not to his conscience, but to Adolf Hitler; and that his only value is his value, not as a man, but as a unit of the Nazi state.

To Hitler, the ideal of the people, as we conceive it—the free, self-governing and responsible people—is incomprehensible. The people, to Hitler, are "the masses" and the highest human idealism is, in his own words, that a man should wish to become "a dust particle" of the order "of force" which is to shape the universe.

Government Master

To Hitler, the Government, as we conceive it, is an impossible conception. The Government to him is not the servant and the instrument of the people but their absolute master and the dictator of their every act.

To Hitler the church, as we conceive it, is a monstrosity to be destroyed by every means at his command. The Nazi church is to be the "national church," "absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine, race and nation."

To Hitler, the freedom of men to think as they please and speak as they please and worship as they please is, of all things imaginable, most hateful and most desperately to be feared.

The issue of our time, the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is the issue forced upon the decent, self-respecting peoples of the earth by the aggressive dogmas of this attempted revival of barbarism; this proposed return to tyranny; this effort to impose again upon the peoples of the world doctrines of absolute obedience, and of dictatorial rule, and of the suppression of truth, and of the oppression of conscience, which the free nations of the earth have long ago rejected.

Putting Clocks Back

What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and to cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document: to force the peoples of the earth, and among them the peoples of this continent, to accept again the absolute authority and despotic rule from which the courage and the resolution and the sacrifices of their ancestors liberated them many, many years ago.

It is an attempt which could succeed only if those who have inherited the gift of liberty had lost the manhood to preserve it. But we Americans know that the determination of this generation of our people to preserve liberty is as fixed and certain as the determination of that earlier generation of Americans to win it.

No Surrender

We will not, under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guarantee of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights.

We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to those commitments of the human spirit.

We are solemnly determined that no power or combination of powers of this ear shall shake our hold upon them.

We covenant with each other before all the world, that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore.

BILL FOR ARMY OF 2,000,000 IS APPROVED

Congress Completes Action on 10-Billion Fund for Equipment, Planes, and Materiel

Plans to Expand Draft Law And Fleet Given House; Lend-Lease Help Totaled $1,202,000,000 Nov. 30

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Congress quickly completed action today on a $10,077,077,005 defense bill, then cleared the decks for speedy action on other wartime measures which would expand the draft act, authorize expansion of the navy and give President Roosevelt broad emergency powers.

The Senate approved the huge money measure shortly after the House had accepted a compromise between original bills passed by the two chambers.

It carried funds for equipment for an army of 2,000,000 men and supplies for another 1,200,000 soldiers; authorized a new, $500,000,000 naval plane construction program; and permitted the War Department to go ahead with production of additional guns, tanks, army planes and ammunition.

Registration Bill Reported

Just before the appropriation bill emerged from Congress, the House Military Committee sent to the House legislation calling for the registration of all men from 18 to 64, inclusive, and making those from 21 to 44, inclusive, liable for military training and service.

The War Department had asked that men from 19 to 44, inclusive, be subject to induction, but Chairman May (D-Ky) said the committee believed that an army of more than 6,000,000 could be obtained from men in the 21 to 45 age brackets.

The House rules committee opened the way for floor debate, probably tomorrow, on an omnibus bill which would reenact the World War "trading with the enemy" act, give the Chief Executive authority to redistribute the work of government agencies and provide short cuts in letting war contracts.

No Domestic Censorship

Atty.-Gen. Francis Biddle was reported to have told a Senate committee behind closed doors that a comparable bill would establish a censorship over outgoing but not incoming foreign communications. He said that no domestic censorship was contemplated under that legislation.

The House naval committee sent to the floor a bill authorizing a 150,000-ton expansion in the fleet. The navy last week asked for a 900,000-ton increase but Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the committee said officials had decided that facilities were available only for construction of the smaller tonnage.

President Roosevelt would have full discretion to use the tonnage as he saw fit—for battleships, cruisers, destroyers, airplane carriers or auxiliary ships.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill which would provide a discretionary death penalty in sabotage cases which result in death or serious injury during the war. Under existing law, the maximum penalty is thirty years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Japanese Financial Restrictions Lifted

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Having virtually completed the seizure of assets of Japanese considered dangerous, the Treasury today relaxed restrictions on Japanese financial transactions almost to a pre-war basis.

Subject to requirements for reports, the Treasury removed all restrictions from financial transactions by Japa-

nese nationals who have lived in this country continuously since June 17, 1940. The only exception to this ruling was in the case of those assets for Japanese businesses which have been seized since war broke out.

Japanese who have come to this country since that date still must get special licenses from the Treasury to use any bank funds or any other assets, except for the minimum $100 a month permitted them for living expenses.

The Treasury said that in the case of Japanese businesses, which are owned and operated by Japanese who have been in this country since June 17, 1940, the businesses may reopen unless Treasury agents have been placed in them to keep them shut. The treasury added that in the case of other Japanese enterprises, some will be permitted to operate "under Government surveillance."

At the outbreak of war the Treasury had blocked all Japanese financial transactions regardless of the length of residence.

HULL SEES FRENCH TAKING NEW STAND

DEC 16 1941

Secretary Confident People Of France Will Rise To New Situation in World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull voiced confidence today that the French people would rise to the new situation which challenged them.

His remarks were interpreted as bearing on the new situation created by the United States' formal entry into the war against Germany, the severe German reverses on the Russian front, increased French resentment against German repressive measures in occupied France, and the active efforts of United States armed forces to nullify Japan's conquests in the Orient, including her occupation of French Indo-China.

Hull was asked at his press conference whether he could say anything to clarify this country's attitude toward developments in France.

His reply significantly avoided mention of the Vichy government but assured "the French peoples everywhere they could count on the United States as a friend of their traditional aspiration for full enjoyment of liberty and independence."

His emphasis and deliberate repetition of the word "everywhere" was taken as a reference to the French in Dakar, in French Indo-China, in Martinique and other colonies.

To give further weight to his word on France and French aspirations, Hull authorized reporters to quote him directly. He said:

"The policy of this government now, as in the past, contemplates the hope that all the free institutions, the liberties and the independence which the people of France have enjoyed in the past, may be preserved for the full enjoyment in the future of French peoples everywhere.

"The French peoples everywhere understand this basic traditional policy and attitude of the American people, which they have reciprocated. I firmly believe that they will know now, as they have in the past, how to meet their responsibilities in this present situation."

TO SEIZE BILLION IN ENEMY ASSETS

DEC 16 1941

U. S. Prepared Action Like That of Last War.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The Government prepared today to seize a billion dollars of enemy alien assets as collateral for any American claims against the hostile governments, and a special force of Federal agents was ready to impound the enemy-owned property.

Title to the property to be taken over is vested in enemy aliens living outside the United States, and Axis nationals who are in custody.

Officials emphasized that the Government does not intend to disturb the property of law-abiding aliens. For that reason, Germans, Italians and Japanese need not worry about their homes and their bank accounts unless they are in the small minority which has been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Attorney-General Biddle has established an Alien Property Division in the Department of Justice to administer the seizure of enemy assets. It will be headed by Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, whose duties will be similar to those of the Alien Property Custodian in the first world war, who handled $669,000,000 worth of foreign assets.

Most of the enemy property seized in 1917-18 has been disposed of, except a relatively small amount which cannot be handled until new legislation is enacted.

Administration of enemy alien wealth costs this Government nothing, as under the law the expense will be paid from funds seized.

Arnold Named To Lieutenant General's Rank

DEC 16 1941

President Promotes Army Air Chief; Col. Roosevelt Made Brigadier General

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—President Roosevelt nominated Major General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, today for temporary promotion to the rank of lieutenant general.

General Arnold's name topped a list of fifteen Army officers whose names were sent to the Senate for approval of advancement as general officers.

Included was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor General of the Philippines and son of the former President, who was approved for promotion to bragadier general. A reserve officer and World War veteran, Colonel Roosevelt now commands the 26th Infantry, 1st Division, the unit in which he served in 1917-1918.

Officials said the promotions were due to the war emergency. Nominated to be temporary major generals were:

Brigadier General Horace H. Fuller, commander of the 41st Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash.

Brigadier General Harry K. Rutherford, of Waddington, N. Y., on duty in the office of Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War.

Those nominated for advancement to the temporary rank of brigadier general included:

Colonel William R. Arnold, chief of chaplains. His home is Cleveland.

Colonel Charles C. Curtis, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard, commander of the 33d Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Camp Hulen, Tex.

Colonel Robert W. Crawford, Engineers, now serving with the general staff war planes division. His home is Warsaw, N. Y.

Colonel Benjamin C. Lockwood jr., of Detroit, commanding the 69th Infantry Brigade, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

Colonel Frederick Gilbreath, commanding the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Fort Mason, Calif. His home is Dayton, Wash.

Colonel Walter M. Robertson, commanding the 9th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Colonel Robertson was born in Nelson County, Va.

Colonel Roy C. Heflebower, of Washington, now at the Medical Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Barkeley, Tex.

Colonel John Mather, of Dallas, Tex., now at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Lieutenant Colonel William S. Rumbough, of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Crowder, Mo. Colonel Rumbough's home is at Lynchburg, Va.

Colonel Carl A. Baehr, of Minneapolis, commanding the 71st Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Brooks, of Concord, N. H., assigned to headquarters of the Armored Force at Fort Knox, Ky.

The President also nominated Lieutenant Colonel Henry J. Reilly, of Winnetka, Ill., and Forest Hills, Queens, New York, to be a brigadier general in the reserves.

Italian Prince On Visit Is Ordered Released

Alessandro Torlonia Had Been Taken To Ellis Island While On Visit To Ill Mother

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—Prince Alessandro Torlonia of Italy was taken to Ellis Island yesterday by Federal agents and released last night, Ellis Island officials said today.

No details were given, except that the State Department ordered his release.

The Prince is the son of the late Don Marino Torlonia, Duke of Poli and Prince di Civitella Cesi, and Mrs. Elsie Moore Torlonia, of New York city, the former Elsie Moore, of Brooklyn, who divorced the young Prince's father in 1928 and regained American citizenship.

Prince Torlonia was permitted to fly to this country three weeks ago to visit his mother, seriously ill at her Park avenue apartment. Warring powers cut red tape to permit his entry and Britain assured his safe passage.

Congressional Medal Asked For Captain Kelly

Florida Representatives Introduce Legislation For Posthumous Honor For Army Flyer

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Legislation was introduced in Congress today to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Florida-born hero of last week's Army Air Corps operations in the Pacific.

Kelly lost his life in a successful bombing attack on the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Congressional recognition of his feat was sought in measures proposed by Senators Andrews and Pepper and Representative Green, Florida Democrats.

200 ENEMY ALIENS ARE SENT TO CAMP

DEC 16 1941

California C.C.C. Quarters Used for Detention.

Los Angeles, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The FBI arranged today to transfer 200 enemy aliens, arrested in last week's roundup, to a barbed-wire-fenced former CCC camp.

Meanwhile, another Japanese prisoner committed suicide. Federal officers said Dr. Rikita Honda, 48 years old, former Japanese army captain and head of the local unit of the Japanese Imperial Reservists Association slashed his wrists and bled to death at the Terminal Island immigration station yesterday.

The police said Nao Hamano, 45, rice cake factory worker, strangled herself with her silk stockings in jail last Friday, the day after her arrest.

Takematzu Izumi, 61, died Saturday. The police said he told them he took poison because of shame over Japan's attack on on Honolulu.

The FBI said that 250 aliens eventually would be housed under guard at the Tuna Canyon forestry camp which had been regarded as a model CCC unit.

Army Admits Foe Was Over Calif.

DEC 6 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP).—A formal Army announcement that enemy planes apparently had flown over California put the entire state on an emergency basis today, by order of Gov. Olson.

"Enemy reconnaissance, if not bombing, planes are known to have passed along our coast and to have covered a part of the interior areas," the Governor said at Sacramento.

His proclamation followed by a few hours an Army communique which explained recent blackouts here with the words, "there was definite danger of air attack by planes in the immediate vicinity. Flares were seen in the sky, apparently dropped by enemy aircraft."

The Army said unidentified planes were near or over San Francisco Bay five times in the week.

CHANCE OF AIR RAID ANALYZED

Ratio of Cost to Possible Results Is a Factor.

By DEVON FRANCIS.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Wide World).—Air raid precautions on both seaboards of continental United States call for an examination of the possibilities of bomber attacks.

Sooner or later attempts to launch such attacks probably will occur. In that knowledge, the armed services and the national andss municipal governments are taking precautions.

However, Axis warplanes would encounter considerable difficulty in reaching American cities, industrial plants and military objectives. Those difficulties need not prove insurmountable, especially for token bombers bidding desperately to filter through our defenses.

First of all, it must be borne in mind that military men, like executives running large business houses, try to effect an economy of expenditures for a given result. That is to say, a naval commander would not dispatch a flotilla of warships to capture an island of no military value.

DEC 16 1941

The chief of an air force would not employ 300 valuable bombers to destroy a bridge of secondary military value. The strenuous German air force attacks on England in August and September, 1940, were called off because they were too expensive in men and material for the results obtained.

Political Effect Weighed.

Here another consideration enters in—political expediency. While a bombing attack might have no military value, one might be ordered by a high command for its political effect, such as reducing civilian morale.

Broadly speaking, an attempt to bomb American shores would be difficult in the presence of adequate sea and air patrols. Those patrols have been established on both seaboards. Bulwarking such patrols are secret devices to detect the approach of enemy aircraft.

It would be well to point out that neither patrols nor devices to thwart surprise attacks are completely infallible. Surface raiders carrying aircraft and long-range planes from distant bases, flying at great altitude, can, and probably will, slip through if it is suits the purposes of the Axis to attempt such bombings.

Mitigating against the chance of raids on either coas aret: (1) he difficulty of approaching with standard aircraft carriers or seaplane tenders or seaplane carriers in the face of a determined opposition, and (2) the long distance which big bombers would have to travel, from bases now available, to continental United States.

New Outposts Valuable.

Simplifying the task of defense agains raids are the far-flung Atlantic outposts which have been established in the last fifteen months from Iceland through Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean Isles to Trinl

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dad and Dutch Guiana.

Heavy long-range bombers are not carried aboard ship in any surface craft known to the United States armed forces. The common equipmen of aircraft carriers having flight decks consists of reconnaissance planes carrying light bombs, fighter planes, torpedo bombers and dive bombers.

An exception is the catapult bomber of about twenty tons gromm weight known to be possessed by Germany. The range of such planes, however, is limited (possibly 2,500 miles, providing a radius of action of not more than 1,000 miles), their bomb loads are restricted, and each vessel could carry not more than three planes.

Of the types carried by surface ships with landing decks only bombers would be used against cities, factories and military strongholds. The flying range of such plants—a few hundred miles—would force the attacking carrier to approach so close to American shores that it would lay itself open to devastating attacks.

Japan has, to the knowledge of American aviation circles, no bombers capable of flying to the American mainland from any bases available at present. Japan, however, holds the world's record in distance flying with a single-engine non-military airplane in a closed course—7*160 miles, carrying only crew and fuel.

With the experience in construction of that type of plane, it is entirely feasible that as the war goes on, Japan can construct super-long-range bombers, capable perhaps of reaching Hawaii from Japan proper, striking at objectives and returning home.

Germany is not known to have the extra-long range bombers which would be necessary, with bases now available, to cross the Atlantic, bomb continental United States and return home.

Closer Bases Possible.

The Germans may seize two French carriers, the Joffre and the Painleve, of 18,000 tons each, with complements of forty planes. The French carrier Bearn, of 21,146 tons, is at Martinique and probably would be taken over by the United States if Germany acquired the remainder of the French fleet.

The French also possess a seaplane carrier of 10,000 tons, the Commandant Teste, which carries twenty-six planes and has four catapults.

Details of Japanese air power have been carefully guarded.

Always to be remembered is the chance that the Axis powers may obtain air bases within closer striking distance than they now possess. The Azores, 2,000 miles from the North Atlantic Coast, frequently have been mentioned as an objective of the Axis if it became embroiled in a war with the United States.

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Also to be remembered is that new, spectacular weapons can be brought into play by both sides. In the case of Germany, it has been reported that submarine-borne planes—and even gliders—might be used against the United States.

Dewitt MacKenzie

The War Interpreted

DEC 7 1941

For a man with a dagger in his back our Uncle Sam has done right well to arrive at the second week of combat with the sons of the Shoguns without suffering further serious hurts.

The fact that we are holding our own—and better—under extremely trying conditions, pending the arrival of reinforcements in the Far East, is a matter of satisfaction from the military standpoint.

The enemy today continued to blast at Manila, heart of the Philippines, from the air, but bombing in itself won't give the Japanese possession of our great naval base in these strategic islands. They must land troops in sufficient numbers to overcome our defense, and the heavy toll of transports we have taken during the first week—at least four sunk and five badly damaged—is far from encouraging to the Nipponese. Much depends, of course, on our air strength in the Philippines in these early days.

FAILURE TO CAPITALIZE A SURPRISE

It really is surprising that the Japs haven't been able to capitalize the great advantage they gained by back-alley tactics at Hawaii. They started out as though they were going places, and it is a reproach to their efficiency that they haven't been able to do so thus far. It's perhaps their bad luck that while the Germans could execute the plans for Tokyo, the Japs had to do the fighting.

However, the war is young and my comment is on what has happened and isn't meant to suggest that we haven't a big job on our hands, for we have. A great deal must hinge on whether we are able to save the Philippines and the British can protect Singapore. As previously indicated in this column, the American-British team could work together from Singapore even if the Philippines went by the board, but the loss of both these bases would be a nasty blow, to employ a euphemistic expression. Singapore is threatened, but is in no immediate danger.

On at least one point the United States and Japan appear to be in accord—that this new conflict is likely to be a long one. President Roosevelt has said that "it will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war." A Japanese spokesman has warned his people that they must be prepared to carry on the conflict for ten years. Japanese Premier Tojo has capped that with a further warning of a long war. And the Russians, who know their Japs, think it will be protracted.

Whatever may be the length of time required to reach a decision of the world conflict, of which the battle of the Pacific is only a phase, all previous calculations have to be reviewed in the light of Japan's entrance. Still, the nature of the general upheaval hasn't been altered by Japanese participation—it remains a war of supplies and production.

Japan, like her chief colleagues of the Axis—Germany and Italy—belongs to the have-not nations. There lies the answer to the ultimate outcome of the war.

The Axis powers have only a fraction of the resources possessed by the Allies. The length of the struggle must depend on whether the Allies can keep the enemy from breaking through to fresh resources and on how fast we can develop military production.

The way things stand, the main burden of production must fall on the United States. Ipso Facto, the faster our factories work, the shorter the war.

ALLIES FAVORED IN EUROPE

Developments in the European theater generally have been favorable to the Allies. As you will see from the dispatches in your newspapers, the Russians have continued to pour disaster into the Nazis in one of the most amazing operations of this mad-hatter war. If the Hitlerites can't check the avalanche which is sweeping over them, the Bolshevists may succeed in their avowed determination to exterminate every German soldier on Red soil.

Because of this situation one would expect the Nazi Jove to unleash another bolt shortly. He has two rescue jobs on his hands—his vast army in Russia, and the hard-pressed Axis forces in Libya. The British think he may strike in Libya, which certainly is a possibility, but he has alternatives.

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MOSCOW, TUESDAY, DEC 16--(AP)--GERMANY HAS LOST 6,000,000 KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED--"A WHOLE GENERATION OF GERMANS"--IN THE INVASION OF RUSSIA, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID TODAY IN A RECAPITULATION OF SOVIET CLAIMS.

NAZI MATERIAL LOSSES INCLUDED MORE THAN 15,000 TANKS, 19,000 GUNS AND ABOUT 13,000 WARPLANES, A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE FIGURE OF 6,000,000 WAS GIVEN IN DENIEL OF ADOLF HITLER'S CLAIM THAT THE TOTAL WAS ONLY 767,415. THE RUSSIANS ALSO DENIED THAT 3,806,000 RUSSIANS WERE CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS.

"IN REALITY," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "IN FIVE MONTHS OF WAR OUR LOSSES IN MISSING AMOUNTED ALTOGETHER TO 520,000 MEN, WHICH INCLUDES WAR PRISONERS."

SN1101PES

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC. 15 (AP)--GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FREE FRENCH LEADER, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE THAT "IN THIS WAR OF MACHINES AMERICA HERSELF HAS POTENTIALITIES EQUAL TO THE SUM TOTAL OF THOSE OF ALL OTHER BELLIGERENTS."

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LONDON, DEC 15-(AP)-ROBERT G.STOREY, DALLAS ATTORNEY WHO HAS BEEN STUDYING BRITAIN'S CIVIL DEFENSE METHODS, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WAS CUTTING SHORT HIS INSPECTION AND RETURNING IMMEDIATELY TO THE UNITED STATES.

ED910AES

LA LINEA, SPAIN, DEC 15-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR SURVIVORS OF A BRITISH MERCHANTMAN WHICH LEFT GIBRALTAR IN AN ATLANTIC CONVOY LAST NIGHT RETURNED TO GIBRALTAR ABOARD A WARSHIP TODAY. THEY SAID THEIR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED THIS MORNING.

DN114AES

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC 15-(AP)-A RATIONING SYSTEM AND DRASTIC CURTAILMENT OF NONESSENTIAL IMPORTS IN THIS ONE-TIME HOLIDAY RESORT WAS FORESEEN TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY IN A DEBATE ON WARTIME CONTROL MEASURES.

AMID REPEATED WARNINGS FROM MEMBERS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME BERMUDA IS CONFRONTED WITH THE REALITIES AND DANGERS OF WAR, THE HOUSE DECIDED TO SEND A MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR VISCOUNT KNOLLYS RECOMMENDING APPOINTMENT OF AN ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE PRICES AND RENTS AND INSTITUTE OTHER CONTROLS IF NECESSARY.

SN105&PES

WINNIPEG, DEC. 15-(AP)-WING COMMANDER ERNEST A.MCNAB OF SASKATOON, A CANADIAN COMBAT ACE NOW COMMANDING THE SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL AT SASKATOON, TODAY WAS APPOINTED A LIAISON OFFICER FOR CONTACT BETWEEN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AND THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS ON THE WEST COAST.

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WINNER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, HE LED THE NO. 1 FIGHTER SQUADRON OF THE RCAF OVERSEAS WHEN IT HELPED BEAT OFF THE GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON LONDON.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN HE RETURNED TO CANADA AND LAST AUGUST TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE SASKATOON FLYING SCHOOL. HIS FATHER IS THE HON.A.P.MCNAB, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF SASKATCHEWAN.

JS519PES

OTTAWA, DEC. 15-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D. HOWE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT DURING JANUARY PRODUCTION OF RADIOS IN CANADA WILL BE RESTRICTED TO HALF THE MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR 1940.

JR751PES

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VICTORIA, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE WESTERN COMMAND OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ONE OF ITS PLANES FROM PATRICIA BAY, HERE, WAS MISSING. FROM NANAIMO, 65 MILES NORTH OF HERE, TWO EYEWITNESSES REPORTED SEEING A PLANE CRASH.

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JAPANESE SHIPS SHELL TWO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS; NEW ATTACK AT WAKE; PERIL IN MALAYA GROWS; CONGRESS SPEEDS BILLS FOR HUGE WAR EFFORT

DEC 17 1941

Johnston Isle, To Southwest, Also Attacked

Defenders on Wake Drive Off Two Air Assaults

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—To determine why United States armed forces were not on the alert when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt tonight appointed a five-man board, headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the supreme court.

He announced his action soon after a navy disclosure that enemy warships had struck at the Hawaiian area again by shelling Johnston and Maui islands during the past 24 hours. The valiant little marine garrison at Wake island, said the navy, drove off two more enemy air attacks, and continued to hold out.

McCoy on Board

In addition to Roberts, Mr. Roosevelt named the following to the board of inquiry:

Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. McNarney of the air corps.

Rear Admiral William H. Shandley, retired, former chief of naval operations.

Rear Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, former commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

The group will meet tomorrow for organizational purposes, the White House said, and proceed to Hawaii for an on-the-spot investigation at an early date. Chief Justice Stone granted Roberts leave of absence from the supreme court to become chairman of the board.

FIRST SINCE START

The attack at Johnston, where an American naval base was "bombarded by ships of the enemy" and at Maui, where the shipping center of Kahului was shelled by a submarine, was the first assault in the Hawaiian area since the Japanese began the war with their raid on Pearl Harbor.

At both points, the navy said, damage was slight, and "naval operations are continuing against the enemy." Maui is situated about 100 miles southeast of Honolulu, and Johnston about 700 miles to the southwest.

Against the much-battered Wake island outpost, northwest of Johnston, the navy reported, the Japanese delivered two more attacks from the air, both of which were repelled. The first, in the afternoon, was light while the second, during the evening, was heavy.

BLOWS COUNTERED

"Wake and Midway are countering the blows of the enemy," said the navy's communique.

In the Philippine theater, war department's second communique of the day said there was "a marked lessening of enemy activity." There is nothing to report from other areas, it said.

These announcements came at the close of a day which found congress buckling down to the task of making ships and men available for the fighting fronts, heartened by word that the Japanese attack on Luzon in the Philippines was stalled, but mindful of Allied reverses elsewhere.

Quickly and unanimously, the house passed a bill to authorize the construction of 150,000 tons of warships for the navy. The bill goes to the senate.

With a minimum of debate, both branches of congress approved separate bills to give President Roosevelt extraordinary powers to push the national war effort. The legislation would empower him to censor outgoing communications, transfer governmental functions from one agency to another, control alien property and financial transactions and, with restrictions, change defense contracts. The legislation now goes to conference.

Late in the day, President Roosevelt announced that as soon as the legislation becomes law, a governmental censorship, partly voluntary and partly mandatory would be established. Byron Price has been granted leave of absence as executive news editor of The Associated Press to become director of censorship.

At the same time, much attention was centered on the progress of the fighting in the Far East. Word from Manila was that the Japanese attack had slowed down to a single air raid on the Olongapo naval base.

The army announced here that four Japanese planes were shot down, and that American airmen renewed their attacks on Japanese ships off the Luzon coast and seriously damaged one enemy troop transport.

HONGKONG MAY FALL

Otherwise, the far eastern news was not good. Hongkong, it appeared, might have to be evacuated.

During the day, the navy disclosed details of the two-man submarines which the Japanese used in their Pearl Harbor attack only to have one captured. This revealed that they are designed for use in suicide assaults, if need be.

"The ship carries a 300-pound charge of high explosive under the stern wired to the battery so it can be used as a demolition charge for the submarine itself in case of attack or against ships or harbor objectives," the navy said.

In addition, since the range of the midget submersibles is only some 200 miles, it was surmised that a mother-ship approached to within 100 miles of Honolulu in advance of the attack.

41 FEET LONG

The submarines, said the navy, are 41 feet in length, with a five-foot beam, and a hull constructed of one-quarter inch plate. They have five compartments, two of them occupied by electric batteries, and are manned by one officer and one enlisted man.

A conning tower projects four and one half feet above the deck and a periscope can be mounted five feet above that. They are equipped with gyro-compass, magnetic compass, radio apparatus, listening devices, and two eighteen-inch torpedoes. (21 inch torpedoes are standard).

Development of the seaplane base at Johnston has been carried forward with an appropriation of $1,230,000 made by Congress two years ago.

Earlier the island served as a bird reservation operated by the Agriculture Department, but has been under naval control since December 29, 1934.

Johnston is a tiny spot on the grea ocean, about a half mile long, on a coral reef eight miles long.

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The island was discovered December 14, 1807, by a British sea captain named Johnston, but in 1858 the captain of the American schooner Palestine claimed possession for the United States. Later that year the Hawaiian Kingdom claimed the island and still later it was reclaimed by the Palestine.

The island, however, was formally annexed by Hawaii and in 1909 was leased to one Max Schlemmer for fifteen years. Apparently as a result of the lease it passed into control of the United States.

Johnston Island, Discovered In 1807, Is Only A Tiny Spot

Naval Air Station, Costing $1,230,000, Was Commissioned There Only Four Months Ago

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 16 — Johnston Island, scene of Japanese naval action announced by the Navy Department today, lies 700 miles southwest of Honolulu, and is the site of a naval air station which was commissioned August 15, 1941.

Maui Island, one of the Hawaiian group, lies to the southeast of Molokai and to the northwest of the island of Hawaii itself. It is an important shipping center in the group.

U. S. Fleet Scours Pacific In Vengeance Hunt for Japs

Admiral Kimmel Commands American Battle Force Presumably in Area West of Hawaiian Base.

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The United States battle fleet, wearing the scars of Pearl Harbor, but in formidable fighting strength despite its losses, hunted the vastness of the Pacific today for the Japanese fleet—and vengeance.

The orders, in traditional navy phrasing, were: "Seek out the enemy and destroy him."

The grievous story of Pearl Harbor had been told—a story that disclosed a fatal lack of vigilance, but a story, too, of epic drama, gallantry and plain fighting guts. And that official account gave some hint of the heavy score the navy was out to repay.

With two forces the navy sought to learn the enemy's whereabouts and dispositions. The main Pacific battle fleet, under command of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, presumably was operating west of Hawaii. The smaller Asiatic fleet, which takes its orders from peppery Admiral Thomas C. Hart, ranged the South China Sea, looking for the Japanese squadron which got away once under cover of darkness.

The capital realized, however, that it might be days, weeks or even months before the electrifying words "Action joined," flashed from the fleet. The military situation was of more immediate concern, although it failed to displace the navy's official report on Pearl Harbor as the No. 1 discussion topic.

The stout-hearted defenders of Wake and Midway continued first in the hearts of their countrymen, and several Senators urged that some effort be made to relieve the marines who have been battling off repeated Japanese attacks on the two tiny island outposts.

The situation in the Philippines appeared substantially unchanged, with the Japanese landing forces still holding three widely separated beachheads on the main island of Luzon. Enemy raids were reported on the Olongapo naval base, near Manila, and on Nichols Field.

There was disquieting news, however, from the Malay peninsula where Japanese mechanized troops, teamed with dive bombers, had smashed forward more than fifty miles on the 400-mile road to Singapore, the mighty British bastion which Japan must take before she can proceed safely against the wealthy Dutch East Indies.

The tide was also running against the British at Hongkong. The defenders had been forced back onto Hongkong island from surrounding positions and Tokio claimed that the fall of that British base was only a matter of days away. This, however, seemed undue Japanese optimism.

The Japanese also announced a widening of the war theater, reporting that they had landed expeditionary forces on British North Borneo at dawn today despite a heavy gale. The same announcement said that occupation of the United States base on the island of Guam had been completed December 12. This indicated the American garrison had been able to hold out five days.

Ensigns Run Destroyer In Hawaii Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 16—Secretary Knox revealed today that during the sudden Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7 four naval reserve ensigns were the only surviving officers on board one destroyer, yet they took the ship to sea in pursuit of the enemy and, said Knox, met all emergencies, operating the vessel like veterans.

The young reserves had never had such responsibility before, Knox said in reporting their action under enemy fire.

He related the incident in giving further details of the battle of Pearl Harbor, which he first reported on yesterday, when he disclosed that the principal loss to the fleet was destruction of the battleship Arizona.

Just Before Church Call

Knox said that had the attack taken place a short time later it would have found hundreds of navy men at divine services. Actually it came a short time before "church call" and one chaplain was killed while preparing his compartment for services.

The Navy Secretary did not name the ensigns nor the chaplain. He reported these other incidents:

"One enlisted man who went to sea after the attack on his own ship said on leaving the harbor, 'after that stab in the back I hope I live to show them what an American can do.' Another said, 'I know what the big shots meant when they spoke of the treachery of the Axis.'

Tried To Leave Hospital

"Several men under treatment on the hospital ship tried to rejoin their regular vessels and get into the fight. They were held back by officers and nurses with difficulty, and a few did manage to escape the vessel and join fleet units.

"A number of women, many being wives of officers and men, and even in some cases women widowed by the attack, volunteered their services in the hospitals.

"Ship handling was excellent throughout the action and among destroyers working at high speed and in close quarters there were no collisions.

"A gun captain noticed a powder case had jammed in his gun. He quickly obtained a hacksaw and cut off a section so the breach could be closed. The gun continued in service throughout the action.

"On a destroyer tender some spare machine guns were broken out. These guns were speedily placed on top of deckhouses and welded into place by welders who carried on their work at the height of the attack and amid a storm of bullets and bombs. All of these guns were in the final action.

"Communications functioned perfectly throughout the action. Although many lines were cut by shrapnel, communication with the mainland was maintained throughout. Men remained at their posts in radio rooms of some ships until the last."

2-MAN SUBMARINES HAD MOTHER SHIP 100 MILES AWAY

Could be Carried and Launched from Deck of Jap Vessel

PREPARED FOR SUICIDE

By The Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Navy Department indicated today, in making public details of the Japanese two-man submarine which participated in the raid on Pearl Harbor December 7, that a Japanese mother ship or ships had approached within about 100 miles of the island of Oahu to make the surprise attack.

The midget submarines, one of which was sunk during the Pearl Harbor raid, have a cruising radius of approximately 200 miles at low speed, the Navy said, and "there are indications that the submarine captured on the island of Oahu had made a run of 100 miles to join in the attack."

This would mean that a submarine mother ship was probably about 100 miles away from the great naval base at Pearl Harbor in order to let the underwater craft carry out its mission.

The fact that the men operating these tiny vessels are prepared for their own self-destructiton if necessary was stated by the Navy, which said:

"The ship carries a 300-pound charge of high explosive under the stern wired to the battery so it can be used as a demolition charge either for the submarine itself in case of attack, or against ships or harbor objectives.

"There are indications that the personnel operating the submarines will go to any extreme, however desperate, even to self-sacrifice to carry out their objective."

The submersibles are manned by one officer and one enlisted man, the Navy related, and they are hsomall they can be carried on the deck of larger vessels and launched overside by the same facilities used for handling the samml boats of a combatant ship.

The submarines are 41 feet long with a beam of five feet and a conning tower four and one-half feet above deck. The hull is constructed of one-quarter inch plate and is divided into five compartments, two of which are occupied by electric batteries.

These batteries operate an electrict motor designed to drive the streamlined, black-painted craft through the water at a speed of 24 knots.

The periscope projects five feet above the top of the conning tower, the Navy said. Equipment includes gyro-compass, magnetic compass, radio equipment, underwater sound and listening devices and two 18-inch torpedoes as compared with 21-inch torpedoes which are standarw for the U. S. Navy. The 41-foot length of the midget craft may be compared with the length of standard American submarines of about 300 feet.

Secretary Knox disclosed yesterday that Japanese losses in the attack on Hawaii included "one small submarine" sunk, and one captured as well as ons normal sized submarine sunk.

Army and Navy List Casualties At Pearl Harbor

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP).—Official Army and Navy accounts place casualties in the armed services from Japan's Dec. 7 attack on the Pearl Harbor base at 2,897 killed, 26 missing and 879 wounded. Unofficial estimates were that 49 civilians died, with no reports on civilian wounded or missing.

Warcraft losses were one battleship, three destroyers, one target ship and one mine layer. The battleship Oklahoma and an unstated number of smaller craft were damaged.

NAVY KILLED

Officers	91
Men	2,638
Total	2,729

WOUNDED

Officers	20
Men	213
Total	656

ARMY KILLED

Officers	11
Men	157
Total	168

WOUNDED

Officers	10
Men	223
Total	223

MISSING

Officers	1
Men	25
Total	26

CIVILIANS (Unofficial)

Killed	49
Wounded,	
Missing,	(no estimates)

NAVY MATERIAL LOSSES

Sunk

Battleship	Arizona
Destroyer	Cassin
Destroyer	Downes
Destroyer	Shaw
Target ship	Utah
Mine layer	Oglala

Damaged

Battleship	Oklahoma
"Other vessels"	
	Unstated number

WARSHIP LOSS ABOUT EQUAL

Army and Navy Cutting Japs' Sneak Lead.

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Despite Japan's head start in the battle of the Pacific the second week of the war found the United States Army and Navy moving up fast toward equality in number and tonnage of fleet losses inflicted.

The United States Navy concedes the sinking of the battleship Arizona, destroyers Cassin, Shaw and Downes, the target ship Utah and the mine layer Oglala, all in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, and the loss by capture of the gunboat Wake in Chinese water—a total of seven craft.

The United States Navy and Army between them claim in return the sniking of a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class, one light cruiser, one destroyer and two submarines and the capture of a third submarine—a total of six.

Torpedoed Army Transport.

Counting transports, of which the army claims to have sunk four, the asserted Nipponese ship toll is ten, and that of the United States nine. The Japanese torpedoed an army transport carrying lumber the first day of the war and seized the liner President Harrison, which had been sent to China to remove marine forces and American citizens.

Our navy admits in addition that the Pearl Harbor attack left the battleship Oklahoma severely damaged, but the army balances this with a claim of heavy damage by aerial attack to another battleship of the Kongo class.

The recapitulation:

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Sunk or Captured.

Battleships.

United States. Japan.
Arizona, 36,000 tons — One of Kongo class, 29,330 tons

Destroyers.

Cassin, Shaw, Downes, 1,500 each — One, tonnage unstated

Cruisers.

None — One, tonnage unstated

Submarines.

None — Three, tonnage unstated

Target Ships.

Utah, 19,800 tons — None

Mine Layers.

Oglala, 4,200 tons — None

Gunboats.

Wake, 370 tons — None

Transports.

One, tonnage unstated; President Harrison, 10,509 tons — Four, tonnage unstated

Damaged.

Battleships.

Oklahoma, 29,000 tons; several unnamed small vessels — One of Kongo class, 29,330 tons

Transports.

None — Five, tonnage unstated

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DIES SAYS HIS DATA HINTED JAP RAID

Obtained Map from Tokio Diplomat Showing the Location of Ships

By The Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Dies (D-Tex) said today that the House committee investigating un-American activities had information months ago "indicating the planned attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila" but had refrained from holding hearings on the matter at the Administration's request.

Dies told the House the committee had obtained a map from a former Japanese diplomatic official in Hawaii which, Dies said, showed the location of American ships then in Pearl Harbor, the range of the aerial patrols from the island and other military information.

The Texan said that his committee brought the information to the attention of the Justice Department and announced that unless there was official Administration objection, public hearings would be held on the matter.

Dies read a letter from the acting Attorney General at the time stating that both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull had taken the view that such hearings would be "inadvisable." Whereupon, Dies related, the committee called off the hearings.

Although he said that now was "water over the dam," Dies declared the Administration had not been "alert in dealing with fifth column activities" and asserted that there still are many "100 per cent. pro-Nazi" persons at work in the Nation's defense industries.

Price, Editor Of AP, Named Chief Censor

Vast New Powers Voted President by Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. (AP)—Vast new powers for President Roosevelt to prosecute the war were voted unanimously by congress today and the chief executive announced he would promptly set up a censorship to prevent all information of value from reaching the enemy.

At the same time Postmaster-General Walker disclosed that censorship of foreign mail, both outgoing and incoming, already was under way. He added that no details of its operations would be made public for the present.

Both Houses Act

The president told a press conference that he had selected Byron Price, executive editor of The Associated Press, as director of censorship and that Price, on leave of absence from the news organization, would take over his duties here as soon as congress completes action.

Both senate and house passed separate bills almost simultaneously. They authorize the president not only to establish censorship but to redistribute government functions, revise defense contracts, and exercise complete control over alien financial transactions and an estimated $7,000,000,000 of alien property in the United States.

Since the senate added a few restrictions to its text, a move was on foot tonight to have the house substitute the senate measure for its own tomorrow so final enactment might be speeded. The house judiciary committee will meet tomorrow to study the parliamentary situation.

DOMESTIC NEWS TOO

Chairman Van Nuys, (D), Ind., of the senate judiciary committee, in charge of the senate bill, told Sen. Vandenberg, (R), Mich., that only censorship of outgoing foreign communications was involved but the president said the machinery to be created would cover domestic publication of certain information.

The censorship, he said, would be partly voluntary and partly mandatory and would apply to the press, radio, cables, mail and other mediums.

He added that the administrative setup would not be worked out until Price took over.

"While all Americans abhor censorship, just as they abhor war," the president said in a formal statement, "the experience of this and of all other nations has demonstrated that some degree of censorship is essential in war time, and we are at war.

"The important thing now is that such forms of censorship as are necessary shall be administered effectively and in harmony with the best interests of our free institutions.

NO AID TO ENEMY

"It is necessary to the national security that military information which might be of aid to the enemy be scrupulously withheld at the source.

"It is necessary that a watch be set upon our borders, so that no such information may reach the enemy, inadvertently or otherwise, thru the medium of the mails, radio or cable transmission or by any other means."

It was also necessary, he continued, to set up rigidly enforced bans against domestic publication of some types of information. Pointing out that the press and radio already had voluntarily agreed to abstain from mentioning troop and ship movements, the chief executive said the response to the government's request along that line had "indicated a universal desire to co-operate."

In order that the new powers may be carried forward under a uniform policy, he said, he had made Price responsible directly to him with headquarters in Washington.

AP HEAD SINCE 1937

Price, now stationed in New York, has been executive news editor of The Associated Press since 1937. He was chief of the Washington bureau before that.

Born in Topeka, Ind., 50 years ago, Price joined The Associated Press in 1912 after graduating from Wabash college with Phi Beta Kappa honors. He interrupted his newspaper career during world war 1, serving as an infantry captain overseas.

Debate in the senate on the war powers measure revolved almost entirely around provisions authorizing the president to let defense contracts without competitive bidding and without performance bonds, and to "amend or modify" such contracts and make "progressive payments" on them.

CHANGES TO BE PUBLIC

Saying that the president himself would not want such power in a "most fruitful field where waste and scandal can occur," Vandenberg won approval of an amendment requiring that all contract changes be made a "matter of public record" where the president deemed publicity not incompatible with the public interest.

Sen. Taft (R), O., gained approval of a provision that no existing profit limitations could be disturbed by contract modifications.

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Senate Committee Heeds President's Plea for 19-44 Age Span in Draft Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. (AP)—President Roosevelt told congress today that he fully indorsed the war department request that men aged 19 thru 44 be made subject to compulsory military service but the house proceeded with plans to consider draft legislation retaining the present 21-year minimum age for active service.

The senate military committee, however, approved without a dissenting vote the 19-year age minimum and consideration of the bill probably will start in the senate tomorrow. The house also will consider tomorrow the bill of its military committee.

In other details the senate and house measures were alike and no opposition was apparent to their other provisions. They would raise the maximum age for compulsory military service from 35 to 44 years, inclusive, and require all men from 18 thru 64 to register with the government.

Officials estimated that the measure, together with the existing draft act, would bring about 40,000,000 persons under government registration.

Sen. Chandler (D), Ky., of the military committee said that an 8,000,000-man army was envisioned eventually. He quoted Brig.-Gen. Wade H. Haislip, assistant chief of staff, as telling the committee that a 1,000,000-man air force would be created as quickly as possible. Chandler said no estimate was given as to how many planes would be needed for such a force but he added:

"We can build an air force superior to any combination of air forces in the world. We can produce the planes and we can find the pilots to fly them."

Mr. Roosevelt wrote congressional leaders that this country should have "a sufficiently large pool of men available for service in our land and naval forces (including the air forces) adequate to meet all contingencies now foreseeable."

The president said, too, that registration of persons from 18 thru 64 was necessary "for the orderly planning of our national effort."

Along with other congressional leaders, Chairman May (D), Ky., of the house military committee received the letter from Mr. Roosevelt recommending the 19-year minimum but said that it came too late because his committee already had acted.

There were expressions of opposition in the house to reducing the present 21-year minimum but it was thought likely that an amendment would be offered in an effort to make the minimum 19.

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FLYERS ATTACK NAVAL BASE AT OLONGAPO

"Situation On Ground Unchanged," Says U. S. Army Communique

Filipino Confesses Conspiracy To Aid Nipponese Invaders

By R. P. CRONIN

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 16—The Japanese invaders, apparently fought to a standstill in the first phase of their thrust at the island of Luzon, returned to the attack today only by air—with a raid on the Olongapo naval base northwest of Manila Bay.

The headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the American commander in chief, reported no new Japanese efforts either to seize new beachheads or to strengthen their hard-won and costly positions about Vigan and Aparri, in the northwest and northeast of the island, and Legaspi in the extreme southeast.

"No change in the situation on the ground," said the afternoon communique.

New Attack Feared

The supposition in unofficial quarters was that the assailant was resting his aerial forces, preparing his planes and attempting to poise new forces off the coasts for another major attempt at a landing.

Word that the American Pacific fleet was searching for the Japanese fleet to engage it was received exultantly among the Filipino civilians. Almost simultaneously it developed that more than 5,000 Filipinos volunteering for service at the front might form the nucleus of the first volunteer division of the Philippine defense forces.

Filipinos crowded into Manila headquarters, one a 60-year-old veteran of the 1898 revolution whose age prohibited his acceptance. Many had resigned their jobs to try for service; others had been made unemployed by the war.

Volunteer Corps Planned

The able-bodied, said officials, will form the basis of a volunteer division which the Philippine authorities are planning to offer to the United States Army command.

Heretofore, Phillipine troops have all been conscripts save for the small and long-existent body, the Philippine Scouts, a volunteer unit of the United States Army.

The largest provincial cities near the areas of the Japanese footholds were reported being evacuated in two directions—the aged, women and children seeking refuge inland, and the young men hurrying to the nearest army headquarters to volunteer.

Batangas Evacuated

Provincial reports said that the city of Batangas had been substantially evacuated after Friday's Japanese air raid.

Meanwhile, in an anti-fifth-column drive the constabulary has taken into custody a total of eighty-six Filipinos. Three Filipinos were caught Monday atop a Manila building, accused of signalling with a mirror in the sunlight.

The Philippine secret service announced that Ramon Mantile, the arrested leader of the anti-American "Ganap" organization, had confessed that his organization had plotted to help the Japanese conquer the Philip-

pines.

Ganaps Implicated

This confession, it was stated, implicated numerous Ganaps, of whom twenty-seven already have been arrested for illegal associations bordering on treason.

Police raiding Ganap headquarters announced they had seized evidence of its pro-Japanese activities—including documents and photographs of Japanese militarists. Mantile, a Manila laborer, was quoted as saying that at a meeting of the Ganaps on November 20 plans were completed for fifth-column work on the outbreak of war—which the organization was certain would come within a few days.

The Ganap leaders were identified as former Sakdalists, a radical organization pledged to direct action for immediate Philippine independence of the United States.

Bomb Explodes

During the day, a bomb dropped by Japanese planes in one of the five raids on Manila in the past eight days exploded without causing damage or casualties. Whether it was a time bomb, or merely defective, had not been determined.

President Quezon accepted a pledge of loyalty by the organized Communist party and instructed the provincial authorities to seek the cooperation of its members.

Quezon also directed the creation of a labor corps, principally to be made up of the unemployed, to be placed under the American military authorities, and also decided to put agriculture under strict control to insure adequate supplies of food against any blockade.

bombs and ammunition for powerful new attacks.

"No Change On The Ground"

Japan's concentration on the siege of Hongkong, it was said, may also have contributed to the Philippines' respite.

No new enemy attempt to strengthen the three beachheads gained on Luzon Island last week at heavy cost of men, ships and planes or to establish new ones has been reported. The briefest war bulletin yet issued by the United States Army headquarters said at 4 P. M. only: "No change in the situation on the ground."

Defense forces are using the lull to smooth out their organization and array their forces to meet the expected new onslaught.

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Time Bomb Explodes

Manila had its first experience with a time bomb tonight. A bomb dropped by a Japanese plane a few days ago exploded but caused no casualties or damage.

Secretary Knox's announcement that the United States fleet was seeking the enemy in the Pacific created an enthusiastic furore among Manila's civilians, but members of the armed forces took it calmly with the general reaction: "We knew they'd go into action in time."

Hundreds of civilians rushed to grab extras and news of the announcement in Washington spread swiftly by word of mouth.

Previous communiques had said that the army had things well in hand at Vigan and Aparri in northern Luzon, and at Legaspi,

were dropping leaflets on the Philippines—well-printed but ungrammatical exhortations to American forces to surrender.]

Failure of the Japanese to attack Manila last night or during the day gave the city a respite of more than 28 hours from the intermittent alarms it has been undergoing for the past week.

It was the second successive day devoid of news concerning developments on the Luzon land front. Yesterday official reports said that Japanese activity was confined solely to the air, including another attack on Nichols Field near Manila.

Sunday, the Japanese apparently attempted to land more troops at Legaspi, but the Army said that its bombers, resisting the attempt, had heavily damaged two enemy transports.

[Aside from four Japanese transports sunk off Luzon, an aggregate of six now have been officially reported damaged.]

There was no mention of further U. S. air attacks on the Japanese

landing forces, either at Legaspi or in the north.

Liaison Provided

An official announcement, meanwhile, said that Major Gerald H. Wilkinson, of the British army, had been assigned to Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters to provide liaison between the British and United States forces in the western Pacific.

The Army urged volunteers to report at Sternberg Hospital in Manila to donate blood so that "the supply for transfusion to members of the fighting forces may be maintained."

Ramos was accused of being the brains behind the Sakdal uprising in 1935 and for four years thereafter he was a refugee in Japan. Upon his return to Manila he was convicted of sedition in connection with the activities of his party, which since has been outlawed.

5TH COLUMN PLOT IS CONFESSED BY FILIPINO

DEC 17 1941

Anti-American Society Ganap Planned to Help Invaders

27 MEMBERS ARRESTED

By The Associated Press

Manila, Dec. 16.—The Philippines secret service announced tonight that the leader of the anti-American Ganap organization had confessed that Ganap had plotted to help the Japanese conquer the Philippines.

The announcement said the confession of Ramon Mantile had implicated many of his fellows. Twenty-seven members of Ganap, including Mantile, were arrested shortly after the Japanese attack began and were charged with illegal association bordering on treason.

Police who raided Ganap headquarters said they seized evidence of pro-Japanese activities, including documents and photographs of Japanese militarists.

Fifth Column Activity

The secret service quoted Mantile, who was employed as a laborer in Manila, as saying the final meeting of the Ganap was held November 20, when plans were completed for fifth column activity. Members were certain war would break out in a few days.

Among those arrested were Gaudencio Bautista, secretary to Benigno Ramos, leader of the former Sakdal party, now serving a prison term for sedition. Mantile said Ganap leaders were former Sakdalistas, members of a party which advocated direct action to obtain independence from the United States. The Sakdal party was broken up after an uprising was suppressed in 1935.

-dash-

The word "Ganap," Philippine sources in Washington said, is of the "Tagalog" dialect, the principal language spoken in the islands.

It means accomplishment and was translated to convey the idea that the anti-American Ganap organization was an action party opposing the U.S., these sources said.

Missing U. S. Airmen Return Safe To Units

Manila, *Wednesday*, Dec. 17 (AP)—Several American pilots previously believed lost during operations in north central Luzon have returned safely to their units, it was reported reliably today.

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Some were forced to bail out during combat with the Japanese and others made forced landings in sparsely settled areas where there were no communications.

Press reports said that United States Lieutenants Shepherd and Houseman had reached a northern Luzon city yesterday after a week's journey afoot and on horseback from a remote area.

Tells Of Air Battle

Shepherd reported fighting three Japanese bombers through thick clouds last week and said he saw only two of them emerge.

Their bullets, however, caused a leak in his radiator and he had to make a forced landing.

Houseman bailed out due to motor trouble, and the two met as they sought to hike out to civilization.

A civilian traveler from central Luzon said he watched a Japanese air raid Saturday in which Filipino soldiers shot down three low-flying planes with rifles.

When the Japanese swept over, the soldiers scattered in a field and, despite heavy strafing from the planes, knelt and banged away with heavy volleys, he said.

Creation of Labor Corps Ordered in Philippines

By the Associated Press.

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MANILA, Dec. 16.—President Manuel Quezon today directed creation of a labor corps, composed mostly of unemployed, to be placed under direction of American military authorities, and decided to subject agriculture to strict control.

These steps, in addition to the commandeering of food, were taken as part of a long-range program to insure an adequate supply of essential foodstuffs as protection against blockade.

While details of the farm program were not disclosed, it was assumed one aim would be increased production of rice, in which the Philippines never have been self-sufficient. Much of the farming area, now devoted to sugar cane, may be diverted to vegetables and other crops.

Several months ago the government began storing up canned goods.

Thirty Manila storekeepers, mostly Chinese, were arrested for refusing to continue business under government price regulations. They are subject to imprisonment or fine for closing their stores.

In response to a call from the army, 50 volunteer blood donors reported at Sternberg Hospital.

Doctors said blood storing had been in progress for six months.

TOKYO BOASTS OF EARLY PLAN TO ATTACK U. S.

Reveals Admiral Wrote Year Ago Of Intent To Dictate Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Dec. 17—(Official radio received by (AP))—Japan's Domei agency broadcast today a letter written almost a year ago in which Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy, said: "I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington."

Somewhat earlier, Imperial headquarters announced that Japanese expeditionary forces had "bucked a gale" to effect a landing on the coast of British Borneo, strategically located on the sea route between Hongkong, Singapore and the Philippines.

Strategy Planned, Exclaims

The Domei broadcast said:

"The strategy of surprise which was carried out by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese combined fleets, with such success was planned by him earlier, according to the *Yomiuri* (Tokyo newspaper).

"The *Yomiuri* published a letter which Yamamoto sent to a close friend, dated January 24 this year. Therein Yamamoto, who said that humiliation was felt by all the Japanese navy at the time the 1934 naval disarmament conference at London failed, made this statement:

" 'Any time war breaks out between Japan and the United States, I shall not be content merely to capture Guam and the Philippines and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco.

"Looking Forward"

" 'I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington.' "

[On Monday President Roosevelt, in his "White Paper" to Congress, indicted Japan's war lords for formulating the real answer to America's peace proposals long before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Even during the long discussions in Washington, Secretary Hull had indicated constant apprehension that the negotiations were being used by Japan to cover widespread last-minute preparations for war. Now the Japanese, by broadcasting the Yamamoto letter, prove —consciously or unconsciously—what was in the minds of Japanese war lords at the beginning of 1941.

[Yamamoto personifies these warlords. He is credited with torpedoing the London naval conference with his insistence on Japanese [illegible]. Last week the Mikado congratulated him for the sinking, by naval air action, of the two great British capital ships off Malaya, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.]

Other Jap Claims

Aside from the claim to a Japanese landing on Borneo (British forces are reported to have broken up a similar attempt a week ago), these official claims were broadcast:

Imperial Headquarters — Japanese forces completely occupied Guam on December 12, taking 380 prisoners, including the Governor,

Philippine Isles Get Respite From Raids

By R. L. Cronin, Jr.

DEC 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 16—Japan's [illegible] on the Philippine Islands slacked off today to an air attack at Olongapo naval base, northwest of Manila Bay, but defense regarded the respite as temporary.

Although there was no official explanation, most observers said the let-up probably meant that the Japanese were moving additional forces and supplies into position off the island coasts, resting pilots, overhauling planes and marshalling gasoline, on the extreme southeastern tip of the island, where the Japanese were reported to have landed limited numbers of troops last week.

The attack on the Olongapo naval base was carried out at dawn. Army Headquarters gave no details of the raid, but apparently it was light, for Manila had no alert.

Manila Has Long Respite.

Again Dropping Leaflets

[NBC and CBS representatives, broadcasting from Manila, reported last night that Japanese fliers again

Promises Loyalty to U. S.

Benigno Ramos, a Filipino radical leader who now is serving a penitentiary sentence for sedition, wrote President Manuel Quezon that all Filipinos should forget past differences and offer their loyalty to the United States and the Commonwealth. Ramos characterized Japanese air bombings as "the hideous murder of our civilian population" and declared that he himself was ready to take up arms in defense of the country.

Ramos was accused of being the brains behind the Sakdal uprising in 1935 and for four years thereafter he was a refugee in Japan.

30.24 — 13577 30.24 + 13577

Capt. George J. McMillin.

Army Communique—Military barracks northeast of Manila fired in mass Japanese air assaults on United States air bases near the Philippine capital. Sixteen United States planes declared destroyed. In Malaya, west coast air bases of Ayertawar and Ipoh bombed, eight British bombers destroyed and air bases and other military facilities "set on fire and blown up." One Japanese plane lost.

Domei—"Fierce bombing raid" on Rangoon, Burma capital.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, following his combined military-political speech Tuesday to the Diet, told 3,000 persons at a national defense meeting to act calmly in case of air raids.

The Diet passed an extra war budget bill of 2,800,000,000 yen.

Bulk of U. S. Fleet At Hawaii Crushed, Tojo Tells Diet

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'Encircling Front' Shattered at Various Places, Premier Says

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 16 (Official Radio).—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, recapitulating Japanese claims of successes in the first week of the war, told the Diet today that "the bulk of the American fleet which had been in Hawaii is destroyed and the main body of the British Far Eastern fleet is crushed."

(United States Navy Secretary Knox, back from a flying visit to Hawaii, acknowledged yesterday that the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor had sunk the Battleship Arizona, the old target ship Utah and three destroyers and had damaged the Battleship Oklahoma and several smaller vessels.

(He declared, however, that "the entire balance of the Pacific fleet," including battleships, aircraft carriers, heavy and light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, now is "at sea seeking contact with the enemy.")

Both houses of the Diet unanimously passed an extra war budget of 2,800,000,000 yen (about $644,000,000).

Warns of Overoptimism.

Declaring that "our fighting forces have speedily broken through enemy key positions within less than 10 days," Gen. Tojo said:

"The encircling front against Japan, the strength of which the enemy had exaggerated and given wide publicity in an attempt to intimidate us, has been shattered at various places. The anti-Japanese encircling front is on a fair way to collapse."

However, Gen. Tojo warned the Diet—which was summoned in special session to approve emergency war measures—of the dangers of overoptimism.

"A war remains waiting to be fought," he said.

The Premier reiterated assertions that Japan had declared war only after exhausting all possible mens of a peaceful settlement, and charged the United States and Britain with responsibility for the conflict.

Says No Other Course Was Left.

"Japan, though ardent in her desire for peace, had no course left her but to rise up with arms to safeguard her prestige," Gen. Tojo said.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, who also blamed the United States and Britain for the war, said "all Asiatic peoples had come forward to co-operate closely with Japan, realizing our real objective is to secure the emancipation and prosperity of the Far East."

Referring to Japan's relations with Soviet Russia, Foreign Minister Togo said:

"There is no change in the imperial government's attitude for insuring security in the north. . . . As for the Soviet government, they repeatedly have enunciated their intention to abide by their neutrality pact with Japan."

Tells of Sinkings.

Telling of the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada said the Japanese southwestern Pacific fleet learned of the British ships leaving Singapore on December 9, the day before the sinkings, but was unable to reach them for a surface battle.

A Japanese aircraft carrier went into action the following morning immediately on discovery of the British fleet off the Malayan coast, he said.

Later, in an address to more than 3,000 persons at a national defense meeting, the Premier told civilians to act calmly in case of air raids.

Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya told the Diet that the government had completed all preparations to meet any financial situation which may be brought by the war.

Yamamoto Planned Surprise Strategy Long Time Ago

Tokio, Dec. 16—(Official Radio Received by AP)—The following despatch was broadcast today by Domei:

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"The strategy of surprise, which was carried out with such success by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Japanese combined fleets, was planned by him earlier, according to the Yomiuri (Tokio newspaper).

"The Yomiuri published a letter which Yamamoto sent a close friend, dated January 24 this year. Therein Yamamoto, who said that humiliation was felt by all the Japanese Navy at the time the 1934 naval disarmament conference at London failed, made this statement:

"'Any time war breaks out between Japan and the United States I shall not be content merely to capture Guam and the Philippines and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco.

"'I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington.'"

Yamamoto was congratulated by Emperor Hirohito for the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse by his naval planes off Malaya.

He was Japan's delegate to the 1934 London naval conference at which the United States and Britain rejected Japan's demands for naval parity.

Non-Japanese participants contended it was Yamamoto's insistence on the Japanese formula—at the behest of his superiors in Tokio—that torpedoed the conference and ended the naval truce in the Pacific.

Admiral Counts Losses.

NEW YORK—DEC 17 (AP)—The Berlin radio today broadcast a Tokio dispatch which said Japanese Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, speaking in the Imperial Diet, gave the following list of United States warships sunk by the Japanese:

Three battleships, one submarine, one minesweeper and one large troop transport.

He said one United States aircraft carrier probably was sunk.

The dispatch, still quoting Admiral Shimada, continued:

"Seriously damaged were eight (United States) warships, about four cruisers, one destroyer, one submarine as well as one further smaller vessel.

"The Japanese air force shot down or destroyed on the ground 198 United States aircraft in the Philippines and at Wake Island.

"The loss of aircraft of the Americans at Hawaii amounted to about 200.

"British losses amount to two battleships, one large destroyer, one patrol boat, one gunboat and one armed merchant vessel, Shimada continued.

"Up to now 471 American ships totaling 120,000 tons have been taken as prizes. Furthermore, 308 minor ships have been taken."

JAPANESE REPORT FORCE LANDED IN BORNEO

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Dutch Earlier had Told of British Breaking up Invading Party

AREA RICH IN RESOURCES

Tokio, Dec. 16—(Official Radio Received by AP)—Imperial Headquarters reported today that Japanese expeditionary forces succeeded in effecting a landing at dawn on the coast of British Borneo despite a gale.

London, Dec. 16—(AP)—British officials said today that they had no information substantiating reports that Japanese troops had landed in British Borneo.

While this is the first Japanese claim of a landing on Borneo, Aneta, Netherlands news agency reported last Tuesday that British forces had broken up a Japanese landing party in British North Borneo.

A British report later the same day said the Japanese had attempted a new landing and had been attacked heavily by British and Australian bombers. British troops, it said, were engaged in fierce fighting with the Japanese there.

Borneo is situated strategically on sea routes between Hongkong, Singapore and the Philippines.

It is 600 miles from North Borneo to Manila and 800 miles to Singapore. The island lies north of Java. At the closest point the southern or Netherlands East Indies part of the island is only 300 miles from Batavia.

Rich in Resources

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Moreover, Borneo is a fertile source of some essential war products, notably rubber.

Japanese announcement of the landing of troops on the coast of British Borneo might conceivably refer to any of three British-protected divisions of the island of Borneo, the largest and richest portion of which belongs to The Netherlands.

Borneo is divided into the state of North Borneo, generally known as British Borneo, the last territory in the British Empire administered by a chartered company; Brunei, a Malayan sultanate under British protection; Sarawak, ruled by the white rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, whose foreign relations are under British control, and Dutch Borneo.

British Borneo provides various tropical products, such as rubber, timber, tobacco, manila hemp, fish and rice, of which rubber is the most important war product.

Coal mines there were worked until 1930. There are deposits of gold, petroleum, copper, iron, manganese and tin which have not been worked commercially.

The country is chiefly mountainous and dominated by the 13,455-foot granite mountain, Kanabalu, venerated by natives as the home of the dead.

Japs Describe Guam Capture

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—The naval section of Japanese imperial headquarters today issued the following communique concerning Guam:

"Japanese forces landed at the port of Apra in western Guam at dawn of December 10 and, attacking a number of strategic points, took prisoner thirty naval officers and men, including a commander. They also seized a 3,000-ton tanker.

"On December 11 Japanese forces occupied Agana, the capital of Guam, and took prisoner 350 Americans, including Capt. George J. McMillin, governor and commandant of the naval station, the vice-governor and many officers.

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"Continuing their attack both from the air and on the ground, the Japanese forces completed the occupation of Guam December 12."

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by (AP)—A Japanese army communique today reported mass Japanese air raids on American air bases near Manila, and said military barracks were set on fire in an attack northeast of the city.

(At 4 P. M. today, Philippine time, a manila dispatch said there had been no raid against manila in twenty-eight hours.)

Claim 16 Planes

The Japanese communique said four fighter planes were set on fire and twelve others, including two bombers, destroyed on the ground.

Japanese planes operating over Malaya were said to have attacked the West Coast air bases of Ayertawar and Ipoh, shooting down one Blenheim plane in an air fight and destroying seven other Blenheims on the ground. Oil depots and other military facilities were "set on fire and blown up," the communique said.

The attacks cost the Japanese one plane, the bulletin said.

Ipoh Lies On Rail Line

(Ipoh lies on the rail line from Singapore to Thailand, about 275 miles northwest of Singapore and just south of the province of Kedah, where the Japanese are reported advancing.)

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Both houses upanimously today an extra of the Japanese Diet passed war budget of 2,800,000,000 yen ($644,000,000).

REPORT JAPS LAND TANKS IN MALAYA

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16 (AP)—Argentine press despatches from Berlin, quoting a Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai, said today the Japanese had landed tanks and other reinforcements on the Eastern shore of the Malay Peninsula.

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Japan Reports 354 Dead In Formosa Earthquake

2,000 Homes Damaged in Worst Disaster Since '30

TOKIO, Dec. 17 (Wednesday) (Official radio received by AP).—The Domei news agency reported today that 354 persons were killed or injured in an earthquake in southern Formosa.

It said the earthquake, worst felt in that Japanese-owned island since 1930, damaged more than 2,000 homes and disrupted railway communication between the cities of Tainan and Kamio.

Water mains were reported broken in many places, and late dispatches said telephone communication was cut off at three points.

FANATIC JAPS PRESS ATTACKS UPON MALAYA

DEC 17 1941

Fate of Northwestern Section Hangs In Balance, British Admit

English Organize Counter-Attacks, With Strong Artillery Support

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 16—The fate of northwestern Malaya and its principal city, Penang, admittedly hung in the balance tonight as the British fought against what official quarters described as "Japanese attempts to press home attacks with fanatical determination."

The fighting was in the low country along the Muda river, which flows through the State of Kedah and enters the Indian Ocean along the northern boundary of Wellesley province fifteen miles northeast of Penang.

Defense of the mainland approaches of Penang is organized on the concentric perimeter plan.

Informed persons here said that while strengthening these prepared positions, the British were not waiting on the defensive, but organized counter-thrusts today, with motorized units in the lead and strong support by artillery.

Japanese Move Halted

Latest reports did not indicate the results of this attempt to stem the southward advance of the Japanese, but the British were declared to have maintained close contact with the enemy throughout the day on the Kelantan front in Northeast Malaya. No further Japanese attempts to advance were made there.

The British said the fanatical determination of the Japanese to press home their attacks caused the Japanese enormous casualties.

A communiqué issued today said there was little further news from South Kedah, on the west coast, where the situation still was confused, but that fighting was believed to be in progress in the vicinity of the River Muda, which forms the northern boundary of the province of Wellesley.

On the east coast, on the Kelantan front, "our troops maintained contact with the enemy, who have made no further attempt to advance," the communiqué said.

"Must Not Fall"

Gov. Shenton Thomas told the Straits Settlements legislative council the fate of the British base on Penang Island depends largely upon what happens in the battle in the Kedah area.

"The initial Japanese surprise attack and Thailand's decision to afford the Japanese every facility made things very difficult for us," he said.

The governor declared that all Japan's efforts are aimed at Singapore and that "to its defense all our plans must be directed, however hard they may appear; Singapore must not and shall not fall."

ADDED DANGER SEEN IN FORCE OF JAP DRIVE

DEC 17 1941

English Public Warned Also To Prepare For Hongkong's Fall

Latter Colony Reported Under Heavy Land And Air Bombardment

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 16—A powerful Japanese drive in northern Malaya and Britain's lack of naval superiority have created a serious threat to Singapore, an informed source said tonight, and commentators simultaneously warned the public to be prepared for the fall of besieged Hongkong.

British and Indian troops fought to stop a Japanese mechanized penetration into the lower part of Kedah state in northwestern Malaya, where the Japanese gained forty or fifty miles. On the eastern side of the peninsula the Japanese apparently were being held south of Kota Bharu.

Lack Of Naval Superiority

Although Singapore still is some 400 mile from the nearest Japanese spearhead, an informed source said:

"British lack of naval superiority has changed the entire situation in northern Malaya. The British land defense was planned on the basis of naval superiority, but both the British and United States fleets have suffered hard blows.

"Now the naval situation has allowed the Japanese to develop an offensive on a large scale. There definitely is danger—a real threat to Singapore by land."

Hongkong Bombarded

Far up the Chinese coast the Hongkong colony was reported under heavy Japanese air and artillery bombardment. Japanese guns poured shells into the colony from the mainland only a mile away, and the Hongkong garrison was said to lack supplies and munitions for a long siege.

[The German radio said Tokyo reported Japanese forces already had invaded some parts of Hongkong island.]

A dispatch from Manila said Hongkong officials declared three weeks ago that the island could be held indefinitely but for the task of trying to feed its 1,500,000 Chinese civilians.

Prepare For Bad News

At any rate British commentators here today apparently were preparing the public for bad news.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* editorially declared Hongkong has no strategic value and "we must be prepared for its fall." G. Ward Price in the *Daily Mail* said Hongkong's ultimate loss had been "long foreseen in case of war with Japan. . . . Such a loss would be sad but not serious."

In Chungking, a communique reported that the Chinese, persisting in an attempt to relieve pressure on Hongkong, were harassing Japanese movements on the Canton-Hongkong railway

Criticism Developing

Some criticism of British Far Eastern tactics was developing. It began when the British lost their two big warships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, to Japanese bombers off the Malayan coast a week ago.

Some members of the House of Commons demanded an early debate on why the British ships went into action without fighter aircraft support, a fact acknowledged by Prime Minister Churchill.

Today Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House that "all necessary steps" were being taken to coordinate military plans of Britain, Russia and the United States, and that a secret debate on the war would be held before Christmas to discuss creation of an allied war council.

In Canberra, the Australian capital, Herbert Evatt, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Britain and the United States "can reasonably look forward" to Russian aid against Japan "if and when the military situation becomes stabilized to Russia's advantage."

London Also Doubts Ability of Hongkong to Stand Heavy Attack.

OUTLOOK CHANGED BY SINKING

Defense Plans for Malaya Were Based on Control of Seas No Longer Held.

DEC 17 1941

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.)—An informed official said today that Hongkong might have to be evacuated and that a serious threat to Singapore had developed in land fighting on the Malay Peninsula.

"British lack of naval superiority has changed the entire situation in northern Malaya," the informant said. "The British land defense was planned on the basis of naval superiority, but both the British and United States fleets have suffered hard blows.

"Now the naval situation has allowed the Japanese to develop an offensive on a large scale. There definitely is danger—a real threat to Singapore by land."

[The British radio said today in Singapore the legislative council is discussing a bill giving the Governor power to conscript labor, both men and women, for the defense of the colony. The Columbia Broadcasting System recorded the news broadcast here.]

London heard the German radio quote Tokio reports tonight as saying that Japanese forces had invaded parts of Hongkong island.

Another German broadcast tonight said that Tokio had reported that Japanese artillery had silenced Hongkong fortress guns.

(A BBC broadcast heard by CBS said that on the Malay Peninsula the Japanese had developed their large-scale offensive through capture of airdromes at Victoria Point, southernmost tip of Burma, and the Malayan border airdrome at Kota Bharu.)

Chinese Blows Continue

Several British quarters expressed doubt that Hongkong could hold out indefinitely against the concentrated Japanese attack.

However, a communique, issued in Chungking and reported by Reuters, said Chinese forces had intensified a drive against the flank and rear of the Japanese forces in an attempt to relieve pressure on Hongkong.

Near Canton, some seventy-five miles northwest of Hongkong, the Chinese were reported harassing Japanese movements along the Canton-Hongkong railway.

The Chinese also were said in the communique to be attacking the Japanese in Hangchow Bay, some 700 miles north on the China coast, south of Shanghai, where they claimed to have recaptured several strategic points.

Food For Three Months

Continuous heavy gunfire was reported from both Hongkong and the Japanese-occupied mainland point of Kowloon, following the announcement that British forces had withdrawn to the island of Hongkong.

The mountainous island of Hongkong offers the British little opportunity for aerial defenses, but it was reported well furnished with anti-aircraft artillery and ammunition to cover the chiefly populated areas against Japanese air raids. The island is believed to have food supplies for three months.

Public Prepared

The British press seemingly prepared the public for news of Hongkongs' possible fall.

Ward Price, prominent commentator writing in *The Daily Mail*, said the ultimate loss of Hongkong has been "long foreseen in case of war with Japan."

He said it was "too near Japan to be maintained as a naval base. It was a trading base and naval station. Both of these functions now are suspended. Such a loss would be sad, but not serious."

The Daily Express said editorially that Hongkong "has neither the strategic value nor the fighting chance of Tobruk. We must be prepared for its fall."

A British military commentator said "very heavy fighting" between Japanese and British forces is continuing in Malaya and added:

"Owing to the very difficult nature of the country, it is not always possible for all the various bodies of troops we have there to weep in touch with tach other and consequently our supply of news is not good.

The commentator said that all residents of Victoria Point, in the most southern tip of Burma, had been removed.

[The Tokio official radio announced today that Japanese planes operating over Malaya attacked the west coast air bases of Ayertawar and Ipoh, shooting down one Blenheim plane in an air fight and destroying seven other Blenheims on the ground. Oil depots and other military facilities were "set on fire and blown up," an army communique said.

[The attacks cost the Japanese one plane, the Japanese said.

[Ipoh lies on the rail line from Singapore to Thailand, about 275 miles northwest of Singapore and just south of the province of Kedah, where the Japanese are reported advancing.]

The British announced earlier today that mechanized Japanese troops on the Malayan front, operating under cover of dive-bombers, had smashed their way into southern Kedah, the 100-mile-long northwestern Malaya State bordering Thailand (Siam). The British and Indian defenders withdrew, it was stated, after a five-days' Japanese offensive which had cost the attackers heavily.

The attack apparently carried the Japanese forty miles along the road to the great British naval base at Singapore, which was still, however, 400 miles away. The British were reported fighting desperately against better-equipped Japanese.

Where the British were now standing was not clear here, but those on the east coast were believed to be intrenched somewhere south of Kota Bharu, whose airdrome the Japanese have captured. British air raiders and Dutch submarines were believed checking further Japanese sea-borne re-enforcements.

Chinese Population Impedes Hongkong

By CLARK LEE
(Associated Press Correspondent)

Manila, Dec. 16.—Hongkong officials told me three weeks ago that the island could hold out indefinitely under a Japanese siege were it not for the problem of feeding 1,500,000 Chinese civilians.

They intimated that this eventually would determine the capitulation of the island because the inability to remove civilians made it impossible to conserve food stores for the fighting men who include a large contingent of Canadians.

Filipinos are following Hongkong developments keenly although the Philippines, too, are facing a Japanese invasion. Manila is only 631 miles from Hongkong.

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Victoria Island on which Hong Kong is situated is only a mile from the mainland port of Kowloon, where Japanese artillery is based for the shelling of the island. The city rises steeply from the water's edge on the north side of the island, and the civilians have been removed to open-air camps on the southern side, away from direct Japanese artillery fire.

The Japanese might attempt landings on the southern side of the island, but big British guns dominate the approaches there. The quantity of food reserves is not known.

MACASSAR IN CELEBES HAS AIR RAID ALARM

Widespread Japanese Activity Indicated in Dutch Indies

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 16—(AP)—An air raid alarm in Macassar, on the island of Celebes, today indicated widespread Japanese aerial operations over The Netherlands East Indies.

It followed one last night at the other end of the group in which, a communique said, "a number of not completely identified—presumably enemy aircraft" were sighted over northern Sumatra, just across the narrow Malacca strait from Malaya.

It said, however, that there was no enemy activity on Dutch soil in the past 24 hours and added that "our maritime operations are continuing."

30.24—13579

30.24-13579

JAPS REPORT RANGOON RAID

Say they Made Fierce Bombing attack on Burmese Capital

London, Dec. 16—(AP)—The Tokio [redacted], heard by Reuters, said that Japanese planes had made "a fierce bombing raid" on Rangoon, capital of British Burma.

CHIANG ASKS CHINA TO ASSIST FRIENDS

90 Per Cent of Strength Still Unused, He Says.

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Chungking, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek warned the central executive committee of the Kuomintang today to take an "exceptionally grave view of its duty to the county and friendly nations" and that any slackening of China's war efforts now might mean national extinction.

"It might not be an exaggeration to say that 90 per cent of China's potential strength has yet to be brought to bear," he said, in urging that the country mobilize all its material and human resources and permit no separatist activities.

"Victory will enable China to enjoy the status of equality with all other nations in the international order of the future," he declared.

The Kuomintang is China's dominant political party.

DARWIN CHILDREN TO BE EVACUATED

Melbourne, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Australian War Cabinet decreed today that children and all women except those required for essential services must be removed from Darwin as soon as possible.

Darwin is the nearest Australian port to the Dutch East Indies and to the various Pacific war zones.

Chinese Push Drive

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—[redacted]

The Colonial Office announced today that the head office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was being transferred from Hong Kong to London because of the interruption of business operations in the colony.

HAWAII'S BIG GUNS TEST THEIR MIGHT

Practice Rounds Fired to Sea; Inhabitants Told to Build Shelters.

DEC 17 1941

By TOM YARBROUGH

(Associated Press Correspondent)

Honolulu, Dec. 16.—Window-rattling vibrations like those of a slight earthquake punctuated the sunny quiet of Honolulu yesterday as coast artillery at the west and south of Oahu island fired thunderous practice rounds for out into the sea.

It was the sharpest reminder of the war which struck these placid islands in a lighting thrust a week ago Sunday.

Army authorities meanwhile emphasized the need for making the populace secure against further attack in a public notice saying that "each male citizen will be required to construct a shelter for his protection and for the protection of his family with his own tools and materials."

A rush to food stores eased off as it became apparent that appetizing supplies of foodstuffs on hand would be ample for a considerable time.

Gasoline is being rationed at ten gallons monthly to commercial vehicles.

An official Army statement said "the entire garrison is disposed to meet any threats," and added that there had been no Japanese landings on any islands in the Hawaiian group.

Civilian morale was described as "tremendous—there has been no panic, and sabotage has been at a minimum."

Army men said they expected the toll of enemy planes shot down Sunday to mount with the eventual finding of wreckage in remote cane fields and valleys.

Roads Heavily Guarded

First arrivals from the island of Hawaii, largest of the Hawaiian group, said that each person there had been limited to 35 cents' worth of food daily, including perishables.

All roads are guarded heavily, they said, suspected fifth columnists are being rounded up and morale is "inspiring."

Jap Pilot Stoned To Death By Woman On Hawaiian Isle

Natives Fed Flyer For Days Until He Began Asking For His "War Papers"

By TOM YARBROUGH

(By the Associated Press)

DEC 17 1941

Honolulu, Dec. 16—A broadcast from near-by Kauai Island today related the story of a Japanese pilot who made a forced landing in the primative, westernmost islet of this group, December 7, and was stoned to death six days later by a native Hawaiian woman.

The pilot had enjoyed the hospitality of the islands for six days because the natives had not heard of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the declarations of war.

The broadcaster told it this way:

The woman pounced on the pilot after he had fired three bullets into the body of her husband and after a Hawaiian-born Japanese, who had befriended the pilot, committed suicide with a shotgun. The husband survived and was taken to the Kauai hospital.

The episode occurred beside a stone wall in the woods of tiny Niihau—"Forbidden Isle"—which had been privately owned for years. Niihau is thinly populated and has been kept almost exclusively for Hawaiians living the plain life of shepherds and cowboys.

The Japanese pilot was thrown from his plane in a forced landing and for a time was unconscious.

The natives—cautious, but ignorant of the war and ready to help a stranger in distress—hid his guns and gave him food and drink for several days.

Eventually the pilot asked for his "war papers" and thereby aroused suspicion.

Lacking direct communication with the other islands, the natives sent some men in a boat twenty miles to Kauai island to report the arrival of a queer guest who spoke strangely of "war."

The pilot, meantime, bribed the Hawaiian-born Japanese with 200 yen to get his guns back and began asking about the men who had left in the boat.

The husband and wife lured the pilot to the woods. Then the Hawaiian-born Japanese came by and shots and stones began to fly.

The Hawaiian-born Japanese made the first move, firing the shotgun charge into his own stomach. The husband tried to interfere and the pilot shot him. Despite his wounds, the 6-foot-3 husband banged the pilot's head against the stone wall and his wife finished the job.

Flyer Who Bagged 4 Jap Planes Says Own Ship Was Hit 3 Times

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 16.—Lt. Georg Welch, Army flyer from Wilmington Del., told today how he shot down four Japanese planes attacking Hawaii December 7 and landed with three bullet holes in his ship, one just behind the pilot's seat.

"All hell broke loose before I knew it," Lt. Welch recounted in an interview approved by the Army.

"The air was full of Jap planes. I picked out the nearest one and went after him. I blazed away, but nothing seemed to happen at first, but then I got a good bead on him and the next thing I knew he was going down in flames.

"I looked around for another plane, discovered I was over the pineapple fields of Wahiawa and nearly out of ammunition, so I went back to the field.

"About that time Lt. Kenneth Taylor of Hominy, Okla., came in. He'd shot down a bomber, too, and was low on ammunition.

"We loaded up with all the rounds we could carry and took off again. Taylor bagged one more but got shot through the arm and had to come down. I went over Barbers' Point and shot down three more bombers. When I came back to the field I had three bullet holes in my ship—one in the propeller, one in the motor and another just behind the pilot's seat."

Lt. Welch said he didn't know whether he was scared—"it was a funny feeling"—but he knew he was plenty mad "because they caught us on a Sunday morning.

"Maybe I could have got a dozen more if I hadn't got so excited."

Army Air Corps officials here said yesterday that Lt. Welch's feat of bagging the four Japanese planes in one day established a record exceeded in the first World War by only one American flyer—Second Lt. Frank Luke, jr., of Phoenix, Ariz.

Luke bagged three German planes and two balloons within 10 minutes on September 17, 1918. The officials said that during those days an airman was given additional credit for bringing down balloons because they were close to the ground behind enemy lines and always were strongly protected by air and ground forces.

Honolulu, Dec. 16 (AP)—The War Department said today the Distinguished Service Cross had been awarded to Second Lieutenant George S. Welch, of Wilmington, Del., and to Lieut. Kenneth M. Taylor, of Hominy, Okla., for outstanding heroism during the Japanese attack on Oahu Island. Welch shot down four Japanese planes and Taylor downed two.

Army Clamps Down On Aliens In Hawaii

They Now All Must Have Permits To Move About In Area

Honolulu, Dec. 16 (AP)—All aliens in the Hawaiian Islands must have permits for any sort of travel, even to and from work, the army announced today. Simultaneously, it imposed full censorship on all mail leaving the islands.

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The army announced aliens, friendly or otherwise, must have permits to do the following things: Change their abode or occupation, visit friends or relatives, travel to and from their place of business or occupation, move from place to place on any island.

The public was notified that "at least for the present," the army would censor all outgoing mail, because of the "potential danger of interception of United States mails by enemy raiders between Hawaii and the mainland."

Marines Ask: 'More Japs'

DEC 17 1941

Honolulu, Dec. 16 (AP).—Take it for what it's worth, but this is the story that has been circulating in Honolulu:

When Navy officials established contact with the Marine garrison defending tiny Wake Island they asked: "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes," came the reply, "send us some more Japs."

Gifts to Send to Hawaii Suggested by Authorities

By The Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 16—Lending a helping hand to Santa Claus, Army authorities are urging people who send presents to friends and service personnel in Hawaii not to clutter up vital cargo space with non-essentials.

"Send keepable presents and unperishable foods," suggested Lieut. Col. William W. Jenna, Hawaiian department recreation and morale officer. For civilian and defense workers, and service families, he suggested canned chicken, canned hams and dried fruits. Music records are desirable for blackout nights. Card games are good, too.

For service men he suggested canned and hard candy. Celluloid playing cards, needles, threads, buttons and other clothing repair material and pocket-size magazines, cookies and toilet kits.

Jenna pointed out that Hawaii's mild climate does not require heavy socks, woolen sweaters and mufflers, but light, slip-on sleeveless garments. Among the best gifts are books of stamps, field stationery, and "for Pete's sake send them [redacted] black out flashlights."

Australian Believes Russia Will Help Fight on Japan

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 16 (AP).—The British Empire and the United States "can reasonably look forward" to Russian aid against Japan once the military situation has become stabilized to the advantage of the Soviet, Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Representatives today.

He said Australia on two occasions before the outbreak of the war with Japan had suggested a "reciprocal agreement between Britain and Russia whereby, in the event of Japanese aggression against either, the other would be bound to declare war against the aggressor.

"It was considered, I suppose, that our suggestion was premature, but events have proved otherwise. If and when the military situation becomes stabilized to Russia's advantage we can reasonably look forward to aid against Japan.

"Japan's ultimate design against Russia can hardly be concealed, and in the long run it will be to Russia's advantage to dispose once and for all of the threat to Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia."

He said Australian policy toward the Soviet always had been "frank and direct."

The Australian government, he added, "is already taking steps to get an early establishment of political and military organizations to which it will be necessary to commit the supreme control of the Pacific war effort."

China Urges Joint Command

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information at Chungking, announced today that the Chinese Government has sent notes to the United States, Britain and other allied powers proposing creation of a unified allied command, according to a Reuters dispatch.

"I am gratified that the London Press sees eye to eye with us in this vital matter," he was quoted as saying.

British military attache, had been appointed head of the British military mission at Chungking as part of the coordination of anti-Axis war plans. His post corresponds with that of Brig.-Gen. John Magruder, head of the U.S. mission to China.

Steps Taken by Allies For Co-ordination Of Military Plans

Creation of War Council To Be Discussed at Commons Session

DEC 17 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced in the House of Commons today that "all necessary steps" were being taken to co-ordinate the military plans of Britain, Russia and the United States.

Maj. Attlee announced that a secret debate on the war would be held in Commons before Christmas to discuss creation of an Allied War Council and other war problems.

Some members had wanted a public debate to air thoroughly such questions as why the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were allowed to proceed against the Japanese without fighter aircraft support, the reason given by Prime Minister Churchill for their destruction by Japanese planes.

Attlee said that a general statement on loss of the two ships might follow the debate and added that Prime Minister Churchill would make no further statement in the near future.

Dispatches from Chungking said Maj.-Gen. L.E. Dennys,

REDS RETAKE KALININ, ROUT 90,000 NAZIS

DEC 17 1941

Report Biggest Single Victory Since Start Of Counter-Offensive

"Fleeing Enemy Pursued And Annihilated," Moscow Says

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Wednesday, Dec. 17—Red army troops have routed six German divisions of 90,000 men and recaptured strategic Kalinin, ninety miles northwest of here, Russia announced officially today.

This most sensational single victory so far in the great Soviet counter-offensive now in progress followed by twenty-four hours the Russian army's recapture of Klin, fifty miles to the northwest, and the massacre of 13,000 Nazis.

"The fleeing enemy is being pursued and annihilated by our troops," the communique added.

6 Nazi Divisions Routed

At Kalinin the Russians in a special announcement said they dealt a heavy blow to the Ninth German Army under Colonel General Strauss, putting to flight the Eighty-sixth, Three Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixty-second, and Two Hundred and Fifty-first infantry divisions.

In addition the Russians were said to have occupied several points on the central front before Moscow and Volovo, a town southeast of Tula on the other end of the Moscow defense arc.

Special credit was given to Major General Fusklevich and General Maslenikov in the fierce fighting at Kalinin which the Germans first captured in mid-October.

"Great booty was taken and now is being counted," the communique said, "and remnants of the divisions of the enemy are withdrawing westward. . . . The fleeing enemy is being pursued and annihilated by our troops."

REDS REPORTED SMASHING THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS

London Hears Vast Nazi Armies Are Retreating Under Heavy Attack.

Moscow, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A special Russian communique declared today that more than three German divisions were smashed, with more than 13,000 of their men killed or wounded, and that huge quantities of heavy equipment were seized by the Red Army in its recapture of Klin.

The special communique followed an earlier official announcement that Klin and three key points in the Tula zone had been retaken, indicating that the Nazi pincer around Moscow had been blunted.

Two of the three divisions declared to have been routed were motorized units.

[The Russians previously had declared that 23 German divisions were smashed since the second major German offensive against Moscow was launched November 16.]

[The Finnish High command announced that the Soviet forces have begun a general offensive in the Osta sector around the southern bend of Lake Onega.]

English Report Vast Retreat

[A British radio broadcast said 100 German divisions—about 1,500,000 troops—were in retreat and largely exposed to Russian attacks because of the inability of their rearguards to cover them. It said a major battle was being fought in the Kalinin sector, one of the anchors of Moscow's defenses 90 miles northwest of the capital.]

"According to preliminary and incomplete figures," said the special announcement, "during the occupation of the town of Klin troops of the western front captured from the Germans the following trophies:

"One hundred and twenty-two tanks; 18 armored cars; more than 1,000 trucks; 80 guns; 120 mine-throwers; 250 machine guns; 800 automatic rifles; over 10,000 shells; over 2,000,000 cartridges and a large quantity of other war material.

"Counting of the trophies is in progress.

"In the fighting area of Klin, the Germans lost over 13,000 men killed and wounded. The 14th Motorized Infantry Division of General Fuerst, the 36th Motorized Infantry Division of General von Werkstein, the 7th Division and the 900th Training Brigade of Colonel Krause were routed during the occupation of Klin."

Lake Ladoga Situation

[Reports reaching London from Stockholm said the Russians were exerting great pressure also on the Lake Ladoga front and threatening the Germans along the Neva River east of Leningrad. If this advance continues as appears probable, it was said, better communications between Moscow and the besieged northern city will have been restored.]

[Typhus was reported in Bern, Switzerland, to have been added to such German handicaps as sub-zero cold and supply difficulties. The Kaunas correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said some German troops were infected by an epidemic which had spread eastward from the Ostmark area of Poland.]

Red army blows upon the central front were pictured by the Soviet Information Bureau as part of a vast counter-offensive overrunning scores of German positions, bleeding an invasion force already declared to have suffered 6,000,000 casualties.

Battle in Kalinin Zone

The Germans were said to have lost 8,000 officers and soldiers killed and wounded in a seven-day fight in the Kalinin zone, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, and vast quantities of war equipment.

In the area of another town, identified only as "CH," the 44th German infantry division was smashed with 6,000 men killed or wounded, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said in a despatch broadcast by the Moscow radio.

The communique credited one air unit with a month's bag of 26 German planes shot down, 54 tanks, more than 100 trucks loaded with arms and ammunition, 36 guns and 10 tank-trucks loaded with fuel destroyed and more than 1,300 officers and men killed.

"In a number of sectors of the western and southwestern fronts our troops engaged the enemy in violent combats and continued their advance," the Information Bureau said.

[The German radio said the Russians had been approached through the Turkish Government at Ankara with a proposal for an exchange of war prisoners, but that Moscow had not replied.

42 Towns Declared Taken.

Klin was officially claimed by the Russians within a few hours after Pravda reported 42 villages and 75 tanks captured from Germans in that area.

In the actions both at Klin and the Tula zone, 100 miles south of Moscow, the immediate Red Army purpose evidently was to clear Russian rail and highway supply lines.

Soviet troops were reported to have occupied Yasnaya Polyana, southwest of Tula, and Dedilova and Bogoroditsk, to the southeast.

"Our troops penetrated the enemy lines and blew up three blockhouses, destroyed three guns, six machine guns and annihilated about 200 German soldiers and officers," the communique said.]

Reds Claim Big Push North From Moscow

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Reports from both sides of the Russian front tonight pictured a great Red army sweep on spread-out German and Finnish lines, developing with the power and scope of a major offensive from the Moscow front north into Karelia.

The Finns themselves acknowledged in a communique that the Russians have launched a "general offensive" around the southern bend of Lake Onega, 220 miles northeast of Leningrad, notwithstanding heavy blizzards.

It said Soviet forces also had attacked, apparently in lesser strength, in the southern part of the east Karelian front.

Nazis Menaced In North

Stockholm reports said the Red army was exerting great pressure also on the Lake Ladoga front, threatening the Germans along the Neva river east of Leningrad.

[A BBC broadcast heard in New York by NBC reported a major battle in the region of Kalinin, one of Moscow's outer defense anchors, ninety miles to the northwest.]

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A special Russian communique, supporting the picture of Red army blows growing into a full-scale drive, said crippling losses had been inflicted on a routed German force of more than three divisions in the recapture of Klin, an important rail point fifty miles northwest of Moscow.

13,000 Nazis Lost

The communique said the Germans suffered 13,000 men killed and injured from two motorized divisions, an infantry division and a training brigade "routed during the occupation of Klin."

Booty still being counted so far has included, it said: 122 tanks, 18 armored cars, more than 1,000 trucks, 80 guns, 120 mine-throwers, 250 machine guns, 800 automatic rifles, more than 10,000 shells, more than 2,000,000 cartridges and "a large quantity of other materials."

In the capture of the three outposts of Tula, one hundred miles south of Moscow — Yasnaya, Polyana, to the southwest, and Dedilova and Bogoroditsk, to the southeast—a communique said 200 Nazis were killed.

The Germans were said also to have lost 8,000 men killed and wounded in a week's fighting in the Kalinin area and 6,000 men of the smashed Forty-fourth Infantry Division in another embattled area identified only as near "CH."

Finns Reveal Russ Offensive

DEC 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Dec. 16—Soviet forces have begun a "general offensive" in the Osta sector around the southern bend of Lake Onega, the Finnish high command announced today.

The battle continues to rage over the ancient fishing and hunting grounds of Vespian Finns, about 200 miles northeast of Leningrad. The Finnish communique said Russians attacked under cover of artillery and trench mortars.

Blizzards Sweep Front

"Battles and counter-measures are now in progress," it added.

North of the Onega area, in the south sectors of the East Karelian front, the Russians also tried attacks, but were repulsed, the communique said.

Heavy blizzards have swept the front in the last few days and reports told of Finnish ski patrols operating behind Russian lines.

Nazi Bombers Attack Murmansk Railway

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (Official Radio) (AP)—The German high command claimed today that German troops had inflicted severe losses "in local operations" on the Russian front and said German dive-bombers had attacked the Murmansk Railway in the north.

Russian supplies being transported over the ice of Lake Ladoga, in the Leningrad area, were also bombed, the communique said.

The German radio said today that Russian troops tried several times yesterday to break out of the besieged Sevastopol area on the Crimean Peninsula. The attempts were said to have led to embittered fighting in which heavy losses were inflicted on the Russians. Soviet coastal batteries which supported the infantry were silenced by German artillery, the radio said.

Soviet Breaks Precedent and Congratulates King

London, Dec. 16—(AP)—For the first time since the creation of the U. S. S. R., the president of the Supreme Soviet has cabled birthday congratulations to the British King.

In his message to King George VI on the occasion of the sovereign's 46th birthday Sunday, President Michael Kalinin said that "the Allies and their armed forces will gain victory over the enemy of civilized humanity—Hitler's gang."

30.24 — 13581

30.24-13581

Italian General Reported Killed.

New York, Dec. 16.—(AP.)—The Rome radio, heard here by NBC, reported tonight that General Hugo de Torelli, commander of the Fascist Torino Division in southern Russia, has been killed.

The report added that General von Kleist, leader of the retreating German forces in that area, has sent a message of condolence to the Italian High Command and voiced confidence of "ultimate victory."

German Radio Changes Tune From Boasts To Talk Of Army Woes

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—The official Nazi radio spokesman who heretofore has boasted the exploits of "our victorious German army," changed his tune tonight and broadcast a plaintive speech about the "unbelievable difficulties" under which Germans are fighting in Russia.

"All the worries and all the work and all the hopes of the German people are centered on this German soldier . . . whether he is attacking or defending," said Commentator Hans Fritsche in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

"If it should be necessary, everything will be sacrificed for him. None of us forgets for a day or even for an hour the German soldier, who, under unbelievable difficulties, will save the Fatherland from the Bolshevist flood."

RUSSIA'S SHRINES RUINED IN COMBAT

DEC 17 1941

Houses of Chekhov, Tolstoy and Tschaikowsky Gone.

Moscow, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Three of Russia's most famous cultural shrines—the home of Count Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy, the cottage where Anton Pavlovich Chekhov lived, and a museum to the memory of Peter Ilich Tschaikovsky, have been laid waste by the German armies, according to a dispatch to the newspaper Pravda broadcast today by the Moscow radio.

In their retreat from Yasnaya Polyana, near Tula, the dispatch said, the Nazis left in ruins the estate of Count Tolstoy, author of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina." Count Tolstoy was born there in 1828. His grave—he died in 1910—was said to have been obliterated, and even the famous trees on the estate, which annually was visited by tens of thousands, were destroyed.

Chekhov, whose best-known plays included "Uncle Vanya," "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Three Sisters," was born in 1860 in Taganrog near the Sea of Azov. The cottage the Nazis were said to have destroyed was in Istra, not far from Moscow.

The Tschaikovsky museum was a cottage in which the composer lived north of Moscow, a key city which the Soviet armies reported last night that they had recaptured from the Germans.

Sikorski Reviews Troops

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the exiled Polish Government, reviewed an hour-and-a-half parade of Polish troops in Russia, a Tass broadcast said today.

58 BELOW IN SWEDEN

New Cold Record is Registered for Norrland Province

New York, Dec. 16—(AP)—The Stockholm radio reported today that a new record of cold for Norrland province of Sweden was registered today at 50 degrees below zero centigrade or 58 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Cruiser Sunk, Nazis Claim

Berlin, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by AP)—The German high command reported today that a British cruiser had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the eastern Mediterranean off Alexandria. The ship, which was part of a cruiser formation, "split in two after a terrific explosion and sank in a few minutes," the communique said.

LARRY ALLEN HURT COVERING SEA WAR

DEC 17 1941

Reported Many Clashes as AP Correspondent with British Fleet

By The Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 16.—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who has been aboard most of the warships in Britain's Mediterranean fleet and described virtually every one of its major actions since the start of the war, has been injured.

The manner in which the injury occurred has not been ascertained.

[The British have not announced any recent naval engagement in the Mediterranean, but the Germans disclosed today that they had torpedoed and sunk a British cruiser off Alexandria. The Germans said the vessel split in two and sank after a terrific explosion.]

Allen is in a hospital bed in Alexandria suffering from painful but not critical face and body bruises, having been rescued after 45 minutes in the water during which he swallowed much oil.

Allen, 33, is a native of Mount Savage, Md. He went to Egypt in midsummer 1940 when the Mediterranean loomed as an active war sector upon Italy's entrance into the war.

Since then he has ridden aboard Britain's men of war in encounters with the Italian fleet, their numerous sweeps of the Mediterranean, their raids on Axis transports and commerce and their several bombardments of Axis harbors in Africa and on the mainland.

He was a veteran of that seven-hour air bombardment of the aircraft carrier, Illustrious, last January, when sheets of flame swept the warship and an officer said "it seemed like all the fires of hell had been kindled." The bombing sent the Illustrious to an American shipyard for repair, but Allen was uninjured and told of the action in vivid despatches.

One of the few reporters ever actually to be present at a big sea battle, he also was able to give an eyewitness account of the British fleet's foray into the Adriatic a year ago when Valona in Albania was bombarded.

Allen was a correspondent at Barcelona in the Spanish Civil War, and had brief experience at Rome before he was assigned to Alexandria. Prior to that he had had five years' service with The Associated Press in West Virginia and Washington, and ten years of other newspaper experience which had taken him to Mexico, Cuba, Nova Scotia and many other places.

Is Native Of Frostburg

Lawrence Allen Finzel—he dropped the last name and became simply Larry Allen when he began writing—is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Finzel, of Frostburg.

He did his first news writing for the Cumberland *Evening Times*, reporting Frostburg items while at Beall High School. After graduation in 1925 he worked for a Charleston (W. Va.) newspaper and began service with the Associated Press there in 1933.

Allen's mother died about four years ago. However, he maintains his Allegany county ties through two brothers, Raymond Finzel, of Frostburg, and James Finzel, of Midlothian, and an uncle, Ira Finzel, of Frostburg. Miss Grace Finzel and Prof. Edward Finzel, Beall High School faculty member, are Allen's cousins.

MARYLAND WRITER WOUNDED IN AFRICA

DEC 17 1941

Larry Allen, A. P. Correspondent, In Cairo Hospital With Painful Bruises

Reporter Of British Naval Battles Rescued After 45 Minutes In Water

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 16—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who has given shipboard descriptions of virtually every major action of the British fleet since the start of the war in the Mediterranean, has been injured. The manner in which the injury occurred has not been ascertained.

Allen is in a hospital bed in Alexandria suffering from painful but not critical face and body bruises, having been rescued after forty-five minutes in the water during which he swallowed much oil and water.

His Story Of Battle Off Libya Sunday

(The following dispatch from Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent with the British Mediterranean fleet, was received in New York after receipt of information that he had been injured. Apparently he was injured during this trip, after writing this dispatch.)

DEC 17 1941

BY LARRY ALLEN

Aboard a British Cruiser Off Libya, Dec. 14 (Delayed)—Loosing one of the heaviest barrages of the Mediterranean war, a squadron of British cruisers and destroyers beat off a seven-hour combined Nazi high-level, dive-bombing and torpedo assault off the Libyan coast today (Sunday).

Under almost incessant attack, the warships pumped hundreds of shells into the rain-laden clouds, turning the skies as far as I could see into bursts of flame, then big black mushroom puffs.

Bombs Scattered Wide

The Axis aircraft scattered bombs over a line of screening destroyers, spraying huge columns of water over the warships.

The enemy appeared to concert the heaviest attacks against this cruiser. Her heavy guns and pom-poms roared tremendously as the Nazis tried to sink her.

[The Germans announced Tuesday they had sunk a British cruiser off Alexandria, but no confirmation has been forthcoming from the British. Although Allen reported the Germans were beaten off, there were indications they might have returned to the attack later and sunk the cruiser he was on.]

One dive bomber machine-gunned the cruiser's boat deck. Another gave me the biggest thrill since the bombing of the aircraft Illustrious on January 10. Four big bombs came screaming toward the cruiser but they exploded a few yards to starboard.

Stukas Come In Waves

Then they began coming in waves of three to six planes, weaving in and out of the clouds.

Bristling like porcupine quills, the 5.25 and 4-inch guns of the cruisers and destroyers poured shell after shell into the sky.

When the attack started at 10.20 A. M. I watched from the bridge of this cruiser as great, jagged flames spurted from the snouts of the guns. Rusty smoke belched from the barrels, then the shells burst high in the sky with little yellow flashes all around the Germans.

That broke the formation, but a single plane droned into a dive and dropped two heavy bombs between two destroyers, giving their decks a bath but causing no damage.

Never A Dull Moment

From then until nightfall there was never a dull moment. The skies were full of diving, twisting Nazi craft.

Three torpedo bombers suddenly swept low over the destroyers at 12.50 P. M., dropped their projectiles and veered off under heavy fire. None of the torpedoes found their mark.

With bomb anti-flash gear pulled over my head and face and hands topped off by a tin helmet, I saw the planes—sometimes ten and twelve distant—hover about the warships, awaiting a chance to sweep in. Every time they got within range the squadron let go with everything it had.

More bombs came our way at 2.30 P. M. Cruisers and destroyers gave the single attacking plane a reception of exploding metal.

This German dropped several bombs near a destroyer and hurried off in a cloud of smoke. He began losing altitude, but disappeared in the distance before I could determine whether he could be counted definitely as a bag.

Sees Plane Approach

Through long-range glasses I saw another plane approaching this cruiser. Swiftly the plane roared head-on into the fire of four-inch guns and pom-poms, flinging hundreds of shells at him.

Then another single plane neared the squadron at 3.15 P. M. but turned away under the withering fire.

Destroyers, detecting a submarine, dropped depth charges while our cruiser and other warships made emergency turns to avoid any torpedoes.

Suddenly, at 4.20 P. M. a bomber whined into a steep dive directly in the fire from the destroyers. The pilot unloaded his bomb racks, but his "eggs" burst harmlessly in the sea.

By now every warship in the squadron was sending up a veritable hell of fire. The Nazi wobbled and veered off to the west.

The squadron, continuing its course, had a new alarm three hours after nightfall.

TANK FORCES CRACK ENEMY BELOW GAZALA

DEC 17 1941

Another Armored Column Strikes Foe's Reserves In Flank Maneuver

RAF Pilots Beat Off German Dive Bombers And Fighter Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 16—The main body of the British imperial Eighth Army in Libya was reported officially tonight to have smashed the center of four stubborn German and Italian divisions concentrated fifteen miles southwest of Gazala. Another armored column struck at Axis reserves fifteen miles beyond in a successful outflanking maneuver.

There were three main battle areas. The key battle, the British said, was developing in the Alem Hamza area, fifteen miles southwest of Gazala, where the plateau begins to break as it dips to the sea.

Four Divisions Cracked

There Gen. Erwin Rommel, Axis commander, hurled all his remaining German tank strength and a "maximum available force of dive-bombers" into a desperate—and unsuccessful—

attempt to stem the march of the British and Indian troops, the communique said.

Despite two determined Axis counter-thrusts, the British said their tank units cracked the better parts of one German and three Italian divisions while RAF pilots beat off German dive-bombers and fighter planes.

At the same time the British made a wide flanking movement which carried them to Halegh el Olebam, thirty miles west of Gazala, in a second major engagement.

Axis Supplies Destroyed

This was the onslaught against Axis reserves, and one of the first British successes was to destroy 300 tons of Axis ammunition at the enemy base 150 miles inside Libya.

The third battle area was Gazala itself where strong enemy forces still were entrenched along a narrow coastal strip between the sea and the escarpment, controlling the coastal road to Derna. The British continued to close in on this big nest of Axis troops by capturing numerous guns and 1,1000 prisoners.

[In London Lieut. Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary for India, declared the Libyan campaign "now seems definitely turning toward a great desive victory."]

In some quarters this out-flanking move was seen as an effort to sieze the major Axis airdromes in western Libya before the Nazis can bring in large-scale air reinforcements. Along these lines, there was conjecture that General Rommell might be throwing all his available tanks into the main battle in a gamble on slowing the British advance until air and seaborne help arrives.

Drive Far To West Reported

Official circles in London could not confirm a Vichy radio report that one British contingent, driving westward along the Gulf of Sirte into extreme western Libya, had reached the town of Sirte, 277 miles from the major Axis base of Tripoli.

London sources saw German reports of submarine attacks on the British Eastern Mediterranean fleet as a possible signal of an Axis effort to wipe out the sea power which has been sinking ships loaded with troops and supplies bound for North Africa.

BRITISH OUTFLANK ALL AXIS TANKS LEFT IN LIBYA

Smash to Heart of Main Position Despite Fierce Bombing Attacks

DEC 17 1941

By The Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 16.—British armored forces have outflanked and brought to battle all remaining German tank forces in Libya and smashed to the heart of the main German and Italian position despite terrific bomber attacks, the British high command announced today.

The communique said a British column carried out a wide outflanking movement which swept 30 miles past Gazala to a point 150 miles deep in Libyan territory, where it attacked the Axis reserves and rear.

Back of this area, main British and Axis forces were joined in a battle that may decide the fate of the British North African campaign.

Decisive Victory Seen

[Lieutenant Colonel L. C. M. S. Avery, British Secretary for India, declared in London that the Libyan campaign "now seems definitely turning toward a great decisive victory."

[A London military commentator said the outflanking movement threatened to cut off Rommel's army entirely, but that the coastal road northwest from the Gazala area to Tmimi and Derna was still in Axis hands. The commentator said Rommel probably would attempt to withdraw very rapidly toward the road, which the British were theatening.]

British forces continuing their advance southwest of Gazala despite "resolute opposition and repeated counter-attacks" by German and Italian infantry yesterday reached Alem Hazma, some 15 miles southwest of Gazala, the communique related.

Defenses Attacked

There they attacked "a defensive position held by strong elements of one German and three Italian divisions supported by all the remaining German tank strength," it continued.

"After heavy fighting, during which the center of the enemy position was penetrated in spite of two determined counter-attacks by German motorized infantry and tanks, progress was made.

"The enemy supported their counterattacks with their maximum available force of dive bombers and with other forms of air attack, but our airforces effectively countered these activities."

The force which carried out the wide outflanking movement, it was stated, had reached Halegh el Olebam, some 30 miles west of Gazala, by yesterday evening. From there, the communique said, they were "continuing their thrust" against the Axis reserves and rear.

Inflict Many Casualties

DEC 17 1941

Besides inflicting many casualties yesterday the British destroyed 300 tons of Axis ammunition, the communique said. In the Gazala area itself British units were said to have made "satisfactory progress" against strong Axis forces entrenched near the coast.

New Zealand troops at Gazala were credited with capture of a number of 75 mm. guns, many heavy machine-guns and 1,100 prisoners. Polish troops striking west of Gazala took 200 additional prisoners, the communique said.

German and Italian detachments isolated at Bardia and Halfaya in the Egyptian frontier area were attacked by South African troops, who took one Axis strongpoint, the communique concluded.

Report General Taken.

Berlin, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—The German High Command said today that German forces in Africa were fighting heavy defensive battles west of Tobruk.

Italian and German troops "smashed strong sections of the enemy," took several hundred prisoners including a brigadier, and captured or destroyed a large number of tanks and guns, the communique claimed. It also asserted that German bombers set fire to Tobruk quays and attacked the railway center of Abu Schaidan in northern Egypt.

General Ritchie Promoted

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The promotion of Maj. Gen. Neil Ritchie, newly appointed commander of Britain's Eighth Army in Libya, to the acting rank of lieutenant general was announced in the London *Gazette* tonight.

Libyan Victory Near, British Official Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 16—Lieut. Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary for India, said today that the Libyan campaign "now seems definitely turning toward a great decisive victory."

He spoke at a luncheon of the Overseas League.

Amery, discussing the Far East, said that "so long as we hold Singapore no really formidable attack can develop against countries lying within the Indian Ocean and sooner or later we can begin that further advance which will end only when Japan sues for peace."

Critical Battle Foreseen

He said the Royal Indian Navy was confronted with the prospect of a battle no less critical than the Battle of the Atlantic.

The main British and Axis forces in Libya have established contact on the desert battle front southwest of Gazala, but there is as yet "no decisive result" in the fighting, British sources reported today.

RAF Bombs Ports In Italy, Sicily And Libya

DEC 17 1941

Rome, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by the Associated Press)—The Italian high command today acknowledged RAF raids against the ports of Taranto, Italy; Bengasi, Libya; Augusta, Sicily, and areas around Brindisi, on the lower Adriatic.

Stiff Fighting Reported

The daily war bulletin said bitter fighting continued on the North African desert on the Gazala front and claimed the capture of a British commander.

The communique said that Italian motorized and armored divisions, supported by large German units, were fighting tenaciously and inflicting heavy losses.

British attacks on the Bardia garrison near the Egyptian border were declared repulsed.

The communique said German fliers shot down six British planes and three more were said to have been downed over Taranto. The Italians admitted the loss of two planes.

DEC 17 1941

Rommel Visits British Station, Spurns Doctors

Wellington, N. Z., Dec. 16—(AP)—The story of how General Erwin Rommel, the Nazi North African commander, visited a British dressing station, then German-held, but ignored British surgeons working in it, reached the official archives today in a report from Major General B. C. Freyberg, New Zealand commander in the Middle East.

The story, first told early in December when the North African battle scene was confused and swiftly changing, was this:

New Zealanders were operating a dressing station near Gambut when the Germans captured it. The surgeons continued with their work and when Rommel visited it he did not speak a word to them. Later it was recaptured and the British found it occupied by German and British wounded on whom doctors of both sides were working.

NO A. E. F. FOR EGYPT NOW

Officer Declares War Shipments to Middle East won't be Slowed

Cairo, Dec. 16—(AP)—The United States entry into the war will not slow up the flow of American war supplies into the Middle East battle area, Brigadier General Russell Maxwell, chief of the U. S. mission here, said today.

He declared that schedules were planned well in advance and will be adhered to, and that they called for increases in coming months. While considerable U. S. Army personnel will come here in connection with the mission's establishment of big supply and assembly bases, Genera Maxwell said present plans do no call for sending combat troops here

BRITISH AND NAZIS SEND RAIDERS OVER

R. A. F. Bombing Is Heavier Than German.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Germans attacked the Kent coast with airplanes and long-range guns tonight and R. A. F. bombers streamed over the Channel for widespread bombing.

The German raid on a Kent town lasted only about ten minutes and neither casualties nor extensive damage were reported. The Nazi cross-channel guns opened up afterwards with several salvoes.

Spacing of German anti-aircraft fire along the horizon indicated the British attacks extended over a considerable area.

British bombers attacked docks at Ostend and Brest last night and laid mines in German waters, the Air Ministry announced today. One bomber was missing from the operations, it added, and one fighter was missing from an attack on an airdrome across the channel from England.

On the other hand, slight enemy activity was reported over one or two coastal areas of this country early last night.

British Announce November Toll

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that eighty-nine civilians were killed, missing or believed killed in air raids on the United Kingdom during November. One hundred and fifty-five were injured.

DEC 17 1941

Britain's War Costs So Far Placed at $33,200,000,000

Commons Unhesitatingly Votes $4,000,000,000 Additional Credit

DEC 17 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that Britain has spent £8,300,000,000 ($33,200,000,000) to fight the war so far.

At the same time Common unhesitatingly voted Britain's fourth £1,000,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) war credit for the current fiscal year. No questions were asked.

In requesting this new loan Sir Kingsley disclosed that only £225,000,000 ($900,000,000) was left of the £3,000,000,000 ($12,000,000,000) voted since March 31, and that Britain is spending at the rate of £12,000,000 ($48,000,000) a day.

Saying that expenditure was likely to be £200,000,000 above the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942, Wood hinted that the costs of the war in the Far East might result in the need of new borrowing.

The new credit voted by Commons made a total of £4,000,000,000 ($16,000,000,000) for the fiscal year.

Wood disclosed that the government would issue "a new special security which can be taken up for such amounts and at such times as taxpayers find most convenient."

The securities will be issued in denominations of £25 (approximately $100, and multiples thereof, and may be tendered in payment of certain taxes.

The new credit disclosed that Britain recently has been spending at the rate of about £83,000,000 a week ($332,000,000).

Sir Kingsley indicated that the total of £4,000,000,000 in credits for the current year would include approximately £300,000,000 to be spent in the United States before March 31 for supplies not covered by the lease-lend program.

FRENCH SEA LOSSES LAID TO U-BOATS

Britain Charges Germans Seek to Put Blame on English

By The Associated Press

London, Dec. 16.—Great Britain

30.24 — 13583

30.24-13583

charged today that German submarines were sinking French and Spanish merchant ships indiscriminately and throwing the blame on Britain to stir up new trouble and gain "relief from the serious military situation" in Russia and Libya."

A British Admiralty statement denied a Vichy communique charging that a submarine "presumably British" had sunk the French merchantman, St. Denis, and said that for the past eight weeks German submarines had been operating in the western Mediterranean where the attack occurred.

The communique said German U-boats not only had sunk the St. Denis, but also had attacked the French naval oiler, Tarn, and had sunk the Spanish steamers, Castillo Oropesa and Badalona.

It said U-boats in the same Spanish territorial waters had sunk the British steamer Grelhead, and the Norwegian steamer, Fjord.

The French Admiralty's conclusion that a British submarine had sunk the St. Denis was "wholly unwarranted by the facts," the statement said.

"The Admiralty can state as a fact that on the date mentioned no British submarine was either operating in or passing through the area reported as the scene of the incident," the communique said.

"Moreover, some eight weeks ago German U-boats began to enter the Mediterranean and since then our patrols have frequently sighted and attacked U-boats in the Straits of Gibraltar and in the western end of the Mediterranean.

"The arrival of the U-boats was followed at once by violations of Spanish territorial waters by the enemy and heralded an end to all security for French and Spanish seamen."

Spanish Ship Seized Under Neutrality Act

New YPork, Dec. 16 (AP)—Federal agents tonight seized the Spanish freighter Isla de Tenerife, whose master and radio operator were arrested less than twenty-four hours earlier on charges of conspiring to violate a provision of the Neutrality Act against shipment of certain merchandise abroad without an export license.

Coast Guardsmen and customs officers, acting under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, boarded the ship off Staten Island shortly before 6 P. M. (EST). The Treasury Department said the seizure was accomplished under provisions of the "Trading With the Enemy Act," invoked for the first time since the war began.

Silk And Oil Aboard

The ship had been moored at a Federal anchorage pending investigation of its cargo which authorities yesterday asserted contained quantities of radio parts, airplane silk and lubricating oil.

The ship's crew was detained aboard and will be taken off under Federal direction sometime tomorrow.

The Isla de Tenerife is operated by the Trans-Mediterranean Line and was first boarded Saturday when she was about to sail for an undisclosed Spanish port.

Radio Parts Found

Inspectors in their ship's stores (items of provision for a holiday passage) were $30,000 worth of silk and more than one hundred fifty-gallon drums of oil, together with a quantity of radio part and armored electrical copper wire, Federal agents said.

Capt. Jose Albert and the radio operator, Edouardo Ferrando, as well as the line's agents, Marcelino Garcia and Manual Diaz, and Jose Mayorga, a shipping broker, all were arrested.

The order coincided with disclosure in New York that the Spanish steamer Isla de Tenerife, her master, wireless operator and three other men had been detained by United States authorities after discovery that her cargo included radio supplies, lubricating oil and $36,000 worth of silk, all illegal for export.

The arrests were made yesterday at about the time of the Madrid announcement of postponement of the sailings. The Cuban Government, meanwhile, announced a prohibition on sending money to Spain, but there was no indication that any one of the three incidents was connected with the others.

The captain of the Isla de Tenerife, Jose Albert, and the wireless operator, Edouardo Ferrando, were held in $10,000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act provision against shipment of certain merchandise aboard without a Treasury Department export license. The three other men arrested — Marceline Garcia, and Manuel Diaz, ship's agents, and Jose Mayorga, shipping broker — were held in $1,500 bail each.

Voyage Postponed, Spanish Liner May Sail Later for U. S.

Government Desired to Avoid Wartime Risk, One Source Asserts

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—Official sources said today the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas, whose scheduled voyage to New York has been postponed by official order, may sail later.

There was no immediate official explanation for delaying the vessel's departure and the postponement was not reported in Spanish newspapers.

One authoritative version, however, was that the government feared the risks involved in sending merchant vessels across the Atlantic in wartime and that it planned to investigate before sending ships into a belligerent port.

The Spanish Trans-Atlantic Co. announced yesterday that all sailings of Spanish merchantmen for the Americas had been suspended on government order.

TO CLOSE IN FRANCE

Factories Ordered to Halt From Dec. 21 to Jan. 4.

Vichy, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—All except the smallest French factories are to shut down from December 21 until January 4 because of a shortage of coal and raw materials a French announcement said today.

By order of the French Government the owners will be permitted to use their workers for several days on repair work. After that, they must pay the men for their enforced idleness.

Factories working on several orders for Germany were affected equally with the others, the Government's announcement said.

New York, Dec. 16 — Six persons, presumably Germans, were killed today when a bomb exploded in the Gestapo headquarters of a Paris suburb, the BBC said in a broadcast heard by NBC and CBS.

64 SHOT IN YUGOSLAVIA

Nazis Tell Of Killing 60 As Communists In One Village

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—A German broadcast, quoting a dispatch from Belgrade, said today that sixty-four persons, including seven women, had been executed in German-occupied Yugoslavia and 150 persons arrested. The broadcast was heard by Reuters.

Sixty persons charged with being Communists, including six women, were shot in one village, Donti Duvacz, in western Serbia, this report said.

CZECHS ADD NEW ENEMIES

Exiled Government Declares War on all Foes of U. S.-Britain

London, Dec. 16—(AP)—A declaration that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war "with all countries which are at war with Britain, Russia and the United States" was adopted unanimously today at an extraordinary cabinet meeting of the Czechoslovak Government in exile.

Thousands Reported Starving In Greece

Urgent Appeal To Mission Unit For Grain To Relieve Suffering Is Made

Boston, Dec. 16 (AP)—A report from a former Greek official that starvation was causing 5,000 deaths weekly in Athens and Piræus, coupled with an appeal that grain be sent to that Axis-occupied country, has been turned over to the Red Cross, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions announced today.

The Congregational Church mission board announced receipt of a cable from its representative in Istanbul relaying an urgent plea from former Minister Navromikalis of Greece that grain be shipped to his country.

Mission board officials said the censored cable indicated that Navromikalis had left Athens December 2 and that he hoped the International Red Cross might take the initiative in bringing relief to Greece.

Free Norway Calls All Over 16

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Norwegian government-in-exile issued regulations today making all Norwegian citizens over the age of sixteen and outside Norway liable to either military or civilian servce.

Argentina Decrees Siege Of 'Preventive Character'

Buenos Aires, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Argentine Cabinet today declared a state of siege "of a preventive character" for the purpose of carrying out "international promises contracted by the republic in recent Pan American conferences."

In the face of newspaper opposition which urged milder measures to solve the problem, the Ministers unanimously decreed the suspension of certain guarantees to avoi dany public disorder.

Minister of the Interior Culaciati was directed to instruct the police on means of carrying out the decree which was specifically aimed at "tendentious propaganda" and subversive public meetings.

Women's Meeting Banned

The police, acting immediately, banned a scheduled meeting of the women's committee of the pro-Democratic organization, Accion Argentina, which had been planned to demonstrate the solidarity of Argentine women with the American nation's at war.

It was recalled that the Government banned a meeting of that organization November 30 on the ground that it infringed upon the Government's foreign policy.

Press, Radio Affected.

The Interior Minister said he planned to inform newspapers and radio stations as to what comment they would be permitted to make concerning the war and its relation to internal policy.

Asked whether the decree would effect the scheduled pro-democratic meeting honoring President Roosevelt on December 20, Culaciati said that all such cases would have to be considered individually.

Another cabinet meeting was scheduled for next week.

Only yesterday Acting President Ramon Castillo said Argentina intended to stamp out Axis propaganda as part of her recognition of the United States as a non-belligerent.

Guarantees Suspended

The decree suspends all constitutional guarantees, giving Acting President Castillo the right to set aside *habeas corpus*, freedom of the press and of assembly and the inviolability of domicile and private papers and correspondence.

Political circles speculated as to the effect the decree would have on the pro-Nazi newspaper *Pampero*, and the German news Agency Trans-ocean.

A question also was raised as to whether the new policy fore-shadowed action toward the expulsion of the German Ambassador, Baron Edmund Von Thermann, a matter which has been pending nearly three months since it was virtual demanded by the Chamber of Deputies.

In view of the involvement of the Western Hemisphere in war, informed sources also said that Argentina was revising her plans for defense of southern coastal areas.

This undertaking, it was said, would necessitate the sending of soldiers and marines to the Patagonia region and the establishment of a naval patrol as far as Cape Horn.

The government recently announced willingness to consider a Chilean proposal for the joint fortification of the Strait of Magellan.

U. S. TROOP TRANSIT IN MEXICO SOUGHT

Avila Camacho Asks Approval Of Bill To Permit Passage Through Territory

Argentine Cabinet Declares State Of Siege 'Of Preventive Character'

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Dec. 16—President Manuel Avila Camacho tonight asked Congressional approval of measures permitting the passage of foreign troops through Mexican territory and the stationing of foreign ships and naval planes in Mexican waters and ports.

The bill also provides that such ships and planes be permitted to take on supplies, fuel and repair parts in Mexican ports.

To Cooperate With U. S.

An official announcement said the President put forth these measures to fulfill his promise to cooperate in every possible way with the United States.

The United States already has granted Mexico permission to move troops across United States territory en route to the Mexican defenses of Lower California.

Avila Camacho's measures provide for movement of military forces, ships and planes of other American nations. They are for the duration of the war.

"Republics of Hemisphere"

Specifically, the requested authorization is "to permit, in cases of obvious urgency, the passage through national territory of military forces of other republics ofthe hemisphere."

Regarding ships and naval planes, the bill says:

"Ships and war hydroplanes and vessels with sea charters, of any classification whatsoever, belonging to any of the American republics will be permitted to enter and anchor freely in Mexican waters andports. This after the Government to which such vessels and planes belong has advised the Mexican Foreign Relations Department."

They would be permitted to take on fuel, food, repair parts and equipment.

Without waiting for the meeting of American foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro next month, Mexico feels she should take practical steps to show the "spirit of close solidarity that guides the international relations of the American continent," the announcement said.

ITALIAN AIR LINE IS CURBED

Plane Leaves Buenos Aires For Europe—Trip Is Believed Last

Buenos Aires, Dec. 16 (AP)—A plane of the Italian air line Lati left for Europe, by way of Brazil, today in a flight believed to be the last for that line because of its inability to get further gasoline or oil in either Argentina or Brazil.

Sindicato Condor, Brazilian affiliate of the German Lufthansa Line, already has announced abandonment of service because it had been denied fuel.

El Salvador Takes Steps

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Dec. 16 (AP)—The government today ordered all maritime and airport officials to provide emergency fuel and facilities for Allied ships and planes.

MESSAGES TO MEXICO STOP

U. S. Customs Forbids Communication by Letter or Telegram

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 16 (AP)—Communication across the Mexican border by letter or telegram was prohibited today by Herbert Chatham, assistant United States collector of customs.

Chatham said the order was to enforce the law against trading with the enemy. Many Japanese inhabit the west coast of Mexico.

Distribution of American newspapers in Mexico by delivery boys was banned. Newspapers and magazines were taken from pedestrians crossing the international border.

Telephone communication between Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora, was uninterrupted.

Chatham said he had been advised that the restriction on communications applied to the entire United States-Mexico border. He added that he expected modification of the order to permit legitimate business transactions between border cities.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Costa Rican Foreign Office today invited representatives of the Central-American Foreign Offices to meet at Guatemala City Dec. 20 in advance of the Rio de Janeiro conference of all the American republics.

The Central-American session would seek to work out a unified program for the nations of this region to facilitate the work at Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS DRAFT PARLEY AGENDA

Costa Rica Calls Neighbors to a Preliminary Conference

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Diplomats drafting a program for the meeting of American Foreign Ministers next month in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, predicted today the session would center attention on hemisphere defense and economic cooperation among the twenty-one republics.

The agenda committee ended its first meeting at the Pan American Union Building today. Their draft will be submitted for approval to the board of governors of the Pan American Union tomorrow, when the date and other final arrangements for the meeting will be made.

The Pan American Union, in a handbook published for the conference, listed these likely topics under the general heading of hemisphere defense:

Opposition to foreign intervention.

Defense against aggression.

Examination of machinery for transfer of European colonies and possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Cooperation of police and judicial authorities of the republics for defense against unlawful activities affecting the institutions of the various States and defense against activities from abroad tending to "subvert domestic institutions, foment disorder in their political life, or modify the right of peoples to be governed by their existing domestic systems."

Protection of the democratic ideal.

Unified policy on handling of passports.

Prevention of political and propaganda activities by foreign diplomatic and consular agents.

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Navy's 5:30 P. M. communiqué follows:

Two islands in the Hawaiian area have been shelled by Japanese war vessels within the last twenty-four hours. The naval outpost of Johnston Island figured for the first time in Pacific action. It was bombarded by ships of the enemy at dusk.

On the northeastern coast of the island of Maui the shipping center of Kahului was shelled by an enemy submarine at about the same time. Damage in both instances is believed to be slight. Naval operations are continuing against the enemy.

Wake Island has sustained two additional bombing attacks. The first occurred in the afternoon, the second in the evening. The first attack was light, the second heavy. Wake and Midway are countering the blows of the enemy.

The War Department this morning issued the following:

1. Philippine Theatre—Enemy air activity was of a minor character. Four Japanese fighting planes were shot down. American Army bombers renewed attacks on Japanese vessels off Legaspi, seriously damaging one enemy transport. No ground operations reported.

2. No change in the situation reported from other areas.

The Army communiqué covering operations up to 5 P. M. follows:

1. Philippine Theatre—The commanding general, Far East Command, reports that there was a marked lessening of enemy activity. There were no Japanese air attacks of any consequence and ground operations were of only a local character.

2. Hawaii—Reports that a disabled enemy airplane and a Japanese pilot were found on Niihau, a small island in the western portion of the Hawaiian group, are being investigated.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

MANILA, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Manila Army Headquarters' morning communiqué, issued at 11 o'clock today said:

There has been no major activity on any land fronts.

The afternoon Manila communiqué said:

No change in the situation on the ground.

DEC 17 1941 British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 16 (AP)—The British General Headquarters communiqué follows:

General area southwest and west of El Gazala—Our troops yesterday continued their steady advance in the face of resolute opposition and repeated counter-attacks by German and Italian infantry, tanks and air forces.

About Alem Hamya, some fifteen miles southwest of El Gazala, British and Indian troops attacked a defensive position held by strong elements of one German and three Italian divisions, supported by all the remaining German tank strength.

After heavy fighting, during which the center of the enemy position was penetrated in spite of two determined counter-attacks by German motorized infantry and tanks, progress was made. The enemy supported their counter-attacks with their maximum available force of dive bombers and with other forms of air attack, but our air forces effectively countered these activities.

Further southwest and west, our armored forces simultaneously carried out a wide out-flanking movement. By yesterday evening they had reached Halegh el-Eleba, some thirty miles west of El Gazala, from which area they were continuing their thrust against enemy reserves and the rear.

During the day our armored forces not only inflicted many casualties on the enemy but they also destroyed 300 tons of enemy ammunition.

In the El Gazala area itself operations continued against strong forces of the enemy entrenched between the sea and the escarpment. Here also satisfactory progress at little cost to ourselves was made in the face of resistance.

Up to yesterday New Zealand troops engaged in this operation had captured a number of 75 mm. Breda guns, many heavy machine guns and ammunition and a total of 1,100 prisoners. They also shot down two enemy aircraft.

Meanwhile an enemy strong point southwest of El Gazala was attacked and captured by Polish troops. Some 200 additional prisoners were taken in this area.

In the frontier area South African troops continued offensive operations against German and Italian detachments now isolated at Bardia and Halfaya. During the day one more enemy strong point was captured in the latter area.

During yesterday's heavy fighting our air forces operating over the whole of the forward area rendered invaluable assistance in limiting the degree of the enemy air interference with our ground troops. Enemy motor transport columns on roads about Tmimi and Derna also were heavily attacked with good results. Further west our air forces destroyed and damaged many lorries in columns carrying troops.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command in Cairo issued this communiqué today:

Dust storms seriously curtailed air activity over the Libyan battle area yesterday. Our fighter aircraft, however, were active over the El Gazala, Tmimi and Gadd el-Ahmar zones and machine-gunning attacks were made on motor transport on the Ghemines el-Ghila road.

Sunday night bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. successfully attacked harbor installations at Bengazi. Direct hits were obtained on wharves and buildings near the quayside.

All our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué early today said:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked docks at Ostend and at Brest and laid mines in enemy waters.

Fighter Command aircraft on offensive patrol attacked an enemy airdrome in occupied territory.

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From these operations one aircraft of the Bomber Command and one of the Fighter Command are missing.

The Air Ministry later issued this communiqué:

An enemy flak [anti-aircraft] ship was hit by a torpedo and probably sunk during an attack on shipping off the Dutch Coast this afternoon by aircraft of the Coastal Command escorted by fighters. None of our aircraft is missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué today:

There was a little enemy activity over one or two coastal areas early last night.

Bombs dropped at two places in Southwest England caused slight damage and injured a small number of people.

The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

The French Admiralty have issued a communiqué that on Dec. 9 the S. S. St. Denis, carrying foodstuffs for France and flying the French flag, was torpedoed in the vicinity of the Balearic Islands. The communiqué goes on to say that the submarine surfaced, challenged the St. Denis, and asked for her papers then torpedoed her while she was stopped and preparing to comply with the order.

The French Admiralty finally make the wholly unwarranted assumption that the submarine was British and conclude by threatening to take measures to put an end to such outrages.

The Admiralty can state as a fact that on the date mentioned no British submarine was either operating in or passing through the area reported as the scene of the incident.

Moreover, some eight weeks ago German U-boats began to enter the Mediterranean and since then our patrols have frequently sighted and attacked U-boats in the Strait of Gibraltar and in the western end of the Mediterranean.

The arrival of the German U-boats was followed at once by violations of Spanish territorial waters by the enemy and heralded an end to all security for French and Spanish seamen.

It was perhaps hardly a matter of surprise that the British S. S. Grelhead and the Norwegian S. S. Fjord should be torpedoed without warning inside Spanish territorial waters, or that during the same period two British ships, the S. S. Sarastone and the Baron Newlands should have been attacked by a Focke-Wulf [German airplane] within Spanish territorial waters as they were leaving the Spanish port of Huelva, but the Germans do not hesitate to attack indiscriminately all shipping in accordance with their usual practice.

First the French naval oiler, Tarn, was attacked by a U-boat off Algiers by night, then the Spanish S. S. Castillo Oropesa was sunk off Melilla within Spanish territorial waters.

Next the S. S. St. Denis has been torpedoed by a U-boat south of the Balearics and finally, only yesterday, the Spanish S. S. Badalona was sunk at night by a U-boat east of Malaga. In none of these cases was any British submarine anywhere near the areas where these sinkings were reported to have occurred.

The French Admiralty, nevertheless, draw the conclusion, wholly unwarranted by the facts, that it was a British submarine that torpedoed the S. S. St. Denis, although the calculated brutality with which it was carried out stamps the attack as the work of a German U-boat.

There can be no doubt that the Germans are seeking deliberately to create trouble between the British and French navies and between Britain and Spain in order to obtain relief from the serious military situation in which they are beginning to find themselves in Russia and Libya.

The French Admiralty are, of course, very well aware that while German warfare at sea, both in this war and in the war of 1914, has been wholly indiscriminate, it is not the practice of the Royal Navy to sink merchant vessels without warning in areas not previously declared dangerous to shipping.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 16 (Reuter)—Tonight's communiqué follows:

There is little further news from South Kedah, where the situation is still confused, but fighting is believed to be taking place in the vicinity of Muda.

On the Kelantan front our troops remain in contact with the enemy, who has made no further attempts to advance.

No enemy air activity has been reported. The R. A. F. has made routine reconnaissance throughout the day.

A notable feature of the operations up to date has been the fanatical determination with which the Japanese attempt to press home their attacks. These tactics have caused them heavy casualties.

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 16 (Reuter)—A communiqué issued tonight said:

There were six alerts at Malta last night. A small number of enemy aircraft dropped some bombs causing some civilian damage and one serious casualty.

There were two alerts today. A single enemy aircraft crossed. No bombs were dropped.

DEC 17 1941 Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—A Soviet communiqué broadcast today said:

During the night of Dec. 15-16 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Fliers of one unit in one month of operations brought down twenty-six German aircraft in air combats, destroyed fifty-four German tanks, over 100 lorries with arms and ammunition, thirty-six guns and ten tank lorries filled with fuel and killed over 1,300 officers and men.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 17 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following:

During Dec. 16 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. On the Western Front our troops occupied several villages.

During Dec. 16 our air force destroyed forty-three German tanks, thirty armored cars, 640 trucks with troops and supplies, four field guns, seven anti-aircraft guns, many wagons with ammunition, two tank cars with fuel and annihilated about a regiment of infantry.

In the western, Kalinin and southwestern sectors of the front our troops engaged in fierce fighting, continued their advance and

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occupied several populated centers, including the towns of Kalinin, Vysokovsk [west of Klin], Petrovskoye [west of Istra] and Volovo [southeast of Tula].

Sixteen German planes were destroyed Dec. 15. Our losses were four planes.

A special Soviet communiqué today said:

After fierce fighting our troops occupied the town of Kalinin on Dec. 16.

In the fighting for Kalinin our troops inflicted a heavy blow on the Ninth German Army under the command of Col. Gen. Strauss. They routed the 86th, 310th, 129th, 161st, 162d and 251st divisions of this army.

Remnants of divisions of the enemy are withdrawing westward.

In fighting for the town of Kalinin troops of General Maslenikoff and of Major Gen. Fuskievich have distinguished themselves particularly.

Great booty was taken, which is now being counted.

The fleeing army is being pursued and annihilated by our troops.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 16 (AP)—A military communiqué said today:

No activity took place within Netherland East Indies territory during the last twenty-four hours.

During the night of Dec. 15 a number of unidentified aircraft were observed over Northeast Sumatra.

Our maritime operations are continuing.

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BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Wednesday, Dec. 17 (U.P.)—The Netherland High Command issued this communiqué covering yesterday:

At 8:25 this morning Macassar had an air alarm. The alarm was given when it was reported the listening posts on the islands off the coast of South Celebes had detected unidentified aircraft.

Japanese

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The naval section of Japanese Imperial Headquarters today issued the following:

Japanese forces landed at the port of Apra in Western Guam at dawn of Dec. 10 and, attacking a number of strategic points, took prisoner thirty naval officers and men, including a commander. They also seized a 3,000-ton tanker.

On Dec. 11 Japanese forces occupied Agana, the capital of Guam, and took prisoner 350 Americans, including Captain George J. McMillin, Governor and Commandant of the naval station, the Vice Governor and many officers.

Continuing their attack both from the air and on the ground, the Japanese forces completed the occupation of Guam Dec. 12.

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (from German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued the following today:

In local operations on several sectors of the eastern front enemy losses yesterday were again high.

The Luftwaffe bombed targets near Sevastopol and in the area around Voroshilovgrad and intervened in the land fighting with strong bomber and dive-bomber formations.

In the Volkhov area and on the route over the ice of Lake Ladoga enemy supplies were badly hit by the Luftwaffe.

In the far north dive-bombers attacked railway targets. Murmansk railway batteries and Soviet barracks were hit by bombs.

In North Africa heavy defensive battles developed in the area to the west of Tobruk.

In counter-attacks Italian-German troops smashed strong sections of the enemy. In this action several hundred prisoners were taken, including a brigade general, and a large number of tanks and guns also were captured or destroyed.

German bombers set fire to quay installations at Tobruk.

Other attacks were directed against the important railway center of Abu Sehaidan in Northern Egypt.

A U-boat commanded by Lieut. Captain Paulssen attacked a British cruiser formation in the Eastern Mediterranean off Alexandria and sank a cruiser by torpedoes. The ship split in two after a terrific explosion and sank in a few minutes.

In flights by minor British forces into the German Bight and occupied western territory the enemy lost one bomber.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 16 (from Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the El Gazala front bitter and prolonged fighting took place yesterday. There were insistent and violent enemy infantry and tank attacks against our positions.

Italian motorized and armored divisions, with the support of large German units, fought with extreme tenacity and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Many armored units were set on fire and destroyed. Prisoners were numerous and included a brigade commander.

An enemy air raid on Bengazi caused two casualties and only negligible damage.

Enemy attempts to attack the stronghold of Bardia were repulsed.

The German air force yesterday shot down six enemy planes. Two Italian planes did not return.

Last night the British Air Force bombed Taranto and caused slight damage to several buildings. There were no casualties among the civilian population. Anti-aircraft defenses immediately went into action and shot down three planes.

Bombs dropped on Augusta and in the Province of Brindisi caused no damage.

Italian air formations bombed air and naval bases at Malta.

Finnish

HELSINI, Finland, Dec. 16 (from Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus—Both sides, mild harassing fire. Our artillery destroyed several enemy positions and log bunkers and caused the enemy to suspend work on the construction of certain sites.

Svir River Front—In the river mouth sector both sides scattered artillery and trench mortar fire. In the Lotin Anpelto sector lively artillery and trench mortar fire on both sides.

In the Osta sector the enemy launched a general offensive under cover of artillery and trench mortars. Battles and countermeasures are going on.

East Front—South sectors, enemy attempts at an attack were repulsed.

LINER NORMANDIE IS SEIZED BY U. S.

Government Says French Will Get Adequate Compensation For Craft

Taking Over Of Kungsholm In American Port Is Protested By Sweden

DEC 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 16—The United States Government today took over the big French luxury liner Normandie.

The State Department announced that the United States maritime commission would take the liner over under existing law and that fair and adequate compensation would be made to the owners.

The action was described in the announcement as similiar to that taken by the United States in the cases of the Swedish vessel Kungsholm, and other vessels of other friendly powers.

Deal Under Way

Disclosure was made that negotiations had been underway with the French Government for purchase of the Normandie and that the French expressed willingness to sell, but conditions for payment attached to the proposal were rendered impracticable by the entry of the United States into war.

The announcement made no mention of the use to which the Normandie would be put.

No mention was made of the status of other French vessels now in American ports.

One Of World's Big Ships

The $60,000,000 Normandie is one of the largest and finest ships afloat. The 83,423-ton lines has been at a Hudson river pier since the beginning of the war.

The crews on all French ships in United States ports were removed by the Coast Guard December 12 for what was described by a State Department official "as a measure of necessary protection to the crews and vessels."

Sweden protested today against the seizure of the Kungsholm, through Minister W. Bostrom. State Department officials made no comment except to confirm that the protest was being considered.

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Under Nazi Pressure

In diplomatic quarters, however, it was pointed out that Sweden's isolated position, cut off from the Western democracies and dependent almost entirely on Germany for vital imports, makes the Stockholm Government particularly susceptible to German pressure.

The protest therefore was regarded as a perfunctory gesture necessary to avoid friction with Berlin, rather than an expression of actual Swedish resentment.

Under international law a belligerent has the right to seize neutral property subject to just compensation, the amount of which usually is determined later by agreement or by a mixed commission.

WIDE PRESIDENTIAL POWERS ARE URGED

Hoover Asks Senators To Add To Controls Of Industry And Prices

He Questions Wisdom Of Enforcement Through License Of Business

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 16—Gravely testifying that the United States must "fight a desperate and long war," Herbert Hoover today urged Congress to grant broad and flexible powers over commodities, industry and prices to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man who defeated him for the Presidency in 1932.

"All our people are united to prosecute the war," the 67-year-old former President told the Senate Banking Committee in one of his rare returns to the Capital.

Was Food Administrator

The only living former President, who served as Food Administrator during the last World War, testified that price controls were not enough because there must also be controls over supplies, production and rationing during a war.

Without mentioning President Roosevelt's name, he said these powers and duties must be entrusted to the President because "no one can see what form of organization is going to be required one year or other years hence as the war moves on. . . . The President should have the widest latitude in organization."

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Differs In Two Respects

In two respects, Hoover differed with Administration requests for price controls.

First, he suggested that a single broad control should operate over production, supply and priorities as well as prices. Second, he questioned the wisdom of trying to obtain enforcement through license of all business, a power he tried as Food Administrator.

Otherwise, he agreed with much of the testimony given before Senate and House committees by Leon Henderson, Defense Price Administrator.

Controls "Imperative"

"Price controls," Hoover said, "are absolutely imperative to win the war; to lessen suffering of our people during the war; to take profits out of war; they serve to protect the social and economic system as much as possible from destructive aftermaths of the war. But the problem now becomes much wider than price alone."

Then he presented a fourteen-point program which he later summarized as an effort "to secure supply, to stabilize prices, or secure distribution" through "stimulation, conservation, price (control), priorities, rationing, purchases etc."

In opposing use of licenses for business, Hoover said the declarations of war would assure the cooperation of the public, business and labor, adding that "almost anything can be asked of our people at this time and under this influence."

He said that ninety per cent. of the success of controls during the last war resulted from voluntary agreement and cooperation and the only force now needed "would be upon the small fringe that will not comply."

"We are naturally suspicious of all Governmental interference even in war." Hoover told the Senators. "Yet, on the other hand, ours are the most cooperative people in the world and the most willing to make sacrifice."

Suggests Single Heads

Hoover suggested that a single responsible administrator be named for each group of commodities, with appeals to an independent quasi-judicial board of review.

As for agricultural prices, he said farmers appeared to need "price floors more than price ceilings" because of abundant supplies. He added, however, that "we cannot know what the situation may be a year or five years hence."

Canal Zone Road Fund Authorized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. (AP)—The house completed congressional action today on a bill to authorize expenditure of $20,000,000 to help finish the proposed inter-American higway to link this country with the Panama Canal Zone.

Under the terms of the bill, the United States would pay two-thirds of the cost of the highway, the balance being provided by the individual Central American countries thru which it runs.

TREASURY SPENDS TEN BILLIONS

Defense Costs Equal 72 Per Cent of Total

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Treasury expenditures this fiscal year passed $10,000,000,000 today with more than half the year yet to go.

The Treasury said that from July through December 13, it spent $10,056,519,075, of which $7,200,650,058 went for defense.

If the spending rate is main-

tained, as the budget bureau expected, the current fiscal year ending next June 30 will be the most costly in United States history. Spending already is within $2,700,000,000 of all that was spent in a full twelve months last year.

Defense costs, not only accounted for about 72 per cent of all the money that went out, but was slated to take an even larger share under the pressure of actual war conditions. Lately, defense spending was at the rate of $1,500,000,000 a month, and is expected to go to $2,000,000,000 per month soon.

In spite of the recent tax bill, which has not gone fully into effect, revenues lagged with a total of $3,407,662,957, leaving a deficit of $6,648,856,118 in the approximately five and a half months of the fiscal year.

That was the main reason that the Federal debt soared to a new record high of $55,353,198,137.

YARNELL SEES VICTORY

Says Japs Will Be Beaten When U. S. Rules Air.

Seattle, Dec. 16 (A. P.). Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former commander of the Asiatic fleet, says the United States will win the war of the Pacific through control of the air but it will take time.

"Whichever side has control of the air will be on top," he told interviewers.

He predicted the United States will take over that control in a desperate struggle. It "may take two years or it may take four, but make no mistake about the fact that we will win."

Capetown Clipper Back From Its Initial Flight

Lands in Miami From Africa With 21 Passengers

DEC 17 1941

Miami, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP).—The forty-two ton Capetown Clipper arrived unexpectedly in Miami tonight after making a 17,366-mile initial flight from Miami to Leopoldville in Central Africa and return. The return trip, bringing twenty-one passengers, including two women, and a crew of fourteen under Captain William M. Massland, was made in four days.

The newest Pan American Airways clipper plane, which normally is scheduled to stop at San Juan, Puerto Rico, came directly to Miami because of heavy traffic on regular lines between here and San Juan.

The women aboard were Mrs. John Durland, American-born wife of a Liberian government official, bound for a vacation in New York, and Miss Frances Jolly, Episcopal missionary at Fisherman's Lake, Monrovia.

Self-Styled Baron, 27, Taken As Impersonator

Ernest Frohlich De Meyer Charged With Wearing Army Uniform At Los Angeles

DEC 17 1941

Los Angeles, Dec. 16 (AP)—A self-styled Austrian baron, 27-year-old Ernest Frohlich deMeyer, was charged in a Federal complaint today with wearing United States Army uniform.

Arrested by police who said they confiscated short wave radio equipment and a stack of letters, de Meyer was questioned by FBI agents.

De Meyer, denying any questionable activity, said the letters taken from him were from friends in the naval forces and that he was engaged in the auto fender and painting business. He said he came to the United States in 1937.

Arraigned before the United States commissioner, de Meyer was ordered to appear December 24 for preliminary hearing.

Baroness Released From Ellis Island

Lisette de Kapri, Noted Woman Flyer, Was Rounded Up In Drive On Aliens

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Baroness Lisette de Kapri, sometimes known as Lisette von Papri, widely-known woman flyer, who was taken into custody a week ago by Federal agents in the alien roundup has been released from Ellis Island on instructions from the State Department.

The Baroness is a native of Rumania and a citizen of Switzerland. Two years ago she was received by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House before starting an 11,000-mile plane tour of this country and Mexico.

Friends said her visitor's visa expired six months ago and that she had been attempting to get it extended under non-quota status. She came to the United States from Cuba, where she served as a secretary at the Italian legation, on her most recent entrance.

Information On Weather Is Curtailed

Map, Long Range Forecasts, Other Data Deemed of Value to Enemy Is Discontinued

Washington, Dec. 16.—(AP.)—The Weather Bureau today discontinued weather news, long-range forecasts, most wind, fog and cloud data, and some rain and other crop information which might be useful to enemies.

F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the Weather Bureau, said that generally the only weather information to be given out publicly would be limited to temperature extremes expected in a 26-hour period.

However, he said, the bureau will try to warn the public of "serious weather conditions such as cold waves, hurricanes, floods, heavy snows and severe storms."

To Mail Maps.

Newspapers which formerly received weather maps were advised that these would no longer be available, except that the weather map made up in Washington will be mailed one week late to a restricted list of persons having real need of them.

Weather forecasts no longer will give the direction of winds or air pressures, but in fruit-growing areas warnings will be given when strong winds are expected.

Storm lights, formerly displayed for fishing and other small boats will be discontinued, but a system of flags will be used to give as much warning as possible. Warnings of weather which might cause forest fires will be restricted exclusively to agencies responsible for protecting forests. River and flood bulletins will no longer include rainfalls of less than one-tenth of an inch. Week-end forecasts for winter sports will be abolished, but some temperature and snow reports will be available for sports purposes.

Alter Crop Bulletins.

Monthly weather summaries will be issued a week late, and crop bulletins also will be altered.

"All four facilities are now geared to serve the war program to the fullest possible extent," Reichelderfer said, "and we are doubling that advantage to our own forces by withholding it completely from our enemies. In the meantime we will continue to do everything we can to reduce public inconvenience from these restrictions to a minimum and we will resume the full regular service as soon as that can be done without detriment to the national defense."

U. S. ATTORNEYS WARNED BY BIDDLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Attorney-General Biddle today instructed United States attorneys that no arrests or prosecutions for alleged seditious utterances should be instituted hereafter without his specific authorization. The justice department said that during the past week several arrests in various parts of the country had been reported and that in each case it was without authority from the Attorney-General.

First U. S. Liner From Europe Since War Declaration Docks

DEC 17 1941

Developments During Voyage Darken Lights And Silence Radio Of Excalibur, With 191 Aboard

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 16—The American Export liner Excalibur, first American passenger ship to arrive from Europe since the United States entered the war, docked today with 191 passengers after an eleven-day voyage marked by a blackout and the excitement of hearing America's declaration of hostilities.

The news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was made known to passengers playing bingo in a salon at 9 P. M. on the day the attack was launched, Capt. S. N. Groves reported. He said most of them took it calmly.

Radio Is Silenced

Captain Groves said he continued the voyage after the United States had become a belligerent, by operating under naval orders previously prepared. The ship was blacked out and its radio was silenced.

Although only fifty-one of the passengers were Americans, they said nearly everyone aboard gathered around radios to hear President Roosevelt's speech to Congress. Afterward they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and many persons wept.

Alexander Fisch, 21, traveling on a Swiss passport, declared his intention to adopt American citizenship as soon as possible after he reached the United States, and informed ship's officers that he would enlist in the United States Army.

Heinzerling Returns

Among the other passengers were Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press staff member formerly assigned to Berlin and later to Lisbon, and the former Princess Christina Bourbon, now Mrs. Antenor Patino, daughter-in-law of Simon Patino, Bolivian tin magnate.

William B. Ziff, publisher of the American magazine, *Flying and Popular Aviation*, who returned after a two-month visit to England and Ireland undertaken at the request of the British Government, said British authorities believed bombers could win the war.

Tells Of New Bomber

Ziff asserted the British had developed a new bomber capable of flying 400 miles an hour and carrying several tons of a new-type bomb with increased explosive power. The new plane was expected to be in production soon, he added.

He declared the British had dropped any idea of invading the German-held continent, at least for the time being, and were relying for victory on the attainment and maintenance of supremacy in the air.

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written for The Jersey Journal
By DeWITT MacKENZIE
Foreign Correspondent and Editor

DEC 17 1941

Secretary Knox's report on the Pearl Harbor affair is bad enough news in all conscience, especially as regards the loss of life and the statement that our services weren't on the alert, but the material damage revealed isn't so bone-crushing as most people had anticipated from the rumors which circulated and grew until they reached gargantuan proportions.

The colonel is a direct actionist and has tackled his uncomfortable job after that fashion. His bluntly told story is calculated to remove fears and restore confidence not only at home but among our Allies who also have been living on bugbear rumors for the past week.

KNOX'S DIRECT APPROACH

The manner in which Knox has made his investigation and handled his report reminds me of one day in London some years ago. The colonel, with the London correspondent of his Chicago Daily News, Negley Farson, and I were faced with the necessity of getting across the city in a little open car which wouldn't hold more than two people no matter how much belts were tightened.

The colonel refused a seat, perched himself precariously on the side of the car, with his legs dangling over the side, and thus this distinguished gentleman was carried across one of the world's most conservative cities. That is a mild example of his methods of operation.

Once more the word from Manila is that there has been no change in the position, and that is all to the good, for time fights on our side. Meanwhile we have the assurance that the Pacific fleet is busy and one must assume that almost any hour now our defenders in the Far East will be getting assistance.

By the way, a British general here in New York telephoned me to say that his people were thrilled by the magnificent stand being made by our Marine at Wake and Midway Islands. He paid the boys a grand tribute, and wound up by expressing the earnest hope that they would be able to hang on until relief came.

BAD NEWS FROM BORNEO

There may be bad news for the Allies if there is confirmation of the Japanese claim that they have landed an expeditionary force on the coast of British Borneo. This is a highly strategic position, stuck right in the heart of the Philippine-Singapore-Dutch East Indies area.

Borneo would give the Japs a valuable naval and air base from which they could strike readily in all directions. This move is an indication that they may attack the Dutch East Indies in the rear of Singapore without waiting to try to knock the great British base out.

Another British spot which is in trouble is the big naval base and port of Hongkong. The London newspapers today appear to be preparing the public for the loss of this possession which is one of the particularly bright gems in the imperial crown.

However, it can be said that if Hongkong does fall, its loss will not be fatal to the Allied setup in the Far East. It would be a serious blow, of course, but Hongkong's importance is small as compared with Singapore. The Japanese capture of this historic place would mean this:

1. It would deprive the British of their strongest naval base, next to Singapore, in the South China Sea.
2. It would remove one prong of the Hongkong-Manila pincers which grip the South China Sea.
3. It would deprive the British of a bomber base to reach such places as the Japanese island of Formosa and the Jap-occupied island of Hainan, off the coast of South China.
4. It would give the Japanese an additional air base from which to reach Manila and the rest of the Philippines.

LAST DITCH FIGHT EXPECTED

So while the loss of Hongkong wouldn't be fatal, it would be a matter of grave concern. The British are bound to fight to the last ditch to hold this base, for the prestige alone of the position is very great in the eyes of the world. However, the defenders are on a tough spot.

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what with the Japs holding Canton and the coast north of the island.

The Chinese are undertaking a heavy offensive against the Japs in Canton with the idea of relieving the pressure on Hongkong. This might lighten the burden of the British defense until Singapore can send help.

50,000 PLANE GOAL IN SIGHT

Output Expected to Reach That Total in 1942.

Washington, Dec. 16 (Wide World).—Whatever the outcome of the initial phases of America's war with the Axis Powers, the broad plan of Washington's strategy for air warfare has the advantage of a spectacularly accelerated aircraft production.

For two years and eight months before the United States came to grips with the enemy its plane factories were boosting their output.

France wanted planes, beginning in the spring of 1939. When the war began in Europe England wanted planes.

Today, in the words of John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, "we have every reason to believe that an annual production rate of 50,000 war planes will be reached some time in 1942.'

It would be folly to be sanguine about the future of American air power in relation to the needs at the war front, basing the prospects entirely on war-plane output.

Other Factors Involved.

Many other factors are involved: getting raw materials, training pilots, navigators, air gunners, radiomen, mechanics and bombardiers, and the intelligence with which the planes are used when they go into service.

But production, as a major problem, ceased being a bugaboo to the army and navy this year. By next year the armed services ought to be able to call up as many airplanes at any moment as they want.

Far more than half of those 50,000 airplanes a year will be combat aircraft. The others will be used for training, liaison and transport work. It would be extraordinary to encounter a rate of loss in battle running anywhere near 25,000 planes a year, at least as air warfare is now being waged.

The bright side of the air rearmament picture includes:

Construction of great new factories in the Middle West for warplane manufacture.

Expansion of older plants on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

Engine Output Accelerated.

Acceleration of airplane engine manufacture at both seaboard and inland cities. One of the newest engine plants is near Cincinnati. The Ford Motor Company is turning out some of the world's most powerful engines at Dearborn. Both the General Motors Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Company are producing airplane power plants.

Growth in training facilities for pilots, air crews and mechanics. The last objective announced by the War Department for pilots alone was 40,000 a year. That figure unquestionably will be raised. A recent goal was 5,000 navy pilots a year, trained at Corpus Christi, Tex., and Pensacola, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla. That, too, has been boosted to a figure which Secretary Knox has not announced.

Not so rosy-tinted is one aspect of pursuit plane production. The United States, as has been remarked before in these dispatches, still can stand improvement on its liquid-cooled engines with which most standard pursuits are equipped.

Offsetting that are two facts: Production in thos country of a proved liquid-cooled engine of British design, and development of the highest-powered engine of the air-cooled type ever fitted to pursuit planes.

Jap Power an Eyeopener.

In evaluating growing American air power, theer is no room for over-optimism. Germany remains the world's greatest military threat in the air. The war in the Pacific has been an eye-opener to critics of Japanese air power.

Most important of all from a standpoint of strategy, American airmen are faced with the problem(at present, of carrying the war to enemies over two great oceans. Except in case of cacastrophic reversals, the war will have to be continued in theaters far removed from American shores.

Bombers can be flown abroad but planes of lesser flying range must be delivered at the front through submarine and raider-infested waters.

The planes and the men to service and fight in them gradually are becoming available.

Four Big Battleships Sunk Recently by Planes Alone

U. S. Entry Into War Results in New Light Being Thrown on Old Question

By John A. Morsse III

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (Wide World) — At least four big battleships have been sunk by air attack alone in the few days since the United States suddenly found itself at war.

Question Long Debated

There's an answer to that long-moot question which cropped up periodically in the 21 years elapsing between World Wars 1 and 2 and figured so spectacularly in the career of Billy Mitchell: can airplanes sink battleships?

I was surprised several months ago, in casually checking over my ship news files, to see that of 54 British destroyers lost since the start of the war in Europe, 25 had gone to the bottom through plane attacks.

From that date on, I interviewed scores of British naval officers and ratings who survived the Norwegian campaign, Dunkerque, the evacuation of Greece and Crete and Mediterranean battles off Libya.

Repeatedly, in that period, I heard laymen ask the question: Why aren't torpedo planes used more in the European war, and why couldn't dozens of torpedo planes, converging on a single battleship, destroy it?

In Narrow Waters

The answer, up to the start of the American-Japanese war, was: Torpedo planes are useful against battleships only when they are operating in narrow waters or lying at anchor. The British used torpedo planes effectively against ships at the Italian naval base, Taranto, in November, 1940.

Japanese torpedo planes savagely attacked American ships lying at anchor in Pearl Harbor.

But the narrow-waters theory was dispelled in an hour by the successful Japanese attack on the great British battle cruiser Repulse and the battleship Prince of Wales off Singapore. They were operating in the open sea —without protecting airplanes above them.

"What do you think of the argument on the value of planes in attacking naval vessels?" I asked the bronzed skipper of a British battlewagon which had been damaged by air torpedoes after escaping more than 200 air attacks.

"You can't send ships out to attack planes," was his prompt reply.

He was quick to point out that air power had not destroyed the value of naval power. Navies still rule the broad bosoms of the open oceans, protect convoys and establish blockades.

Feel They'll Get It

"We in the ships," he continued calmly, "all feel that some day we will get it from the planes. Our idea is to carry on as long as possible and do the utmost damage in the shortest time. Our best defense is keeping out of the range of land-based dive bombers and you can't always do that when there's a job to be done."

This seemed to be the concensus among the British tars who have met the enemy—men who zigzagged their fine ships while firing guns they knew had little chance of downing a screaming dive bomber.

Only two of the sailors I have talked with had ever seen a plane shot down by their guns.

One officer who went through six weeks of plane attacks said "We never saw one go down but we were told that some crashed 50 miles away after we had damaged them."

These men agreed that the only real protection against level and dive bombers is the fighter plane — which was what the British didn't have when Japanese planes slaughtered the mighty Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

Lack of Fighter Planes

It was this lack of fighter planes that allowed the Germans to sink more than 100 ships at Dunkerque and made possible the loss of so many British cruisers and destroyers off Crete.

"The evacuation of Crete and Greece could be done only at night because each dawn we knew the stukas would be at us," said a veteran.

"Our land-based planes—and we had damned few of them—were far away in Egypt—and the Nazis knew it."

Naval observers say the Japanese were successful against the Repulse and the Prince of Wales not because they had a new torpedo, but because of their suicidal fanaticism, because of their refusal to let shells put them off the target.

Failure of the Germans and Italians to achieve similar success was due to the luck and to their allowing barrages to get them off the target, they say.

"All we ever hoped for was to keep the enemy off the target with our guns," said a British gunnery officer. "We soon learned that the Italians had no stomach for dive bombing — they stuck to high level bombing and often they dropped their eggs long before they came near us."

Nazis Not Too Brave

The Germans were brave, he said, but not too brave.

As an example, he cited the British cruiser Dido which had escaped damage during three days of continuous attacks.

"Then," he said, "one morning nine stukas came over. They peeled off one by one, and eight missed with their 1100-pound bombs. The ninth was a persistent beggar—he came down to 400 feet before he let go and he just couldn't miss."

This is apparently what the Japs did to Prince of Wales and Repulse.

Another weakness of the battleship is that she carries no fighter planes. The average dreadnaught is equipped with three light scouting planes for observation purposes only. A sudden attack traps them on deck as it takes time to warm motors and get them away.

The Japanese successes also indicate that they have a fine bombsight. Their high level bombers scored many direct hits on the British ships after torpedoes had crippled them.

The only answer for all this seems to be more fighter-plane protection for ships. This means they must come from land bases or from carriers and there are far too few of these surface craft.

Possibly 20 Plane Carriers Play Big Role in Jap Strategy

BY LOGAN REAVIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. (Wide World)—Japan has loosed an apparently formidable fleet of aircraft carriers in the battle of the Pacific.

It was this long-range strategy, transferred to the design boards of the shipyards, which produced the broods of Rising Sun planes that struck with such fury at the Hawaiian island of Oahu, and vanished.

And in this move Tokio was both far-seeing and sly—far-seeing in that it recognized the need for a vast air armada capable of being transported to scenes of action, sly in that it effectively screened preparations for an expanded air war.

Placed at strategic points, Japan's carriers—both broad-decked surface craft to accommodate wheeled warplanes, and catapult ships for seaplanes—provided facilities for mobile landing, takeoff and service.

CONVEY PLANES

In their later development, these surface ships provide the means for conveying in "knock down" form hundreds of planes which can take off from widely-dispersed shore bases among Japan's mandated islands.

As the imperial navy studied the strategy of war in the Pacific and recognized the growing potentialities of the warplane, the problem of getting airplanes to or near the point of attack divided itself.

True, Japan needed the conventional carrier, common equipment in the French, Ameican and British navies. But it required something else, too. And this was the seaplane carrier which does not require a flight deck. It can eject its winged machines with catapults, and retrieve them with massive cranes.

On that pattern the Japanese built their air power for war with the United States in the Pacific.

LOOK AT CARRIERS

Let's look at these Japanese carriers:

The flight-deck craft on the Japanese design is a "flush-decker." Navigation, gunnery, signal and air control stations are subordinated in their space allocation on the flight deck to maneuverability of the planes.

Other nations have a big "island" on the flight deck for such functions. Whether the Japanese employ elevators to achieve visibility over the sea when desired is a moot question. In an early experiment on England's carrier Argus the control station could be lowered entirely.

Unlike the flight-deck carriers of other nations, those of Japan spout their engine smoke, from the turbines far below decks, out of the side of the ship. Possibly they use suction fans to keep the smoke from flooding the flight deck.

Japan favors smaller vessels than Britain or America. Two aging carriers, the Akagi and Kaga, displace 26,900 tons and carry from 50 to 60 planes. Their speed probably is 25 knots.

SMALLER CARRIERS

More modern and consistent with the Japanese practice are five known smaller carriers in service: The Hosyo with 26 planes; the Ryuzyo with 24, and the Soryu, Hiryu and Koryu bearing from 30 to 40 planes. Possibly completed by this time are the Syokaku and Zuikaku, probably carrying 45 planes each.

All the Japanese flight-deck carriers bear the usual single-seat fighters, dive bombers, torpedo bombers and reconnaissance planes.

Japan has 11 known seaplane carriers. The Notoro displaces 14,050 tons, but the average of the rest is lower. Most recent are the Miduho, Titose and Tiyoda, of 9,000 tons each. With their catapult seaplanes, these ships are formidable equipment for a far-ranging navy.

One American navy officer has stated that the Japanese are so impressed with the performance of these seaplane carriers, or tenders, that there is a disposition to aban-

don the deck aircraft carrier completely and concentrate on the production of the former.

The knocked-down, crated planes which can be landed on isolated beaches or in small inlets for reassembly to make raiding forays, are carried below decks. When a seaplane has completed a mission, it lands alongside the tender, shuts off its engine and is lifted aboard by the cranes.

The same system, on a much smaller scale, is used on aircraft-equipped battleships and cruisers.

Finds Much Wrecked War Material on Trip to Tobruk

Correspondent Says Besieged Port Is Picture of Unimaginable Destruction

By Preston Grover

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN LIBYA, Dec. 16 (Wide World) — Under the guiding hand of an RAF officer I alternately raced and bounced across 120 miles of the North African desert to advanced positions of the British 8th Army which has crowded the Germans and Italians far to the west of Tobruk.

Neck Still Stiff

My neck still is stiff from searching the skies for German pilots. None was seen, although previously they machine-gunned a supply column on the route we followed.

We passed through four battlefields where the terrain was scarred by tank tracks and the debris of both British and Axis tanks remained on the field.

It was a dismal picture to be found in the flat, stony desert but every battlefield represented a British gain, though some came at an obviously high price.

At one place we came within hearing of gunfire of British artillery smashing a German strong point. Tanks idled on the crest of a gully to go in for the cleanup.

Clouds of Dust

The wind blew all day, rolling clouds of dust off every battlefield and every road cut through the desert by tanks and supply trains.

Smashed planes were on all sides. The losses were about 50-50 until we reached an airport just outside Tobruk where a score of Italian planes were caught in a park. Some were burned and some blown onto their noses with the skeletons of their tails pointing skyward.

Tobruk itself was a picture of unimaginable destruction. Here the British and Polish garrison held out for nearly seven months against daily ground and air attack until the second desert campaign brought relief.

Our car came to the edge of a desert plateau where we could see the sandy point on which lies Tobruk. It is a tiny port, white buildings built by Mussolini to demonstrate his colonial prowess and also to provide a strong point for his ultimate attack upon Egypt.

Every Building Wrecked

Now every one of the fine buildings has been wrecked, either by his own artillery or by bombs from his own or German planes. Scarcely a building was occupied by the British during the Axis siege; they took to the earth like moles.

I have been writing in the quarters of an officer who went through the siege. It is a wooden shelter built in a hollowed-out sand bank where he has rigged up a telephone and lighting system. The equipment he used was abandoned by the Italians.

With the motor from a windshield wiper he devised a phonograph to play a score of records captured from the Italians.

Now the battle, instead of being all around Tobruk, has moved to the west.

The skies are full of British fliers, mostly manning American-made Curtiss Tomahawks.

But peace and quiet have come to Tobruk. And a half dozen soldiers and officers who went through siege are half sorry it's over. They had come to like the quaint like its sandbanks.

London, Dec. 16-(AP)-A Reuters dispatch said tonight that a large force of Chinese Central Government troops, under direct orders from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-chek, are advancing to attack and cut off the Japanese flank and rear in the Hongkong area.

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London, Wednesday, Dec. 17-(AP)-British bombers attacked northwestern Germany overnight, it was learned authoritatively today.

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New York, Dec. 16-(AP)-The BBC reported in a broadcast heard by NBC tonight that the Nazis in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, had executed 64 more persons today and imprisoned 150.

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Tampico, Mexico, Dec. 16-(AP)-An unheralded blackout and the noise of planes overhead tested the civilian defense of this important oil port tonight and the military commander announced it was a complete success--while the citizens thought it was real.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec.16-(AP)-The Australian radio today reported the bombing and damaing of a 4,000-ton Japanese ship by Royal Australian Air Force planes near Greenwich Island, 600 milesnortheast of New Guinea. The broadcast was heard by the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 16-(AP)-The Portuguese steamship, Serpa Pinto arrived today from Lisbon with 520 refugees of various nationalities. Of these 337 disembarked here and 183 will go on to New York.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCHES FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG, VAUGHN MEISLING, WERE RECEIVED IN NEW YORK TUESDAY NIGHT. THE OLDEST BORE THE DATE OF DEC.12, THE MOST RECENT, DEC. 15. OTHERS WITHOUT DATE, APPARENTLY COVER THE INTERVENING DAYS, AND WHEN ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER GIVE A PITHY ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN BESIEGED HONGKONG.)

-DASH-

HONGKONG DEC 12-(AP)-A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING SAID THE MAINLAND WAS SUCCESSFULLY EVACUATED DURING THE NIGHT OF DEC.11-12

30.24—13589

AND THE POSITION STABILIZED INSIDE THE STRONG DEFENSES OF THIS ISLAND.

CONDITIONS OF FULL SIEGE EXIST.

THE COLONY IS IN GOOD HEART AND THERE IS PLENTY OF FOOD, ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND THE GARRISON IS CONFIDENT OF THE OUTCOME.

-DASH-

DEC 17 1941

(APPARENTLY DEC.13): THE GARRISON SPENT A QUIET NIGHT AND WEARY TROOPS FROM THE MAINLAND HAD A MUCH NEEDED REST.

THESE TROOPS SOON DEPLOYED WITH THE TROOPS ALREADY IN POSITION.

NOW THAT THE EXACT NUMBER OF CASUALTIES IN THE MAINLAND FIGHTING HAVE BEEN CHECKED, IT IS FOUND THEY ARE EVEN FEWER THAN ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED.

THIS MORNING THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE EXCHANGE OF SHELLING BETWEEN OUR OWN AND ENEMY BATTERIES. TWO ENEMY BATTERIES HAVE BEEN SILENCED. NONE OF OUR OWN HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION, ALTHOUGH WE SUSTAINED A FEW CASUALTIES IN AN EXPOSED POSITION.

-DASH-

(APPARENTLY DEC.14): HONGKONG'S POPULATION WAS CHEERED BY RECEIPT OF THIS TELEGRAM FROM CHURCHILL:

"WE ARE ALL WATCHING DAY BY DAY AND HOUR BY HOUR YOUR STUBBORN DEFENSE OF THE PORT AND FORTRESS OF HONGKONG. YOU GUARD A LINK LONG FAMOUS IN WORLD CIVILIZATION BETWEEN THE EAST AND EUROPE.

"WE ARE SURE THE DEFENSE OF HONGKONG AGAINST BARBAROUS, UNPROVOKED ATTACK WILL AD A GLORIOUS PAGE TO BRITISH ANNALS.

"ALL OUR HEARTS ARE WITH YOU IN YOUR ORDEAL.

"EVERY DAY OF YOUR RESISTANCE BRINGS NEARER OUR CERTAIN VICTORY."

A COMMUNIQUE SAID: "DURING THE NIGHT THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING OF INTEREST TO REPORT. CONTACT IS BEING MAINTAINED WITH HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCING CHINESE ARMIES OF NORTHERN KWANGTUNG. AMERICANS ALL ARE REPORTED SAFE." DEC 17 1941

-DASH-

DEC.15, MORNING: IT WAS A QUIET NIGHT WITH NOTHING OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO REPORT. THERE WERE TWO BRIEF AIR RAID ALARMS, AND INTERMITTENT SHELLING YESTERDAY CAUSED A FEW CASUALTIES AND COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE, ALTHOUGH A SERIOUS FIRE OCCURRED IN ONE DISTRICT.

POLICE HAVE MAINTAINED COMPLETE CONTROL AND THE CIVIL POPULATION IS TAKING THINGS COMPOSEDLY.

-DASH-

DEC 17 1941

DEC.15, AFTERNOON: THE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED AFTER THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED QUIET NIGHT. THE ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES INTERMITTENTLY.

THE AMERICAN MARYKNOLL FATHERS (HEADQUARTERS AT OSSINING, N.Y.), INCLUDING EIGHT NEW ARRIVALS, ARE DOING SPLENDID REFUGEE WORK. BISHOP CUTHBERT OGARA AND FATHERS ARTHUR BENSON AND RONALD NORRIS OF THE AMERICAN PASSIONISTS' HUNAN MISSION ARE SAFE, THEIR JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR HAVING BEEN INTERRUPTED BY THE WAR.

MANY AMERICANS ARE ENROLLED IN EMERGENCY SERVICES.

-DASH-

DEC.15, NIGHT, AN EVENING COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"OUR ARTILLERY BOMBARDED ENEMY BATTERIES ON THE MAINLAND AND SEVERAL

HITS WERE OBSERVED, THE ENEMY REPLYING WITH SPORADIC SHELLFIRE.

"A FEW ENEMY PLANES WERE OBSERVED OVER THE ISLAND, SOME BEING SEEN TO DROP LEAFLETS CONTAINING THE USUAL JAPANESE PROPAGANDA.

"IT CAN NOW BE REVEALED THAT THE JAPANESE DELEGATION WHICH CROSSED FROM KOWLOON ON SATURDAY UNDER COVER OF A WHITE FLAG BROUGHT A LETTER INQUIRING IF THE GOVERNOR WERE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE THE SURRENDER OF HONGKONG.

"THE GOVERNOR SUMMARILY REJECTED THE PROPOSAL AND REPLIED THAT HE WAS NOT PREPARED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO HOLD ANY MEETING OR PARLEY ON SUCH A SUBJECT.

"NOT ONLY IS THIS COLONY STRONG ENOUGH TO RESIST ALL ATTEMPTS AT INVASION BUT IT HAS THE LOYAL BACKING OF ALL THE RESOURCES AND PEOPLES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

"BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THOSE WHO HAVE SOUGHT THE PROTECTION OF THE EMPIRE CAN REST ASSURED THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE ANY SURRENDER TO THE JAPANESE."

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DEC 17 1941

PRICE

NEW YORK,DEC.16-(AP)-AT THE CALL OF HIS GOVERNMENT, BYRON PRICE TODAY STEPPED TEMPORARILY OUT OF HIS POSITION AS EXECUTIVE NEWS EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO BECOME UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP --- ON THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS EMPLOYMENT BY THE A.P.

"I FEEL SURE, FROM THE SPLENDID ATTITUDE SHOWN BY THE NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO, THAT EVERYONE IS ANXIOUS TO HELP WIN THIS WAR," PRICE SAID. "THAT SHOULD MAKE MY JOB A GOOD DEAL EASIER."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CLEARLY AND COMPLETELY DESCRIBED THE SCOPE OF HIS NEW JOB, PRICE DECLARED, AND HE ADDED THAT HE FELT HE COULDN'T DISCUSS HIS PLANS UNTIL HE GOT SETTLED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WILL TAKE OVER HIS DUTIES FRIDAY MORNING.

THIS WAS THE SECOND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PRICE HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO GIVE HIS SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT. THE LAST TIME WAS IN 1917, WHEN HE ENTERED THE INFANTRY BRANCH OF THE ARMY TO FIGHT OVERSEAS IN FRANCE.

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HIS EXPERIENCE AS A CAPTAIN IN THE 52D PIONEER REGIMENT, HIS 22 YEARS AS A WASTINGTON NEWSPAPERMAN, AND HIS EXTENSIVE ACQUAINTANCE-SHIP WITH EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WERE AMONG THE FACTORS IN HIS BACKGROUND CITED TODAY AS QUALIFYING HIM FOR THE CENSOR-SHIP POST.

WHILE HE WAS OVERSEAS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1918 TO APRIL, 1919, HIS OUTFIT WAS ASSIGNED TO ALL TYPES OF MILITARY WORK. IT WAS ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS. PRICE OBTAINED A FIRST LIEUTENANCY AT AN OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT MYER,VA., AND WAS PROMOTED TO A CAPTAINCY IN FRANCE.

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HE LEFT THE WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE AP TO JOIN THE A.E.F. HE RETURNED IN TIME TO COVER THE SENATE'S BITTER DEBATE OVER THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND WENT WITH WOODROW WILSON IN THE FALL OF 1919 WHEN THE LATE PRESIDENT MADE A FINAL SPEAK-ING TOUR OF THE NATION IN BEHALF OF THE LEAGUE.

ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORPS, PRICE BECAME KNOWN TO HUNDREDS OF OFFICIALS AND BUREAU HEADS

30.24—13591

IN ALL THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS DURING THE CRITICAL POSTWAR YEARS. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO WARREN G.HARDING WHEN THE OHIO PUBLISHER WAS NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1920 ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET, AND FOLLOWED HARDING'S CAREER UNTIL SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER HE WAS INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

PRICE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE STAFF WHICH COVERED THE WASHINGTON NAVAL CONFERENCE IN 1921, THEN PUT IN A LONG PERIOD ON THE NEWS DESK, AND IN 1930 WENT TO LONDON WITH THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE NAVAL CONFERENCE THERE.

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THE NEWSPAPERMAN'S LIFE SEEMED TO PRICE FROM THE DAY HE ENTERED IT THE MOST INTERESTING OF CAREERS, ALTHOUGH HE HAD PLANNED AS A YOUNG MAN TO BECOME A LAWYER. TO EARN MONEY TO GO TO LAW SCHOOL HE EARNED AN INDIANA TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE, BUT NEVER USED IT.

HE TOOK A SUMMER NEWSPAPER JOB AFTER HE WAS GRADUATED FROM WABASH COLLEGE IN 1912, WITH PHI BETA KAPPA HONORS. HE WORKED FOR A SHORT TIME FOR THE UNITED PRESS IN OMAHA AND CHICAGO, AND SWITCHED OVER TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN ATLANTA, GA. FROM ATLANTA HE WENT TO NEW ORLEANS, BACK TO ATLANTA AND FINALLY TO WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WAS NEWS EDITOR OF THE BUREAU FROM 1922 TO 1927.

IN JANUARY, 1937, AFTER 10 YEARS AS CHIEF OF THE WASHINGTON BUREAU, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK AND BECAME EXECUTIVE NEWS EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE WAS 50 YEARS OLD LAST MARCH.

HIS EARLIEST EFFORT IN THE FIELD OF NEWS CAME WHEN HE WAS A BOY OF 10, ON THE FARM WHERE HE WAS BORN, NEAR TOPEKA, IND. HE WROTE A SERIES OF ITEMS ON WRAPPING PAPER AND DISTRIBUTED SHEETS OF THE PAPER AMONG THE NEIGHBORS -- UNTIL HIS FATHER DECIDED SUCH ACTIVITY WASN'T A VITAL FARM CHORE, AND STEPPED IN AS A CENSOR WITH AN ORDER FOR SUPPRESSION.

WHILE A STUDENT AT THE TOPEKA HIGH SCHOOL HE WAS EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL PAPER, AND AT WABASH COLLEGE HE EDITED THE PAPER DURING HIS LAST TWO YEARS ON THE CAMPUS.

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HIS COLLEGE DAYS WERE SOMETIMES MARKED BY LACK OF MONEY, AND HE WAS A SHORT ORDER COOK AND STOKED FURNACES TO EARN HIS WAY THROUGH. HE ALSO SERVED AS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CRAWFORDSVILLE (IND.) JOURNAL --- AND OFTEN DELIVERED PAPERS CONTAINING STORIES HE HAD WRITTEN, TO PICK UP EXTRA CHANGE.

JOURNALISM IS THE ABSORBING PASSION OF HIS LIFE, AND HE HAS FEW OUTSIDE INTERESTS. THE ONE WHICH APPEALS TO HIM MOST IS COLLECTING BOOKS "IN A SMALL WAY" --- MAINLY BOOKS OF AMERICAN AND INDIANA LITERATURE. HE HAS A SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIANA WRITERS AND POETS.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PRICE HAD BEEN SUMMONED TO GOVERNMENTAL DUTY, KENT COOPER, A.P. GENERAL MANAGER, SAID:

"MR.PRICE'S ABSENCE AT THIS TIME MEANS A REAL SACRIFICE, BUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS CONSENTED TO IT GLADLY UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES."

DD&TT1145PES

WAR DECLARATIONS-CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FORMAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR SINCE GERMANY INVADED POLAND--WITHOUT A DECLARATION--ON SEPT. 1, 1939, FOLLOW:

-1939-

SEPT. 3--BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

SEPT. 4--NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA AGAINST GERMANY.

SEPT. 7--UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST GERMANY.

SEPT. 10--CANADA AGAINST GERMANY.

-1940-

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APRIL 9--NORWAY AGAINST GERMANY.

JUNE 10--ITALY AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

-1941-

JUNE 22--GERMANY, ITALY AND RUMANIA AGAINST RUSSIA.

DEC. 6-- BRITAIN AND CANADA AGAINST FINLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

DEC. 7 -- NEW ZEALAND AGAINST FINLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

DEC. 7 -- JAPAN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; COSTA RICA AND CANADA AGAINST JAPAN.

DEC. 8 -- UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FREE FRENCH, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA, HONDURAS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, CUBA AND PANAMA AGAINST JAPAN; CHINA AGAINST JAPAN, ITALY AND GERMANY.

DEC. 11 -- GERMANY AND ITALY AGAINST UNITED STATES; UNITED STATES, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, CUBA, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA AND GUATEMALA AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

DEC. 12--EL SALVADOR, PANAMA, HAITI AND HONDURAS AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY; POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AGAINST JAPAN; SLOVAKIA AND RUMANIA AGAINST UNITED STATES.

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DEC. 13 -- HUNGARY AND BULGARIA AGAINST UNITED STATES.

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HAWAII NAVAL, ARMY, AIR COMMANDERS OUSTED; ENEMY LANDS IN BORNEO, HARRIED AT HONG KONG; HOUSE VOTES TO FIX FIGHTING AGES AT 21 TO 44

Shakeup Made Pending Probe

Congressmen Disregard President's Plea For 19-Year-Old Lower Limit For Army Selectees

DEC 18 1941

By RICHARD E. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP).— The Army and Navy swept the ranking officers of the Hawaiian area from their commands tonight because the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor caught United States defense forces by surprise.

Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-In-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, was ordered replaced by Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short was relieved of command of the Hawaiian department by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, in command of the Hawaiian air forces, was ordered relieved by Brig. Gen. C. L. Tinker.

In making the announcements, the War and Navy Departments did not pass judgment on the replaced officers, or fix responsibility for alleged lack of alertness at Hawaii. That will be done by a presidential board.

War Department officials explained it was deemed best not to have the defenses of Hawaii under the command of officers involved in the board's investigation.

These announcements were made at the close of a day which saw the war, so tragically begun at Pearl Harbor, brilliantly continued by American forces in the Philippines. There, the Army said, aerial counter attacks upon small Japanese landing parties, and upon hostile ships off the coast had brought the Japanese invasion to a virtual standstill. The day was notable for a complete lack of enemy activity in American-held territories.

The shakeup in the Hawaiian command followed by two days the report of Secretary of the Navy Knox, that the forces in Pearl Harbor were not on the alert when the Japanese attacked on Dec. 7.

In the interim, President Roosevelt appointed a five-man board, headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court to investigate. It held its first meeting today, and planned a second session for tomorrow. It is to proceed to Honolulu shortly.

Stimson's Explanation

The Navy's announcement made no mention of its unmistakeable reason for relieving Admiral Kimmel, but in making known the change in Army leadership, Secretary Stimson said:

"These changes were made in view of the preliminary report of the Secretary of the Navy, with those views as to the unpreparedness of the situation on Dec. 7 the Secretary of War concurs, and to expedite the reorganization of the air defenses in the islands.

"This action avoids a situation where the officials charged with responsibility for the future security of this vital naval base would otherwise at this critical hour also be involved in the searching investigation ordered yesterday by the President."

The Navy Department announced the change in command in this statement:

"Secretary of the Navy Knox announced tonight that Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. Navy, has been ordered detached from his present duty as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and assigned to duty as commander in chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, relieving Admiral Husband E. Kimmel.

"Admiral Kimmel has been relieved of command of the Pacific Fleet by Vice Admiral William S. Pye, U. S. Navy, commander battle force and second in command of the Pacific fleet, pending arrival of Admiral Nimitz. Admiral Kimmel will report for temporary duty in the 14th Naval District (Pearl Harbor, Hawaii).

"Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, U. S. Navy, has been ordered from sea duty with the Atlantic Fleet to succeed Rear Admiral Nimitz as chief of the Bureau of Navigation."

DEC 18 1941

Army Statement.

The text of the War Department announced:

"The Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, announced today that Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, Air Corps, has arrived at Honolulu with instructions to take over the command of the Hawaiian department, relieving Lieutenant General Walter C. Short. General C. L. Tinker, Air Corps, is proceeding to Hawaii to take command of the air forces relieving Major General Frederick L. Martin.

"These changes are made in view of the preliminary report of the Secretary of Navy, with whose views as to the unpreparedness of the situation on December 7 the Secretary of War concurs, and to expedite the reorganization of the air defenses in the islands.

"This action avoids a situation where the officials charged with responsibility for the future of this vital naval base would otherwise at this critical hour also be involved in the searching investigation ordered yesterday by the President."

During the day, while American forces in the Philippines got the "situation well in hand there," Congress continued its work on war-time legislation, but with the House disregarding the President's and the War Department's recommendations for the minimum age of draftees.

They had urged that all men between 19 and 44, inclusive, be made subject to military service, but the House voted to make the age limits 21 to 44, inclusive, with all between 18 and 64, inclusive, required to register. The Senate has yet to act on the bill.

Congressional action was completed meanwhile on legislation giving the President war-time authority greater, some said, than that conferred upon President Wilson in 1917. The authority includes the power of censorship.

26 Jap Planes Downed

The War Department's evening communique was preceded by official anouncements here or in Manila that Army bombers had destroyed 26 Japanese planes at Vigan, 25 of them on the ground, and that the Navy had been successful in two or three submarine attacks.

These exploits, combined with official statements that enemy operations in thePhilippines had come to a virtual standstill, gave an unmistakable picture of alert and effective action by the American air forces there.

Small Japanese landing parties continued to cling to beachheads in Luzon, it seemed, but were under a continuing bombardment. Meanwhile aerial attacks upon hostile ships off the coast indicated an effort to cut these forces off from supplies and reinforcement.

The communique said:

"I. Philippine theater.

"The American forces have the situation well in hand. Small enemy forces in the Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi areas are still under attack. Hostile vessels off the coast were attacked by Army air forces.

'2. Hawaii:

"No further enemy activity has been reported.

"3. No reports of hostile operations have been received from other areas."

DEC 18 1941

U. S. Subs Busy

Washingtonians smiled as they read a dispatch from Tokyo detailing the worried warning of a Japanese official that 20 Americans submarines were active in nearby waters. The Navy at Manila meanwhile said three submarine attacks had been undertaken, two of them successful.

It was the first announcement that America's under-water craft had entered the combat, and was taken to mean that the Navy had begun laying the blockade which is intended ultimately to deprive Japan of raw materials for her industries and food for her people.

There was, however, no tendency to minimize the possibility that Japan had slowed her attacks on the Philippines to concentrate on the battle for Singapore. Officials followed with concern the few available details of the fighting in the Malayan jungles a few hundred miles north of that great British naval base.

Nimitz Becomes Full Admiral And Will Command U. S. Fleet

Thus Hart And King Will Be Subordinate To Him, As They Were To Kimmel

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—The removal of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel today as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet automatically relieves him, navy officials explained, from duty as commander of the United States fleet.

Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who will become a full admiral upon taking command of the Pacific fleet, will administer the duties of commander of the United States fleet as well, officials said, until another commander is designated.

Thus Admiral Thomas C. Hart, chief of the Asiatic fleet, and Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the Atlantic fleet, will be subordinate to Nimitz as they were to Kimmel.

The fleet commander prescribes standards and methods of training not only for all three fleets but also for all other seagoing forces of the navy. When two or more fleets are concentrated or when they operate in conjunction with each other, the commander of the United States fleet is responsible for joint operations.

Nimitz, a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, who now makes his home in Washington, is 56, three years younger than Kimmel, a native and resident of Henderson, Ky.

Served in World War

Nimitz saw active duty in the Atlantic during the World War as chief-of-staff and commander of the Atlantic fleet submarine force. That was followed by a brief period of service in the Office of Naval Operations after which he became executive officer of the Battleship South Carolina.

His most recent sea duty was as commander, battleship division 1, battle force, which he undertook in September, 1938, holding the position until he became chief of the Bureau of Navigation June 15, 1939.

As head of the Bureau of Navigation, Nimitz has been responsible for naval personnel in the recent years when the Navy was undergoing its expansion into a two-ocean force.

Kimmel became a rear admiral in November, 1937. In 1939, he assumed command of cruisers of the battle force with additional duty as commander of cruiser division 9.

Both Annapolis Graduates

On Feb. 1, 1941, he assumed duty as commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet with additional duty as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet with the accompanying rank of admiral. He was 40th on the list of rear admirals at the time of his elevation.

Both Kimmel and Nimitz are graduates of the United States Naval Academy.

Nimitz was commisisoned an ensign in 1907, promoted to junior lieutenant and then to lieutenant in 1910, lieutenant commanedr in 1916, commander in 1921, captain in 1927, and real admiral June 23, 1938.

Sets Precedent

The designation today of Lieut.-Gen. Emmons as commander of the Hawaiian Department of the Army marks the first time an American air officer has been given full command of field operations, although the Germans often have made such appointments.

Emmons, 53 years old, commanded the 18th Composite Wing and was air officer of the Hawaiian Department until July, 1936. In March, 1939, he was brought from March Field, Calif., and appointed commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force, which has since become known as the Combat Air Force to distinguish it from the Air Corps which is primarily interested in procurement and training.

Emmons was born at Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 17, 1888, and was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1909 and commissioned in the infantry. He was a brigadier general and wing commander as early as 1936. When he became commanding general of the GHQ Air Force he was a major general and was promoted to lieutenant-general Oct. 25, 1940.

His assignments have included a tour of duty as executive officer in the office of the chief of the air corps and as the executive officer for the Assistant Secretary of War for air. He has been a general officer since his first appointment as a wing commander in June, 1936.

Admiral William S. Pye Well Known In Baltimore

DEC 8 1941

Rear Admiral William S. Pye, who is now in temporary command of the Pacific fleet pending the arrival of Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, is well known in Baltimore and is the brother-in-law of Philander P. Briscoe, a former member of the City Council.

Admiral Pye is the husband of the former Miss Annie E. Briscoe and both he and his wife frequently have visited Mr. Briscoe at his West Lanvale street home. Admiral Pye and Miss Briscoe were married at Prince Frederick, Md., shortly after he was graduated from the Naval Academy.

Son Went To School Here

The admiral's youngest son, Ensign John Briscoe Pye, who is now on active duty with the navy, lived in Baltimore for a number of years and attended Baltimore City College and the Gilman Country School.

Another son, the late Lieut. William S. Pye, Jr., who also was graduated from the Naval Academy, was killed three years ago while on maneuvers with the Pacific fleet.

Mr. Briscoe said last night that the last word he received from his sister, who is with her husband at Honolulu, was a cable last Friday saying: "All is well."

BRIG. GEN. TINKER

Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, new commander of the Hawaiian Air Force, entered the Philippine Constabulary as a second lieutenant in 1908. He was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in the regular Army in 1912. A graduate of Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., General Tinker was born at Edgin, Kan., on Nov. 21, 1887.

After serving with the infantry, he enrolled in the Flying School at March Field in 1920, completed several air courses and in 1926 went to London as assistant military attaché.

During a practice flight near Kenley Airdrome, London, he effected the rescue of an American naval officer from a crashed and burning airplane on Sept. 21, 1926. For this he received the Soldiers' Medal.

He served from Nov., 1939, to May, 1940, at Barksdale Field, La., as commanding officer of the 27th bombardment group, and then was transferred to MacGill Field, as base commander. On Oct. 1, 1940, he was designated an Air Corps Wing Commander and assigned on Jan. 10, 1941, to the 3d bombardment wing, MacGill Field. On Nov. 6, 1941, he was assigned to command the Third Interceptor Command, Third Air Force, Drew Field, to command the First Division, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. On Oct. 9, 1940, he was placed in command of the First Corps, with headquarters at Columbia. On Feb. 8, 1941, he became Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department.

REAR ADMIRAL JACOBS

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, who becomes chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was born at Danville, Pa., Dec. 12, 1885, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1903. He served on the Kentucky, Franklin, Indiana and South Carolina until 1913, when he became aide and flag secretary on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

He commanded the Jouett in 1916, with additional duty as Commander of Division 4, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, and in 1918 was in command of the Henley and the anti-submarine detachment. He was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation from 1923 until 1926.

He served in the Asiatic Fleet in command of the Monocacy and was in charge of the evacuation of Americans in the Upper Yangtze Valley in 1927. In 1929 he returned to duty in the Bureau of Navigation. After two years as commanding officer of the Utah he served as Director Enlisted Personnel of the Bureau of Navigation.

He served as assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation from Sept. 1, 1929, until early in 1941, when he was ordered to sea with the Atlantic Fleet.

LIEUT. GEN. SHORT

Lieut. Gen. Walter Campbell Short, who has been relieved of command of the Hawaiian Department, was born at Filmore, Ill., on March 30, 1880. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant of infantry in March, 1902. His early service included duty at Malabang, Philippine Islands, in 1908 and in 1916 he was with the Sixteenth Infantry on the punitive expedition into Mexico.

In the first World War he served in various posts in France. He was a member of the Training Staff and of the General Staff, General Headquarters. He took part in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Battles.

On Oct. 13, 1939, he was ordered

Attacks Caused No Casualties On Johnston and Maui Isles

Washington Reports Damage as Trivial and Japanese Naval Action Weak—Hit-Run Forays Won't Divert U. S. Fleet.

DEC 18 1941

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today that there were no injuries to personnel during the Japanese attack on Johnston Island, which was reported late yesterday.

The navy described the action by Japanese naval forces as "weak."

Earlier, the War Department said the shelling of Kahului, on the Island of Maui, by an enemy submarine yesterday caused only slight damage to a loading platform of a pineapple company and that there were no casualties.

In a brief midday communique, the navy said:

"It has been established that there were no injuries to personnel in the weak attack on Johnston Island reported yesterday. The naval situation in the Atlantic remains quiet."

Johnston, 717 miles southwest of Hawaii, was attacked by Japanese naval units at dusk of an unspecified day, possibly Monday, at about the same time that a Japanese submarine attacked the Hawaiian shipping center of Kahului, only about ninety-five miles from Pearl Harbor.

Ten Shells Hurled at Maui.

The navy reported that damage from the shell fire was light and today's report confirmed that there had been no injuries to personnel at Johnston.

About ten shells were fired in the Maui attack, the army said.

The communique, outlining the military situation as of 10:30 A. M., Eastern standard time, said there was no discernible enemy activity during the last twenty-four hours in the Philippine theater and nothing to report from other areas.

Japan, resorting to hit-and-run attacks near Hawaii, is risking valuable warships in an effort to divert some of the offensive strength of the United States Pacific Fleet, now at sea searching for the main enemy forces.

Attempt to Decoy Seen.

The tactics, evidenced by the shelling of Johnston and Maui islands for the first time in the war, tended to belie Tokio's bland claim that the bulk of the American Navy had been destroyed. They indicated that Japan was seeking to decoy as many United States ships as possible into a will-o'-the-wisp hunt for the nuisance raiders.

The Navy Department here, however, intimated that the fleet would not be distracted from its main mission and reported tersely that operations against the enemy are continuing.

The attacks on Johnston and Maui, and a renewed assault on Wake Island were disclosed in a communique last night, which stated that the actions had taken place in the preceding twenty-four hours. A recurrence of the hit-run forays appeared likely, but the belief here was that defense forces were adequate to meet the threat.

Elsewhere in the vast Pacific's theater, the situation appeared grave. Japanese attacks were seriously menacing Hongkong and Singapore, the British bases which are two of the big obstacles in the path of a Japanese drive against the Dutch East Indies.

The Philippines, the third and last stumbling block to Japan's southward thrust, were girding for a fresh enemy assault, although some sources believed that Japan was concentrating her main efforts against the British base. United States submarines operating from the Philippines were credited with two successful attacks, but details of their successes were not disclosed.

ARMY BOMBERS HIT JAP PLANES ON PHILIPPINES

26 DEC 18 1941

Enemy Craft Destroyed, Fuel Supplies Fired Near Vigan

Navy Says Its Submarines Have Made Two Successful Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Thursday, Dec. 18—United States Army headquarters issued a communique today saying "the situation remains unchanged" and that Manila had passed another night without an air-raid alarm.

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 17—A smashing attack by American army bombers on Vigan—one of three hard-won and still apparently unextended Japanese beachheads on Luzon—in which at least twenty-six enemy planes were destroyed and enemy fuel supplies were set aflame was announced today concurrently with word that American submarines had twice struck hard

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againht the invader.

This latter action by units of the Asiatic fleet was announced by its commander, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, without detail. Three attacks had been loosed, he said—whether against Japanese naval forces or merchantment was not stated—and while one of them had not attained its objective, "the other two were successful."

Reports Not Required

He explained, perhaps thus indicating the reason why the whole story was not yet available, that submarine officers were not required to report before reaching port.

The assault upon Vigan—at a tremendous cost to the invader since his losses in planes were the largest officially reported in any single action save the initial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—was thus described by the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur:

"The enemy at Vigan suffered heavily from an attack by our air force yesterday. One Japanese plane was shot down and at least twenty-five more were destroyed on the ground. Fuel supplies were set afire."

No Progress On Land

Two other communiques during the day made it plain that Japanese progress remained at zero. Both reported simply that there had been no change in the situation on the ground.

Recapitulating the situation at sea to date, Admiral Hart said the fleet had not been "entirely ready" for the initial and unprovoked Japanese attack, but since then had been going forward with only minor adjustments in its pre-arranged plan.

New evidence of Filipino civilian loyalty and of the will to conquer of Filipino fighting men came during the day.

Six Fight 54 Jap Planes

From Lingayen, where Japanese landing forces had been crushed last week, Assemblyman Narciso Ramos telephoned this message:

"Our people are aware of the danger of invasion, but they are going about their usual tasks bravely. . . . Our civilians are behind the army and are prepared to fight and die if necessary for our homes and liberties."

Capt. Jesus Villamor, the young leader of a small squadron—six Filipino pilots who engaged fifty-four Japanese air raiders last Friday over Bantangas—expressed it this way:

"When I saw the first flight of twenty-seven planes I felt frightened at first, but I went upstairs anyway.

"Then I saw a second flight of twenty-seven planes and thought they were Americans, and I said to myself: 'This is going to be a heck of a good fight.' But they were Japs.

"That made me so mad I went right for them, and the rest of the boys were with me. After that I didn't feel anything except a determination to get a few of them and break up the formation."

Manila

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 17—United States Army bombers destroyed twenty-six Japanese planes and fired fuel supplies in a heavy attack yesterday on the beach head which the Japanese established last week at Vigan, on the Luzon west coast, 200 miles from Manila, army headquarters announced today.

The announcement followed swiftly on an official disclosure that submarines of the United States Asiatic fleet had gone into action for the first time in the eleven-day-old war with Japan, scoring successes the details of which were not immediately divulged. The communique announcing the attack on Vigan, launched apparently to prevent the Japanese from establishing air bases necessary for conquest of the Philippines, said there had been "no change in the land situation today."

The bulletin was issued at 4 P. M.

Of the Japanese planes destroyed, one was shot down in aerial combat and the remainder were wrecked on the ground, the communique declared.

"Enemy Suffered Heavily"

The brief announcement said:

"The enemy at Vigan suffered heavily from an attack by our air force yesterday. One Japanese plane was shot down and at least twenty-five more were destroyed on the ground. Fuel supplies were set afire. There has been no change in the land situation today."

In a cryptic statement Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the fleet, declared that United States submarines had "made two successful attacks" and a third, which failed to achieve its objective.

Whether the attacks to which he referred were against Japanese naval forces or against merchant shipping remained a matter of speculation pending a further announcement.

Pre-War Defensive Plans

Hart said the defensive plan drawn up for the Asiatic fleet before the war called for counter-blows in the event of Japanese aggression.

He said the fleet was not "entirely ready" for Japan's surprise attack but, nevertheless, had been following its pre-arranged defensive plan with minor adjustments.

Of the surrender of 200 United States marines who were stranded in North China by the sudden hostilities, he declared that instructions to withdraw them came "very late."

"Absolutely Cut Off"

"We were fast on our feet when the orders came," he said, but the marines were "absolutely cut off in three locations in North China and, of course, had to surrender."

(These places were Peiping and Tientsin, where the marines were posted, and Chinwangtao, the North China port where some were awaiting evacuation by sea. About 700 marines in Shanghai, the bulk of the China contingent, left in time.)

Believed To Be Reorganizing

The last sign of Japanese offensive perations against the stoutly defended island of Luzon was a dawn attack yesterday on Olongapo naval base, sixty miles northwest of Manila.

The supposition in unofficial quarters was that the Japanese were reorganizing their forces for an attem to reinforce the troops they landed last week at three places—Vigan and Aparri, in the north, and Legaspi, at the southern tip of the island.

Manila itself has not had an air-raid alarm since around noon Monday.

Natives Harvesting Rice

Advices from Lingayen, on the Luzon west coast, about 120 miles from Manila, where a Japanese landing force was reported crushed last week by a Filipino army division, indicated the native population there was quietly harvesting the rice crop.

In a message telephoned to Manila from Lingayen, Assemblyman Narciso Ramos declared:

"Our people are aware of the danger of invasion but they are going about their usual tasks bravely. . . . Our civilians are behind the army and are prepared to fight and die if necessary for our homes and liberties."

Three Airmen Captured

From Pampanga province, between Manila and Lingayen, came belated reports that three Japanese airmen who bailed out of a burning bomber had been captured by excited natives, armed with bolos and sharpened sticks.

In the Manila area, police reinforced their patrols in the Pasay and Paranaque districts near Nichols Field following a report that the anti-American "Ganap" organization was plotting to create trouble.

Arrest of Ramon Mantile, leader of the organization, was announced yesterday by Philippine secret police.

Autos, Trucks Searched

About 200 persons were reported taken into custody in an investigation into the "Ganap" activities, but most were released later.

Police also tightened a cordon on the Pasay and Paranaque districts to prevent a southward exodus of Axis nationals. All automobiles and trucks were halted and searched.

The two districts—the only civilian areas of Manila proper damaged by Japanese air raiders—have been largely evacuated. Reports that hastily abandoned houses had been looted caused police to take sharp preventive measures.

Fifth Column Precautions

Army headquarters also announced appointment of a board to consider applications by aliens for release from custody.

Meanwhile, civilians were urged to combat fifth columnists. Relatives and friends of soldiers were asked to keep secret where soldiers were on duty and soldiers themselves were warned that "public walls have ears."

Philippine Ship Sinks

(A small Philippine vessel, the steamship Corregidor, sank in a mine field today off Manila, injuring a number of passengers, NBC said in a broadcast from Manila and heard in New York. Lloyd's Register lists a 30-year-old 1,181-ton ship named Corregidor and owned by the Cia. Maritima, of Manila.)

Construction of Manila's first public air-raid shelter now is under way in one of the areas bombed recently by Japanese warplanes.

The shelter, of reinforced concrete, is designed to accommodate a hundred persons. Many individual shelters also are being built.

DEC 18 1941

6 FILIPINO PILOTS TACKLED 54 JAPS

Squadron Leader Says They Were Mad, Not Scared.

Manila, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The youthful leader of a daredevil squadron of six Filipino pilots in erstwhile training planes who took on fifty-four Japanese air raiders last Friday over Bantangas and shot down two said today he got so mad that he forgot to be scared.

"When I saw the first flight of twenty-seven planes, I felt frightened at first," said Capt. Jesus Villamor, "but went upstairs' anyway.

"Then I saw a second flight of twenty-seven planes and thought they were Americans and I said to myself: 'This is going to be a heck of a good fight.' But they were Japs.

"That made me so mad I went right for 'em and the rest of the boys were with me. After that, I didn't feel anything except a determination to get a few of them and break up the formation."

Of the Filipino pilots, one was wounded and parachuted to safety and another was killed, Capt. Villamor said, when seven Japanese planes "rode him down." Capt. Villamor is the son of a late Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court and trained as a pilot at Randolph and Kelly fields.

Radio Greetings From Chiang

Manila, Dec. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, army commander in the Philippines, announces today he had received this radiogram from Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek:

"I deeply appreciate your message and greeting as from a comrade-in-arms. In our fight for freedom during the past four and a half years, the moral and material support of the United States already has won our gratitude. Now we take pride in the new association between our two countries in fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy

BABY GIRL HURT IN RAID MAY LIVE

Manila, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The youngest person injured in Japanese air raids on Luzon Island—an unidentified six-months-old girl—was given an even chance to survive by doctors at Manila Hospital today. The child, suffering from shrapnel wounds, was found on a Cavite street after the first Japanese raid on the navy yard there. The authorities believe that her parents were killed in the attack.

DEC 18 1941

TWO ARMY PILOTS WALK TO BASE

Manila, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Advices received from Baguio today said that two United States Army pilots had arrived there after traveling overland from isolated areas, where they made forced landings a week ago while battling Japanese air raiders. The two were identified as Lieuts. Sheperd and Houseman.

SHEPHERD

Chinese in Philippines Ready to Serve

Manila, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Chinese Consul-General here, acting on orders from Chungking, today advised thousands of Chinese living in the Philippines to offer their services to the Government. The Census Bureau estimated meanwhile that there are 3,443,500 men between 18 and 50 years in the islands upon whom the army can draw in the event that an all-out defense is needed.

162 Reported Missing On Philippine Ship

Inter-Island Vessel Blown Up By Mine in Manila Bay—Officials On Board

DEC 18 1941

Manila, *Thursday*, Dec. 18 (AP)—One hundred and sixty-two persons, including several prominent Philippine political leaders, were reported missing today in the sinking of the Philippine inter-island steamer Corregidor, which was blown up yesterday by a mine near Manila Bay.

Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were known to have been saved, though many were injured. The list of missing was incomplete because many persons had boarded the 1,881-ton vessel without tickets, intending to pay cash fare in their haste to get home to the southern Philippines.

Among those missing were Assemblyman Juan M. Reyes and Prof. Jose Reyes, of Santo Tomas University, both brothers of Archibishop Gabriel Reyes, of Cebu.

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Baker Island Attacked by Japs

Destruction of Defenses There and on Johnston Claimed by Tokio Navy.

DEC 18 1941

Tokio, Dec. 17 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—The navy section of Imperial Headquarters reported today that Japanese naval units destroyed most enemy defense facilities in an attack yesterday on Johnston Island and on December 12 on Baker Island in the South Pacific.

The navy section also claimed that the Japanese Navy, cooperating with the army in operations against the British crown colony of Hongkong, had sunk one gunboat and six torpedo boats and heavily damaged one destroyer, two gunboats and another vessel.

It said Japanese naval units also shelled and heavily damaged Mount Davis fort and other fortifications.

The navy's attacks from the sea and air are continuing, it added.

Johnston and Baker islands, which the Japanese report they bombarded from the sea yesterday, are two of a long string of tiny Pacific islets developed by the United States as links in a far-flung naval defense line.

Baker Island was widely publicized after four American boys of Hawaiian descent were "planted" on it and two other Pacific islets, respectively, in 1936 to establish United States ownership, which Britain had disputed. It lies almost 2,000 miles southwest of Honolulu. Johnston Island, 750 miles southwest of Honolulu, was discovered and developed by the navy as a field base in 1935.

Both islands are little more than sandbars.

In the course of lining up these tiny defense outposts the United States entered into agreement with Britain for joint operation of some of them by the two Powers.

JAPAN TOLD U. S. SUBMARINES FORM MENACE

DEC 18 1941

Naval Spokesman Says American Boats Are Of Superior Type

Formosa Quake Reported To Have Done Damage To Communications

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (Official Radio Received by A.P.)—Japanese seamen were warned today by Lieut. Kengo Tominaga, a naval press officer, that probably twenty United States submarines were lying in wait for them in waters near Japan.

[An official announcement in Manila said United States submarines had already made "two successful attacks" on the Japanese.]

Tominaga's warning in the newspaper *Nichi Nichi* followed an official one issued only two days ago. The officer said that the American boats were of a superior 2,000-ton type with a cruising radius of 5,200 miles.

Quake Damages Communications

Meanwhile the Overseas Affairs Ministry announced that an earthquake striking southern Formosa had killed 190 persons, injured 164, razed 612 houses, and damaged railways and other communications.

[Formosa apparently was the chief springboard for the Japanese invasion of the northern tip of Luzon, the main Philippine island some 200 miles to the south. Japanese acknowledgement of damage to communications in Formosa indicated Japan's military effort may be hampered on the island.]

Although the Japanese said most of the damage was expected to be repaired during "the day," the agency Domei in its first broadcast said that the quake was the biggest since 1930, when 354 persons were either killed or wounded and over 2,000 homes were damaged.

Imperial headquarters reported that Japanese naval units destroyed "most enemy defense facilities" in an attack yesterday on the American island outpost of Johnston, 750 miles southwest of Honolulu, and December 12 on Baker Island in the south Pacific, 2,000 miles southwest of Honolulu.

U. S. Has Another Version.

(In Washington the Navy Department termed the Johnston Island attack weak and said no casualties resulted.)

The navy section also claimed that, in continuing attacks on Hong Kong, the Japanese sank one gunboat and six torpedo boats and heavily damaged one destroyer, two gunboats and another vessel.

190 Killed By Formosa Quake

DEC 18 1941

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (Official Radio Received by (AP) — One hundred and ninety persons were killed and 164 injured this morning in an earthquake in southern Formosa, the Overseas Affairs Ministry announced today.

A total of 612 houses were razed, and there was some damage to railways and other communications, the Ministry added. It said the principal damage to communications was expected to be repaired during the day. Water mains also were reported damaged.

(The Japanese Island, off the southeast China coast and little more than 200 miles north of the northern Luzon coast, has several air bases from which attacks have been launched on the Philippine Islands. It is likely that these fields are in the southern part hit by the quake.

Military Damage Implied

(The fact that the Japanese acknowledged damage to railways and other communications indicated the possibility that military bases of Formosa might be temporarily cut off.)

(Formosa, along with the Chinese island of Hainan, off the south China coast, long has served warring Japan as a troop concentration and training point. Formosa is believed to have served the Japanese as a great proving ground for new weapons and warfare techniques, much as Poland was used by the Germans after the occupation.)

Hiroya Ino, Colonail Affairs Minister, was received by Emperor Hirohito in the imperial palace, and answered the Emperor's questions regarding the earthquake, Domei reported.

Rail Lines Disrupted

Domei, in its first report on the quake, said that southern Formosa was shaken "by its biggest earthquake since 1930, when 354 persons were either killed or wounded and more than 2,000 homes were damaged."

Railway communication between Kagi and the Port of Tainan was reported to have been disrupted and dispatches said telephone lines within Kagi were severed. Water mains also were said to have been affected.

The wording of the broadcast was vague as to the casualties, and the reference to 354 dead and injured might have concerned today's toll. Communications difficulties which develop from earthquakes, however, normally delay announcement of such a specific figure for several days.

(Another oddity of Domei's report was that reference files show only a minor earthquake in Formosa in 1930, a tremblor in which four persons were killed. The island suffered a disastrous quake in 1935 which killed 3,050 persons and injured 12,000.)

SPRINGBOARD FOR ATTACK

Formosa, one of the springboards for Japanese air attacks on the Philippine Islands, is little more than 200 miles north of the Northern Luzon coast.

The island has an area of 13,890 square miles — roughly that of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined—and has a population of more than 5,000,000.

In addition to having air bases on the island, the Japanese have a naval station in the Pescadores Islands off Formosa.

The Japanese have had Formosa, which they call Taiwan, since 1895, when it was ceded to them by China.

Japan Warned of Submarines.

Tokio, Dec. 17 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Lieut. Com. Kengo Tominaga said in an interview published by Nichi Nichi today that probably twenty United States submarines were operating in waters in the vicinity of Japan. These submarines are in position to resort to guerrilla tactics against Japanese vessels, said Commander Tominaga, an officer of the naval press section of imperial headquarters.

Elaborating upon an official warning of December 15 concerning possible operations by hostile submarines and aircraft against Japan, he said that the submarines were of a superior 2,000-ton type with a cruising radius of 5,200 miles and urged that Japanese seamen be on the alert for them.

ONE-MAN TANKS

New York, Dec. 17.—(AP)—The Japanese, who have used midget submarines in attacking Hawaii, were reported today using one-man tanks in the Malay Peninsular fighting. The tanks were so described by a Singapore correspondent of the BBC whose broadcast was heard by CBS.

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by AP).—The 78th session of the diet will be formally closed today with a brief ceremony in which Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo will read an imperial rescript.

The final measure passed was a bill for control of speech, publications, organizations and public meetings which Premier Tojo described as replacing actual martial law, which he said tends to hamper all-out wartime efforts.

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Tokio Diet Tightens Censorship Law

Tokio, Dec. 17 (Official radio received by A. P.).—A bill providing for wartime control of speeches and publications concerning public matters was approved today by the lower house of the Diet.

Japs Claim Cebu Landing

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The German wireless heard here tonight quoted that it termed a Tokyo claim that Japanese troops had landed on Cebu, one of the central islands in the Philippine Archipelago. (No direct Tokyo report to this effect has been received.)

MALAYA DRIVE PUTS PENANG UNDER MENACE

DEC 18 1941

Heavy Fighting Rages In Kedah Province Along River Muda

Ominous Lull Reported From East Coast Of Peninsula

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Dec. 17—Premier Tojo told the Japanese Diet that the "neutralization" of British Singapore would take a long time because of that base's equipment and the jungle land favoring British defenses in Malaya, a DNB Tokyo dispatch said tonight.

However, he claimed that Japanese troops were "breaking stubborn British resistance."

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, Dec. 17—A Japanese expeditionary force has invaded the rich Miri oil country of Sarawak, British-protected kingdom of the white Rajahs on the northwest coast of Borneo, but has found the refinery and all oil-field equipment utterly destroyed by withdrawing British forces, it was announced officially today.

A Japanese destroyer was hit directly by a bomb from a Dutch plane while supporting the landing, the Netherlands East Indies command disclosed.

Completes Invasion Rectangle

The latest Japanese move completed a vast invasion rectangle in the South China Sea, its corners touching the British Crown colony of Hongkong, the Philippine island of Luzon, northern Malaya and Sarawak, the last a country of 50,000 square miles which has been ruled for ninety-nine years by Sir James Brooke and his descendants.

In this rectangle the Japanese were trying for quick knockouts of Allied strongholds, establishment of bases, seizure of important resources and control of the West Pacific sea communication lines to block Allied reinforcement and coordination.

"Enemy landings," said a communique of the British Far Eastern command, "have taken place at Miri, Lutgng State, in Sarawak, on the northwestern coast of Borneo, from which our detachments already have withdrawn, having completely destroyed the oil refinery as well as the installations of both the Miri and Seria oil fields.

Near British Borneo Line

Miri, near the British Borneo border at the upper end of Sarawak's 450 miles of coast, is the headquarters of Sarawak Oilfields, Inc., and is the center of a considerable oil development. In 1939 Sarawak, under the present white Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, exported $6,524,000 in crude oil, mostly to Singapore.

In north Malaya, the heaviest fighting raged in south Kedah province along the line of the River Muda, which enters the Strait of Malacca about fifteen miles north of the west-coast island of Penang, about 400 miles above Singapore.

The east-coast fighting in the Kelantan area had lulled, but the British said "there is reason to believe that enemy reinforcements are arriving," presumably by sea.

It was considered unlikely that the Japanese had yet been able to join their forces across the jungle-clad peninsula, or that they yet were present in north Malaya in numbers great enough to constitute an imminent menace to Singapore.

Tonight's communique stressed the rather ominous lull in land action on the peninsula, saying:

"There is nothing further to report from Kedah and Kelantan since the issue of this morning's communique.

"No enemy air activity has been reported.

RAF Finds No Opposition

"The RAF carried out reconnaissances over a wide area without meeting any opposition.

"Since December 13 seven enemy

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aircraft have been shot down by our AA guns. A further five have been seen to have been hit and were probably unable to return to their bases."

Unofficial estimates place the Japaness forces operating from Thailand at two divisions, equipped with light tanks but having heavy air support. The chief danger at present was considered to be to Penang, important British supply base which has been bombed repeatedly and fiercely.

Hongkong's defenders, now under full siege in the island section of their colony, claimed continued ascendancy in the heavy artillery duel raging with the Japanese. Tuesday night's communique reported that two enemy gun positions had been silenced, without damage to the British batteries. There were many air raids Tuesday, but the Hongkong anti-aircraft batteries downed one plane and winged another.

The latest word from Hongkong, a dispatch at 11:00 a. m. local time today (10:10 p. m., Tuesday E.S.T.) quoted a communique as saying there had been some early morning shelling, with little damage reported, and added: "Americans reported safe."

Dispatches from the Chinese capital of Chungking added these heartening details.

That the Japanese paid dearly for the occupation of the Hongkong mainland, with much mechanized equipment destroyed by British gunfire; that Chinese troops were delivering more successful attacks against the Japanese 28 miles north of Hongkong, causing the Japanese to rush up reinforcements and impress 1,500 Chinese civilians for military duty in the Japanese-occupied city of Canton itself.

Singapore itself welcomed several hundred refugees from Shanghai and other Chinese reports who got here safely aboard a 6,000-ton vessel which was attacked by Japanese planes five minutes after the master had learned of the start of the war.

There were rather vague reports that the Japanese had captured the Portuguese Island Colony of Macao, south of Hongkong, but these were vigorously denied in Lisbon.

Singapore

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 17—Japanese forces have landed in Sarawak, a British area on the northwest coast of Borneo, it was announced today as the Japanese threw their land, sea and air forces into a spreading offensive around the South China Sea.

The Japanese evidently were aiming for a quick knockout of British and Dutch strongholds, seizure of vital resources and control of the sea lanes by which reinforcements could reach the Allies.

Scheme Partly Foiled

Their effort apparently was to strike heavy and scattered blows before resistance could be organized and coordinated, but this seemed to be at least partly frustrated.

The British Singapore command announced tonight that there was nothing new to report from Kedah and Kelantan States, Malayan fronts north of Singapore, indicating that the situation there was stabilized.

In the air, the R. A. F. carried out wide Malayan reconnaissance without meeting the foe, the communique said.

The Dutch disclosed that one of their planes, supporting British resistance to the enemy landing at Miri, Sarawak, had scored a direct hit on a Japanese destroyer.

Oil was an obvious objective at Miri, but the Batavia radio said "everything was destroyed before the Japanese could land. . . . Even oil plants at the port of Miri have disappeared."

The Japanese landed at Miri and nearby Lubong, both only a short distance from the Sarawak border with British North Borneo. A communique said British forces destroyed oil refineries, wells and other machinery and withdrew before the invaders landed.

Newest Jap Drive

This was the newest spread of Japan's tactics of scattered blows, all correlated with the chief drive against Singapore, the core of Britain's Far Eastern defenses.

The strategy of such diverse operations, apparently, is to develop the advantage of Japan's initial, surprise jump and keep the Allies from organizing a unified plan of resistance.

Dutch Finish Mobilizing

In Batavia, however, the Dutch announced that general mobilization has been completed and Dutch army forces may be sent abroad. General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India, announced at New Delhi that discussions have been completed for coordination of Indian Far Eastern commands resisting Japan.

Dutch sea and air forces already have joined the British in the battle for Malaya, and the Aneta news agency pointed out that seven Japanese vessels now have been hit by Netherlands Indies naval units.

Besides the destroyer reported hit by a naval bomber today, it recalled, Dutch submarines within the past week were reported to have sunk four loaded Japanese transports and hit two other ships off the Thailand and Malaya coasts.

The extent of Japanese air operations against the Netherlands Archipelago was indicated by a Batavia communique today which said Terempa, in the tiny Anambas group off eastern Malaya, had been bombed on Saturday and machine gunned on Sunday.

(The Japanese, who have used midget submarines in attacking Hawaii, were reported today using one-man tanks in the Malay peninsular fighting. The tanks were so described by a Singapore correspondent of the BBC whose broadcast was heard in New York by CBS.)

The landings were effected, the bulletin said, at Miri and Lubong, which are situated close together a short distance south of the border between Sarawak and British North Borneo.

Sarawak is the domain of the famous "white rajahs." Sir Charles Vyner Brooke is the present ruler. Sarawak is under British protection.

(Because of its position, situated on sea routes between Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines, Borneo is strategically important.

(The island is about 300 miles north of Java, an equal distance east of Singapore and about 600 miles south of Manila. The entire lower half of this island is owned by the Dutch.)

Heavy Fighting In Malaya; Take Portugal Island

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Dec. 17

LONDON. (AP) — The Japanese, widening their attacks still further in the Western Pacific, menaced the British in three vital zones girdling the China Sea today—Hongkong, the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Borneo.

Fighting like fanatics, they were hurling themselves into the teeth or British artillery and machine-gun fire in a battle which the British said might decide the fate of Northwestern Malaya and its principal city and island base, Penang.

This still appeared to be the core of the Japanese master plan so far, aimed ultimately at Singapore, Britain's Oriental citadel.

But Hongkong, second only to Singapore as a bastion of British strength, was under siege from its Japanese-captured mainland area and a military commentator said air and artillery assaults on Hongkong Island were increasing in severity.

Down the South China mainland coast 45 miles from Hongkong, reports here said, Japanese forces have taken the Portuguese Island of Macao.

British headquarters in Singapore announced that the Japanese had landed in Sarawak, on the northwestern coast of Borneo, probably the same operation as the Japanese reported without detail yesterday.

The big island is about 300 miles north of Java, in the Netherlands East Indies, and is important not only for its tin, rubber and other resources, but also for its position along sea lanes between Hongkong, Singapore and the Philippines.

There may thus be a link between this operation and the report that Dutch Colonial officials at Batavia have announced the completion of mobilization throughout the Indies and a decree by the islands' army commander opening the possibility that Dutch troops may be sent abroad.

BRITISH ON FIRING LINE

Chief fighting appeared from Singapore advices to be along the Muda River, which flows through the State of Kedah and enters the Strait of Malacca along the northern boundary of Wellesley Province 15 miles northeast of Penang.

British on the firing line were not waiting defensively for their attacks, however, but were counter attacking behind motorized units and under heavy artillery fire, informed Singapore sources reported. Behind them, as a last resort, lay the mainland defenses of Penang, arranged on a concentric perimeter plan.

Singapore, ultimate goal of the Japanese, is some 400 miles to the south on the tip of the Malaya Peninsula.

PERIL TO SINGAPORE

Confessed inability of the British Navy to dominate Malaya waters and Thailand's quick sell-out to Japan appeared to various well-informed British to have heightened Singapore's peril from the Japanese drive through Malaya.

The Japanese, pouring into the fight through Thailand, were admittedly well-equipped and operating with strong aerial support.

Six hundred refugees from Penang, including a 27-day-old baby and an octogenerian grandmother, were expected to be transported soon from Singapore to Batavia, N. E. I.

There was no important news from the east coast of Northern Malaya, where the British were last reported holding a line somewhere south of the Japanese-captured coastal air base of Kota Bharu.

Besieged Hongkong, second big British naval base in the Far East, was subject to Japanese air attacks and pounding by Japanese artillery planted on the mainland in Kowloon, a mile from the island.

[A Tokio communique said today the Japanese Navy had sunk one gunboat and six torpedo boats and heavily damaged destroyer, two gunboats and another vessel in Hongkong waters. Japanese warships were also shelling island fortifications, the communique added.]

From Hongkong itself belated dispatches, the last one dated last night, reported Americans on the island were all right and said the island was strong enough to resist all attempts at invasion. This latter statement, however, appeared superseded by British reports that the island could not hold out indefinitely.

The London News Chronicle's miltary critic attributed British setbacks to "failure of inter-service co-operation."

"We lack commanders," he said, "who can be trusted to recognize new factors in the organization of modern defense. Men without this perception should be ruthlessly deprived of their commands."

The Daily Mail said in an editorial: "It comes back to Poland, Norway, France, Greece, Crete —five devastating lessons—and still we have failed to profit. If any changes in the High Command are deemed necessary they should be made without delay."

Japanese Fifth Column Work In North Malaya Described

Associated Press Photographer Tells How Troops In Civilian Garb Entered Fighting Area From Thailand

The following story of Japanese fifth-column infiltration and jungle fighting in Malaya was written by a staff photographer of the Associated Press in the Far East who has just returned to Singapore after a tour of the battle lines.

DEC 18 1941

By FRANK NOEL

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 17—I have just returned from a week on the northwestern Mayala front, where I found the British defense forces combatting the menace of a Japanese fifth column and forming a line behind an artillery barrage along the river Muda.

O;cers told me that, prior to the Japanese attack, Japanese fifith-columnist troops armed with submachine guns and dressed in Mayalan and Chinese costumes invaded northern Mayala and disappeared among the native populace.

I wa stold that some Japanese troops who entered from Thailand were clad in the yellow robes of Buddhist priests or disguised as plantation laborers.

Deserted Villages

Immediately behind the front I found the British military transport moving up speedily and efficiently through deserted villages despite the confused nature of the fighting up ahead and the presence of Japanese planes. Some of these planes closely resemble Grman Junkers dive bombers, according to men who have seen the originals elsewhere.

The British line was placed on the River Muda, officers said, because this stream, entering the Indian Ocean northeast of Panang, forms the best natural barrier in south Kedah province.

If the Japanese attempt to cross it, they will find themselves forced into the open for the first time after more than a week of American-style "Indian fighting" in the jungles and across rubber plantations.

At the start of the invasion, the Japanese crossed from Thailand at many points in small units equipped with one-man whippet gun-carriers or tanks and automatic weapons. These pushed ahead of the main Japanese forces along the lanes which in peacetime were traveled by bullock carts.

At various points south of the lines I met European women and children bound toward Singapore. The women seemed more concerned about the silverware and household goods they had left behind than about the Japanese planes which often roared overhead. I brought back a bull terrier pup for one little girl who had come on to Singapore without him.

Natives Head South

Most of the natives near the war zone also were heading south by automobile, bullock cart, bicycle, rickshaw or afoot.

Others showed no signs of expecting to leave. In fact, I drove through some villages which looked like mid-Western American towns on Saturday afternoon.

Shops and houses were closed, but the entire populace lined the streets just to see what was going on.

At one place I was charged a nickel for a single egg, although chickens were to be seen everywhr.e

Although the defenders of Malaya

are having a tough time, they haven't lost a certain British sense of humor.

The boys at one air base are still laughing about one of their number who opene dthe cockpit of his plane early one morning and found a ten-foot python coiled in the seat.

It was sound asleep, having crawled in to get out of the cold rain.

HONGKONG DEFIES CALL TO SURRENDER

DEC 18 1941

Governor Notifies Japanese Chiefs He Will Not Receive Such A Proposal

Lord Moyne Sends Message Encouraging Defenders To "Hold On"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Lord Moyne, Colonial Minister, disclosed tonight that Hongkong had rejected a second Japanese overture for its surrender and that he had sent the crown colony's governor, Sir Mark Young, a message approving his decision and telling him to "hold on."

[Axis sources reported a first Japanese ultimatum to Hongkong last Saturday. They said that the Japanese sent a mission to the island under a white flag in the morning and that when it returned Saturday afternoon before expiration of the deadline it was told that Hongkong would not capitulate.]

Lord Moyne said he received this cable from Sir Mark:

"After some further bombardment I have today received another letter signed by the Japanese military and naval commanders-in-chief asking me to confer about surrender on considerations of humanity. The following is the text of my reply.

Refuse To Negotiate

"'The Governor and commander-in-chief of Hongkong declines most absolutely to enter into any negotiations for the surrender of Hongkong and he takes this opportunity of notifying Lieut. Gen. Takaishi Sakai and Vice-Admiral Masaichi Niimi that he is not prepared to receive any further communication from them on the subject.'"

This was Lord Moyne's reply:

"Your refusal to consider the Japanese commanders' request to negotiate terms of surrender of Hongkong commands respect and approval of His Majesty's Government.

"Watched With Admiration"

"Your resolute leadership and stirring conduct of all defenders of the fortress are being watched with admiration and confidence by the whole empire and by our allies throughout the world.

"Hold on!"

The official communique issued at 11:10 this morning said the city had spent a quiet night apart from some shelling in the early morning hours. Little damage was reported, all Americans in the British crown colony were reported to be safe.

London Reports Enemy Ten Miles From Penang

New York, Dec. 17 (AP)—The London radio reported today that the Japanese drive in northwest Malaya now was but ten miles from the northern tip of insular Penang, and gave the following details as to the tactics of the Japanese advance:

"Mechanized columns, including tanks, some of them one-man tanks, push their way down the road, supported by dive-bombers. The purpose of these low-flying aircraft is to blast our defenses out of the way wherever possible. Once an opening has been made, the enemy's mechanized troops push on for a few miles and dig themselves in.

"Meanwhile the infantry of trained jungle fighters, many of them equipped with machine guns, deploys on either side and cuts its way through the jungle. Its object is to consolidate its position after the breach made by the mechanized spearheads. If this succeeds, the maneuver is completed."

Hongkong Quiet.

Hongkong, Dec. 17 (A. P.)—The official communique today said that Japanese-besieged Hongkong had spent a quiet night apart from some shelling in the early morning hours. Little damage was reported, all Americans in the British crown colony were reported to be safe.

* * *

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by (AP)—Domei reported today that Japanese bombers attacked Hongkong again this morning, setting ablaze numerous military facilities."

* * *

Hongkong Bombarded

Hongkong, Dec. 16.—Delayed)—(AP)—Hongkong underwent several Japanese air raids today and a communique tonight said British artillerymen had silenced three mainland gun positions in day-long dueling.

Air raid casualties were said to have been light.

One Japanese plane was shot down and another was believed mortally winged by Hongkong anti-aircraft batteries, the communique said. The Japanese pilot of the first plane saved himself by parachute and paddled ashore in a collapsible rubber boat, it was added.

Hongkong

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 17—Chinese forces were reported tonight to have delivered successful attacks north of besieged Hongkong, compelling the Japanese to shift reinforcements to cope with a Chinese threat to their rear in the Tamshui area.

Tamshui is about twenty eight miles north of the mainland border of Hongkong on Japanese-conquered Kowloon Peninsula and about the same distance east of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad.

Chinese dispatches said Japan's conquest of Kowloon was at a high cost of mechanical equipment which they said was destroyed by British gunfire.

Push Other Drives

These reports said the Chinese also had increased their pressure on other mainland Japanese position, particularly in Chekiang province, just south of Shanghai.

Mokanshan, the mountain resort near Shanghai once popular with Europeans, has been besieged for a week and a fierce battle is in progress there between the Japanese and Chinese forces which have pierced their defnses, it was reported.

The *Chinese Central News* said United States and British consular officials and all other Britihh and American nationals had been detained by the Japanese in the Port of Amoy. Other reports said Fukien Province officials ordered that Britons and Americans be given all possible protection.

Report Macao Occupied

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Reuters today quoted a Melbourne radio dispatch from Hong Kong as reporting that Japanese forces had occupied the Portuguese Island of Macao, 45 miles southwest of Hong Kong.

SARAWAK INVADED AT TWO POINTS, BRITISH STATE

English Destroy Oil Wells, Refineries, Machinery before Withdrawal

INDIES ARMY MOBILIZED

By The Associated Press

Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 17.—A direct hit was scored by a Dutch bomber on a Japanese destroyer covering enemy landing operations at Miri, Sarawak, a communique announced today.

Miri is on the north coast of the island of Borneo, close to the border between Sarawak, a British possession, and British North Borneo. The southern part of Borneo is Dutch.

The communique also said raiders bombed Terempa, on Anambas Island, causing some damage, Saturday and followed up with a machine-gun attack Sunday. Anambas is a pinpoint of land off the Malaya east coast in the outer fringe of the Dutch islands.

Follows 'Last Warnings'

Aneta, the official news agency, said that the attack on Terempa followed a series of "last warnings" to the Netherlands East Indies, broadcast by the Tokio radio. The broadcasts sought to incite the Indonesian (native) population to revolt against the Dutch administration.

Authoritative circles have received many indications, Aneta said, that the Japanese offensive in the Orient is aimed chiefly at conquering the N. E. I. for their vital supplies of rubber, tin, oil and other raw materials.

Official circles said the Department of Asiatic Affairs holds "very important material" on Japanese fifth column work in this territory which will be published shortly. Virtually all the Japahese here, who never numbered more than 7000, were interned immediately on the outbreak of the war.

Official circles said the Japanese had engaged in espionage in every field and propaganda among radical native groups to incite them against the Western population.

Jap Troops Attack Land of White Rajahs

Sarawak Is Absolute Autocracy Ruled by Venturous Brooke Clan for a Century

UNIRED SARAWAK

(By Associated Press)

Japanese troops have landed in Sarawak, the exotic land of the white rajahs in northwestern Borneo, where the national sport is cock fighting. It used to be head hunting.

To keep the invaders from grabbing the rich little country's oil, rubber, gold, silver, nickel and camphor and other drugs, its ruler, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, has the aid of British, Dutch and native troops.

Sarawak, pronounced "Sah-rah'-wa," was an absolute autocracy under the venturous Brooke clan for nearly a century. Last September Sir Charles set up a constitutional regime in a ceremony at Kuching, the capital.

There Malay chieftains in brilliant sarongs, silk gowned Chinese gentry and painted tribal headmen clad in feather crowns and loincloths, pledged their loyalty to the descendant of James Brooke on a platform where Sarawak's colors were flanked by the stars and stripes, the British union jack, and the Kuomingtang emblems of China.

Kuching is more than 300 miles down the coast from Miri where the Japanese landed, and except for about 50 miles of highways near the capital there are few roads in the entire country, which approximates New York state in size.

The many streams and rivers threading the country carry the natives in their canoe past brown communal huts built on poles with weather-boarding of dried palm leaves.

James Brooke, first white ruler of the country of 500,000 Dayaks intermixed with Malay and Chinese, was a British soldier who sailed his yacht to the shores of the country in 1840, aided the Sultan of Brunei against an insurgent band and two years later was made rajah, or boss of the land, in his own right.

His fearless campaigns against the head hunters, Asiatic pirates and Chinese insurgents rapidly won the loyalties of the tribes. Organized government was introduced into the barbaric land, commerce was developed, and plagues were eliminated.

The United States in 1934 was the first to recognize Sarawak and although the British took over its protection in 1888 it remains an independent state except for British control of its foreign policy.

Sir Charles and the Ranee Sylvia have three children, all girls, and the monarch solved the problem of succession by creating the constitutional regime and deposing his heir apparent, the Rajah Mudah, or crown prince—a nephew named Anthony Walter Daybell Brooke.

The best known of the Brooke girls is the glamorous "Baba," one-time resident of Hollywood who risked her father's displeasure by marrying a British wrestler, Bob Gregory. They later were divorced.

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Lisbon Hears Of Grave Events In Colony Of Timor: Cabinet Meets

Lisbon, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Government announced late tonight that the Cabinet had held a special meeting "to deal with grave events which may have occurred in the colony of Timor."

It did not say what these events were, but said clarification was being awaited before informing the country fully.

Timor is an island, half Portuguese and half Dutch, lying in the East Indies between Java and Australia, only 450 miles from Darwin, Australia.

Portugal Denies Tension.

Lisbon, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Portuguese press published prominently today DNB reports from Berlin quoting Foreign Office circles as denying rumors of tension in German-Portuguese relations. DNB said that the qualified spokesmen called the rumors unfounded, "started by those who want to jeopardize Salazar's new State policy."

Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar is Premier, Foreign Minister and War Minister of Portugal.

Governmental quarters flatly denied reports from Hongkong, credited to the London Daily Express correspondent, that Japanese forces had occupied Macao, Portuguese colony on the south China coast, across the Canton River mouth from Hongkong. The governmental organ, Diario da Manha, in an editorial today, warned the public against "light-headed persons who invent stories and spread alarming rumors."

The editorial emphasized that the Government, with its policy of "internal and external order," had safeguarded national honor, dignity and independence. "We have not been taken by surprise and were not unprepared when the war started," the newspaper said.

It recalled Dr. Salazar's phrase: "Only those who conquer with honor—with justice and truth—really conquer." The editorial was headed, "Conquer With Honor."

DEC 18 1941

Japs Flying Nazi Planes

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service declared today that the Japanese are using both Messerschmitt 109's and 110's—German fighter planes—in the air battle of Malaya.

The ME-109 is a single-engined plane and the ME-110 is the twin-engined. Both can be used as bombers.

The Japanese previously had been reported manufacturing fighter planes based on Messerschmitt models, but there had been no indication before that they possessed planes made in Germany.

[These planes may have been shipped to Japan via Siberia before the German-Russian war. A more feasible arrangement, however, would have been to use German plans and engineers and Japanese workmen in Japan.]

The news service said an R. A. F. pilot first encountered four ME-110's but evaded them and his United States-built Brewster Buffalo fighter then outdistanced five Japanese naval aircraft. Later, it said, he was attacked by three ME-110's, but got away by diving into clouds. In a fourth encounter he eluded another group of ME-109's.

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Shanghai Refugee Ship Arrives Safely After 2 Air Attacks

Singapore, Dec. 17 (AP).—Several hundred refugees from Shanghai and other Chinese ports reached Singapore safely today aboard a 6,000-ton vessel which weathered a Japanese air attack five minutes after her captain learned the war in the Far East had started.

The captain was on the point of summoning the ship's company to announce the news when Japanese planes dived low and spattered the decks with machine-gun fire.

Later the same day the Japanese made a second attack, but the vessel avoided hits by constantly changing course.

The officers said the women and children behaved splendidly.

1,035 Jap Boats Tied Up in B.C.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 17 (AP)—A total of 1,035 Japanese fishing boats have been tied up in British Columbia under federal defense regulations since the outbreak of war with Japan, Mayor Fred Hume of New Westminster announced today.

A black-robed priest blesses the ground with holy water and a Protestant chaplain recites the committal ceremony—then the living move back to their war jobs amid the blackout.

"Don't say we buried with sorrow," said the graying chaplain of the fleet, Capt. William A. Maguire. "Say we buried with conviction. Our men died manfully and we will wipe out that treachery, come what may. The spirit of these men lives on. I can feel it.

"Each grave is marked and each body carefully identified for shipment back to the mainland after the war is fought and won—back to home towns."

Garden Flowers Used.

Honolulu's gardens have been stripped of flaming poinsettias—Christmas flowers—golden asters and many-hued hibiscus flowers—each grave has a small bouquet—Honolulu's tribute.

The first bodies were taken to Nuuanu cemetery, overlooking the palm-fringed sea from which the treacherous attack was launched. When all the space there was taken, trenches were dug atop Red Hill, overlooking Pearl Harbor.

Navy Dead Buried at Honolulu

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Services of Simple Dignity Befit Gallantry With Which Fleet's Men Fought.

By Eugene BURNS

Honolulu, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Day after day, just before sunset, with simple dignity befitting the gallantry with which they died for their country, America's finest have been buried at Honolulu. They have been laid to rest on green hills overlooking the sea—there to remain until a peaceful time when the bodies might be returned to their native soil.

This has been going on since Monday, December 8, the day after Japanese bombings brought death to ninety-one officers and 2,638 enlisted men of the navy and 168 of the army. A tight-lipped group of six-foot marines raise their rifles and fire three volleys over the fresh earth as nightfall approaches fast. A bugle sounds taps.

Two Chaplains on Hand.

"I was in the thickest of the attack," said Chaplain Maguire. "Our 130,000,000 Americans would glow if they could have seen how our boys died. It was glorious. Nary a whimper! They manned their guns until the decks buckled with the heat."

The chaplain wiped his blue eyes.

"Ah, how game," he said. "At the Marine Barracks, where the wounded lay that Sunday, if a worse wounded man was brought in, a man with a leg missing or an arm missing would say 'for God's sake I'm all right, put him on the table. Take me out of here.'

"And while all this heroism was going on, those Japs still were machine gunning—do you get the picture I'm telling you, lad? Badly burned men without clothes carrying blankets begged me, 'I want to get back to my ship. I want to get back to my gun.'

"Ah, lad, if every American had seen how quietly, yes quietly, men suffered, how gallantly they died, how courageously they thought about the next man, they would glory. They would swear our front line will never give."

CHINA URGES POOL OF ALLIED POWER

Unified Command Advocated by Chungking.

Chungking, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—An official Chinese statement urged the A. B. C. D. Powers today to pool all their military, naval and air strength and material resources, and to establish a unified general staff and transport and supply service, for the fight with Japan. The statement was a review of President Roosevelt's own review of Japanese-American relations issued on Monday in a message to Congress.

"China will do her part," the statement said. "China's response already has been given.

"In the words of Chiang Kai-shek's message to President Roosevelt, 'we offer to this common front all we have and all we are.' China has full confidence in the American determination to see the war through to complete victory.

"Mr. Roosevelt's ringing confidence matches the iron determination of China's leader, Chiang Kai-shek. China has long recognized Mr. Roosevelt as a world leader. China believes her own determination and that of Americans must be linked together by full co-operation of defense and counter-attack."

REDS NOT ASKED BY BRITAIN FOR WAR ON JAPAN

Commons Told Declaration by Soviet Is Not Part of Joint Plan.

ALLIED EFFORT CO-ORDINATED

But What Has Been Done Toward Creating Single Council Is Not Disclosed

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London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Government spokesmen told the House of Commons today that all steps had been taken to co-ordinate British, American and Allied war plans in accord with President Roosevelt's call for world-scale strategy, but that Great Britain had not asked Russia to declare war on Japan.

These statements were made by Richard Law, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, in a session largely devoted to the question of co-operation among anti-Axis allies.

Mr. Law said that China had full legal status as a British ally.

Shortly afterward United States Ambassador John G. Winant, in a brief speech to a private meeting of about 200 members of Parliament, said that steps were being taken to insure Allied co-operation. Winant spoke in a parliamentary committee room.

Foreshadowing a querulous tone in a forthcoming secret debate on the war situation, members of the House bombarded the Government with questions about the creation of a unified Allied war council, the adequacy of the empire defense, strategy in the Far East and joint British-American efforts to obtain naval bases in Eire.

The Government, despite statements that Allied war plans were being co-ordinated, gave no clear indication of its stand on the idea of an over-all war council. President Roosevelt's concept was brought into the debate by Edgar Louis Granville.

Underestimate Charged.

Duncan Sandys, financial secretary of the War Office, rejected what he called the implications of a question by Russell Thomas on a gross underestimate by the High Command of the British position in Burma, but said that information was being received on the subject.

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Replying to alarm expressed by Reginald Purbrick over loss of airfields in Malaya, Mr. Sandys gave assurances that all officers were fully acquainted with instructions for defending airfields. This has been a subject of particular parliamentary concern since the British lost the Greek island of Crete to the Nazis' "vertical envelopment."

Hubert Beaumont, Labor, proposed an increase of £100,000,000 ($400,000,000) annually in the allowance for dependents of service men in an effort to correct what he called discrimination in favor of men earning large wages in reserved occupations.

One member, supporting the measure, declared "We are laying up an awful legacy of social unrest for the end of the war."

Lady Astor, Conservative, said: "I blame the Cabinet as a whole for pay discrimination which is creating bitterness and affecting troop morale. The unfairness of it is simply appalling. The Cabinet is entirely out of date and far behind the country."

Capt. Frederick J. Bellenger, Labor, commented: "We are now selecting our commissioned ranks in the R. A. F. very largely, or to a certain extent, on the size of their bank balances."

CO-ORDINATE DRIVES

Wavell Arranges for India to Aid Far East.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain's Commander-in-chief in India, has completed arrangements for co-ordination of the British Indian and Far Eastern commands to meet Japan's assaults on the empire, Reuters reported today in a new Delhid dispatch.

Foes Of U. S. Called Enemies Of Soviets

Question Of Aid To America Up To Moscow, Russian General Declares

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Alexander Reppin, head of the Russian military mission here, said today "all enemies of the United States now also are the enemies of the Soviet Union."

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He made the statement in reply to a question as to when Russia's armed forces might be able to help this country fight Japan.

"The decision must be made in Moscow, of course, when the moment arrives, in the opinion of our Government's leaders, for the Soviet Union to consider aiding her allies in their war with Japan," he said.

"We are fighting for a righteous cause and we will win," he asserted. "With the England and the United States, we shall beat our common foe, an dthe hubjugated peoples will once again win their freedom."

colonies, was reported in European press dispatches today.

French Colonial Secretary Rene Platon is planning to go to Occupied France, then to Berlin with an expert of the French African administration toward the end of the week, informed sources in Vichy said.

Vice Admiral Jean Darlan is expected to follow Platon to assist in the talks, the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuercher Zeitung further reported. Presumably these conferences were somehow connected with Admiral Darlan's recent visit to Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano.

The Ankara, Turkey, correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said airfields were being enlarged and increased in Bulgaria along with repair facilities for German planes.

The correspondent said Bulgaria's declaration of war against the United States had "caused much anxiety in Turkey."

"There are signs that part of the German soldiers withdrawn from Russia will be stationed in Bulgaria. Great activity is reported at Bulgarian airfields which are being increased in number and enlarged in size in all haste. Repair shops are being constructed for German planes."

German naval units are being concentrated at the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, he reported, but added:

"Turkey doesn't believe Bulgaria will attack during the winter . . . She watches the approach of spring with anxiety."

Italy Frees French Prisoners.

Another Swiss newspaper, the Gazette of Lausanne, said the Darlan-Ciano conference may prove to be the turning point toward a French-Axis peace. It was noted here that the Italian Government had agreed to liberate the few French prisoners of war she had

Germans' Activity in Bulgaria Reported Worrying Turkey

French and Germans to Confer in Berlin On African Colonies, Bern Hears

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 17.—Considerable German military activity in Bulgaria, of concern to Turkey, coupled with plans for a French-German conference on African

held.

While France has already given Alsace-Lorraine to Germany with the result that no further territorial concessions to the Reich are expected, the paper said the situation with respect to Italy is different.

Mentioning Tunisia, France's African colony adjoining Italian Libya, and the Mediterranean island of Corsica, the paper said "the interview at Turin (between Admiral Darlan and Count Ciano) may be assumed to mean that Italy has not lost sight of her aspirations but has turned conciliatory in order to realize them."

REDS MANEUVERING NEAR MANCHOUKUO

Chinese Repeat Broadcast of News in Soviets.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Large scale Red Army maneuvers are in progress in Siberia near the Japanese-Manchukuoan border in Siberia, the Chungking radio reported tonight in quoting a broadcast from the Soviet station at Khabarvosk.

Russians Throw German Troops Back 100 Miles

Plunge Through Hole In Nazi Lines Made By Rout At Kalinin

Some Run Without Fight

Moscow, Thursday, Dec. 18 (AP)—Red Army troops were reported officially early today to have thrown the Germans back almost 100 miles beyond this capital in their 16-day winter offensive to lift the sieges of Leningrad in the north and Sevastopol in the south.

A communique said that the Soviets reclaimed many more villages besides the hundreds already seized in the continuing two-week drive against the frost-bitten legions of Adolf Hitler. Specifically it cited the recapture of Aleksin, 85 miles south of Moscow between Serpukhov and Tula.

Plunging through the hole made in the German lines by the rout of six divisions from Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of the capital, the fast-moving Red offensive was said by the government to have taken Vysokoe, 40 miles to the west. Other reports said another town five miles farther on had been captured.

Here, what was left of these six German divisions apparently was too disorganized to offer effective resistance, while in the Tula region, 100 miles south of the capital, some Germans were said to be so dispirited that they were taking to their heels without putting up a fight.

(The British radio, heard by CBS, said the Germans had been driven back 90 miles in a week in the Orel sector 200 miles south of Moscow, and about 60 miles in the Tikhvin region southwest of Leningrad.

(The German communique admitted German troops were retreating, but said it was a part of a systematic shortening of the lines following abandonment of aggressive operations for stationary winter warfare.)

From north to south, the situation was thus presented by various sources:

Leningrad area: A swift Soviet advance in some sectors did not permit the Germans to pick up all their wounded. Some German groups were trapped, and the Red Army is heavily engaged in mopping them up, Tass announced.

(The Finnish communique said the Russians were attacking all along the Svir River front, between Lake Ladoga and Onega to the northeast of Leningrad, and also on the Eastern front north of Lake Onega. One thousand Russians were killed among the Svir River yesterday, it said, and several hundred more in the fighting to the north.

(The British radio said Chudovo, 66 miles southwest of Tikhvin and about 10 miles northeast of Volkhovo on the Leningrad-Moscow railway, had been captured.)

Moscow area: Pravda said 90 villages were in Russian hands again as a result of fighting on Monday.

(The British radio said Novopetrovsk, near Volokolamsk in the northwest sector, was in Russian hands again.)

Tula area, 100 miles south of Moscow: the 296th "Deer's Head" German division was being pursued, and nine undamaged tanks, fully fueled and munitioned, were found abandoned by their crews who fled without shooting, Pravda reported.

Orel area, 200 miles south of Moscow: The Soviet communique said 70 villages were recaptured yesterday, and 41 the day before. Volovo, 100 miles northeast of Orel and 50 miles southeast of Tula, again is in Russian hands.

(Kursk area, 280 miles south of Moscow: The Russians took 50 more villages and still farther south they are threatening the industrial center of Stalino, 65 miles northwest of Rostov, said the British radio, quoting Moscow reports.)

Pravda's correspondent said that the Germans lost 1,500 dead in five days of counter-attacks and Russian surprise night attacks in one sector, and that an SS German regiment was smashed in a fight for the town of "K" near Tula.

Sixty railway cars were smashed in a Soviet bombing of a station in Leningrad region, the Russian communique said.

Some Germans Run Away Without a Fight—Communications Re-established Between Leningrad and Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—On the whole Russian front, from far north of long-besieged Leningrad to the Black Sea, the Red Army was reported on the offensive today, taking hundreds of towns and villages in one sector after another in a mighty winter sweep against the Germans, who were said in some instances to have run without a fight.

Six divisions routed from Kalinin, on the upper Volga, ninety-five miles northwest of Moscow, were reported offering little effective opposition to a rapid Soviet advance which had reached two towns forty and forty-five miles west of that city, recaptured only yesterday. Vysokoe was one of the two points captured.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation said today that all communications between Leningrad and Moscow had been re-established as a result of the Soviet offensive. The broadcast was heard here by NBC.

[Another British broadcast, this one picked up by CBS, said that the Germans had been driven back more than ninety miles in the Orel sector and about sixty miles from Tikhvin which is south of Moscow.]

In the southwest, a suppliment to the official communique said that seventy villages were taken yesterday in addition to forty-one settlements reclaimed by the Soviet troops on Monday. Large booty was reported falling to the Russians.

An S. S. regiment of Germans was said to have been smashed, leaving 200 dead, in a battle for "K," in the region of Tula, south of the capital. In another sector, said Pravda, 1,500 Germans died in five days of fighting featured by German counter-attacks and sudden Soviet night onslaughts.

Far to the north, said a Finnish communique, the Russians were also attacking all along the Svir River front, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, to the northeast of Leningrad, while farther north strong Soviet attacks also were being made.

Germans trapped in a rapid Soviet advance in one Leningrad sector were being mopped up, a Tass report said. Remnants of the six divisions driven from Kalinin, totaling 90,000 at full strength, were declared to be retreating westward under lethal Russian fire.

Col.-Gen. Adolf Strauss, 62-year-old star of Polish and French campaigns, who heads the Ninth German Field Army, was identified by the Soviet Information Bureau as the strategical victim in the battle ninety-five miles northwest of Moscow on the ice-bound upper Volga. Volovo, a railway junction 160 miles below the capital, was among several other populated centers reported regained.

In the north, Gen. Fedyuninsky's troops were reported by Tass to be wiping out trapped German groups on one Leningrad sector where the Germans retreated without taking time to gather up their wounded. Soviet aviation there was said to have destroyed sixty railway cars in an attack at one station.

Istra, just northwest of Moscow, was reported burned to the ground by the Germans, but the Russians said that their recapture of Klin was too rapid for the Germans to carry out similar destruction. Below Moscow, in the Tula sector, a Pravda dispatch said that pursuit of the 296th ("Deer's Head") German division was continuing. Nine tanks in complete working order and supplied with fuel and ammunition were reported captured in this area.

Volovo Recaptured

Volovo, a railway junction 160 miles below the capital, was among populated centers reported regained.

Soviet troops of Lieut. Gen. Ivan Maslenikov and Maj. Gen. Yushkenvich were said to have "distinguished themselves particularly" in driving the invaders yesterday from Kalinin.

Six Divisions Routed.

"They routed the 86th, 110th, 129th, 161st, 162d and 251st divisions which belonged to this (Ninth) army," said a special communique broadcast by the Moscow radio. "Great booty was taken which is now being counted. The fleeing enemy is being pursued and annihilated by our troops."

The recapture of Kalinin followed by a day the hoisting of the Soviet flag again above Klin, midway between that city and Moscow, after fighting in which Russians said that the Germans had lost 13,000 killed and wounded. The information bureau said that sixteen German planes were destroyed on Monday, against a Russian loss of four, and reported that Soviet airmen yesterday destroyed forty-three German tanks, thirty armored cars, 640 trucks and other supplies and "annihilated about a regiment of infantry."

Nazi Supplies Captured.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda declared that ninety villages were regained on Monday in Soviet operations along the central front. War supplies captured in the Klin area were said to include 152 tanks, six tankettes, twenty-eight armored cars, 182 guns, 356 machine-guns and 750 automatic rifles, a large increase over the preliminary figures announced officially yesterday.

Pravda also said that pursuit of the Germans continues southwest of Moscow in the sectors of Yelets, Livny and Yefremov. This area is about 100 miles east of Orel and about mid-way between Moscow and Kharkov. On December 15, the newspaper said, the Red army retook forty-one settlements.

REDS DRIVE ON, PUSH GERMANS BACK 40 MILES

Nazis Declared Offering Only Rear-Guard Resistance At Best

Success Of Counter-Attack Now Said To Mean Security For Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Large-scale Red army maneuvers are in progress near the Japanese Manchoukuoan border in Siberia, the Chungking radio reported tonight in quoting a broadcast from the Soviet station at Khabarovsk.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Red Army on the Moscow Front, Dec. 17—Crunching down on the rear of the retreating German army, the Russian steamroller has rumbled forward more than forty miles beyond the starting point on the flanks of the Moscow front, pushing the invaders back to a distance that means security for the Soviet capital.

Five Nazi divisions have fallen north of Moscow and several more have been destroyed to the south as the Red army defeated the Germans in the greatest battle and first major anti-Axis victory in this war in Europe.

Volokolamsk Fall Near

Over icy, snow-packed battlefields, the Soviet forces are continuing to rush forward, closing in on Volokolamsk, key to the central front northwest of Moscow. Its fall appeared imminent tonight.

The Russian troops, their steel helmets painted white, ride in trucks similarly camouflaged or on horses whitened by the frost on their coats.

The Germans, offering at best only rear-guard resistance, have been falling back steadily under the Russian pressure.

There are no signs as yet of their taking a stand on any definite line.

"Running Too Fast"

After two weeks of counter-offensive, the Russian troops are complaining:

"We can't keep up with the Germans; they are running so fast."

Two parties of American and British correspondents have followed the Russian advance north and south of Moscow.

One group has gone north through the recaptured towns of Solnetch-Nogorski and Nikolskoye, the other south to Kashira, where the German attempts to encircle Moscow were turned int oa triumphant Russian counter-smash.

Abandoned Nazi Arms

The entire scene is one of vast, wind-swept, snow-covered expanses, populated by swarming Russian army forces and littered here and there by fallen German arms and the bodies of German soldiers, jutting grotesquely from snowdrifts which have formed around them.

The Russian drive which saved Moscow started near Kievo, twenty miles north of Moscow. Red infantry under General Vlasov took that town December 2 in a single rush.

They then pressed forward through four more villages and out-flanked Solnetchnogorski, forcing the Germans to retreat December 10.

The Germans left so hastily that the town showed few signs of destruction. It now is humming with life again. Refugees have returned, and even the

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electricity still works, despite the nineteen-day German occupation.

Front Moves On 3 Miles

The front then moved on three miles west of Nikolskoye.

The roar of artillery can be heard there as the Russians push the Germans on toward Volokolamsk.

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The Russians freed the Moscow-Leningrad highway at Dubinini near Klin, taking the latter town and beating the German Twenty-third and One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Motorized and First and Sixth Tank divisions in that sector.

A German non-commissioned officer, Albert Keller, of Aachen, was taken prisoner there. He told correspondents:

"Resistance was too strong. That's why we retreated. My battalion lost about fifty per cent."

Cavalry Leads Attack

South of Moscow, Red Army cavalry and guardists commanded by General Belov led the counter-attack which broke off a German salient in the Stalinogorsk sector.

The German advance guard reached the village of Piatnitsa, about sixty miles south of Moscow, just south of Kashira, but their force appeared to have been spent and they retreated quickly.

The immense power plant at Kashira, which supplied most of the electricity for Moscow, remained intact, with scant signs of battle nearby.

Go Ahead Without Tanks

Red army cavalry and infantry which had been held in reserve to await a strategic moment bore the brunt of the battle and have led the pursuit of the beaten German units.

Often without tanks, these Russian masses cut the German armored forces into small groups and wiped them out with ambushed artillery and even with hand grenades and gasoline-filled bottles.

The Germans left rear-guard groups consisting of one infantry battalion and three or four companies of automatic riflemen supported by some mortars to try to hold up the Russian advance while the main force withdrew.

armies are retreating across frozen Russia at the rate of four or five miles a day, but still too fast to bury their dead or do anything but destroy buildings and fight small actions, CBS Correspondent Larry Lesueur reported tonight from the field.

Lesueur said he had been traveling with the red army in the wake of the Germans in a war which apparently had not changed greatly since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812.

"Winter prevents the German use of wide fields for maneuver," he said, "and the woods are out of the question for tanks and trucks; so the fighting now is for roads.

"Therefore, just as in 1812, the bulk of the army plods along on foot through snow, faces drawn from fatigue, ammunition and food dragged on sleds by horses whitened by frost."

Besides burning the wooden houses they find still intact, he said, the Germans were mining roads and blasting bridges.

"The actual fighting," he continued, "now consists of Germans retreating and leaving behind all damaged and unserviceable tanks and vehicles and fighting rear guard actions at fortified points and behind houses.

"The red army sends out mobile ski men to outflank these points and the Germans immediately withdraw when they perceive the danger of being cut off."

Lesueur said that in the wake of the armies he saw many civilians returning to pick among the ruins of their homes along roadsides littered with smashed equipment and the frozen bodies of soldiers and horses.

He filed his report from Solnetchnogorski, 40 miles west of Moscow.

Nazi Retreat Across Russia Continues

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—German planation of a German retreat which the Russians say is swiftly gaining momentum both before Moscow and in the south. The Germans declared recently that they had given up any attempt to capture Mossow this winter. Dispatches from Berlin during the past few days have spoken only of local operations.]

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The communique made no other mention of ground developments along the eastern front, but said that strong German air formations were battering the Russians on the Don River front in the south and on the central front before Moscow.

Reds Attack Finns Heavily.

Helsinki, Dec. 17 (Official Radio received by A. P.).—The Russian forces which began a general offensive against the Finnish lines yesterday are continuing heavy attacks at several places along the Eastern Finnish front and on the Svir River sector between lakes Ladoga and Onega, after losing several hundred killed, the Finnish command said today. One thousand Russians were killed in unsuccessful attacks in the Osta sector at the southern end of Lake Onega yesterday, the communique said, and several hundred more in vain assaults on the southern end of the eastern front. Attacks in the far north also were reported.

Germans Shorten Lines.

Berlin, Dec. 17 (Official radio received by A. P.).—German troops are engaged in shortening their lines in various sectors along the Russian front, the German High Command declared today.

"In the course of transition from aggressive operations to stationary warfare for the winter months, necessary improvements involving the shortening of lines now are being systematically undertaken on various sectors of the eastern front," the communique said.

[The statement apparently was the High Command's ex-

New York, Dec. 17. (AP)—The British Broadcasting corporation said today that "all communications between Leningrad and Moscow have been reestablished" as a result of the Soviet offensive. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

* * *

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—The British radio reported tonight that the Germans had evacuated Mozhaisk, important town 57 miles from Moscow on the main highway to the west, the route of Napoleon's historic retreat from the Russian capital in 1812.

The broadcast was heard here by CBS and NBC.

Nazi Radio Harping On Difficulties In Russia

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 17—The difficulties confronting the German armies in Russia have formed the theme of several recent broadcasts by the official German radio, heard in New York.

The Red army soldier is called "hardly inferior to the German soldier" and the "unbelievable difficulties" encountered in the eastern campaign are stressed.

One broadcast by the German wireless quoted Lieut. Col. George Soldan, writing in Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, as saying that the winter war was "an extremely hard struggle."

Amazed By Russ "Toughness"

He admitted that the great industrial resources of Russia were "underestimated by many people" and that the Soviet Army "showed an almost unimaginable power of resistance on all fronts."

In the first World War the Russian soldier was distinctly inferior to the German, Soldan said, but that is no longer true.

"The toughness and staying power of the Soviet soldiers is almost beyond belief. Whether the Soviet troops are driven merely by fear of the enemy or their political commissars, it is hard to say. The fact remains that they are offering most stubborn resistance. . . ."

Hardest Forces To Beat

He said it was clear that the Soviet army was not trying to avoid battle "but always endeavored to offer stubborn resistance from strongly fortified positions in order to prevent any further advance of the German armies into the interior of the Soviet Union."

"The Soviets, in fact, were the most active and most aggressive enemy encountered by German troops in the present war thus far," he said.

Another commentator, Hans Fritsche, came nearest of any German radio spokesman to admitting that the German Army is on the defense.

"All the worries and all the work and all the hopes of the German people are centered on this German soldier where he is fighting; whether he is attacking or defending," he said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

Under Continuous Strain

"If it should be necessary everything will be sacrificed for him. The obligation of the German fatherland toward its soldiers, who are fighting under the most severe conditions, is in this war the factor which regulates the daily life."

The British radio, heard by NBC, quoted the Berlin correspondent of a Swedish paper as saying that "on the Leningrad front as on the Donets, the Russians are attacking with ever-increasing volume. Often these attacks are taking place at night. The Germans are under continuous strain and can find no sleep at all."

An Italian radio commentator, Mario Appelius, told his listeners "the German general staff retains full control of its nerves and its reason. German organization is tackling the Russian winter. Therefore, all is well." NBC reported the broadcast.

German General Killed.

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—DNB disclosed today that German Gen. Ernest Bernecker, an army corps commander, was killed some weeks ago on the Kharkov front in southern Russia.

GERMANS BUILT BUNKS IN VAIN

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Russian soldiers who recaptured Kalinin found that German soldiers had built four-tiered plank beds in houses throughout the Kalinin zone, "evidently intending to spend the winter there," a special correspondent of Pravda, Communist party organ, reported today. The report, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said that the Germans also had "evicted the population from whole villages."

RUSSIAN BOYS STALL TANKS

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Germans were caught without crank handles to start their motors because all had been stolen by Russian boys, a writer in Izvestia reported from a village beyond recaptured Klin today.

Terming it an incident as heroic as it is funny, the writer, Evgenii Petrov, said that the Germans "had to run in a most natural manner, using their own feet."

"The boys were the first to scent that the Germans were about to flee," said the account. "They pilfered all the handles. As soon as our troops appeared in the village the boys solemnly presented them with the handles."

Nazi Withdrawal In Russia Puts British on Guard

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London, Dec. 17 (AP).—A government white paper, reflecting anew Britain's constant alertness against the possibility of Nazi invasion, declared today that the German withdrawal in Russia necessitated putting the British Home Guard at peak efficiency.

The statement explained a proposal for compulsory Home Guard service, asserting it was needed because the Guard's strength is not equally distributed throughout the British Isles and its training is not uniform.

The object is not expansion, it said, but reinforcement in areas where military needs demand larger forces than have volunteered.

LIBYA DRIVE TAKES BRITISH 150 MILES

Desert Troops Hammer At Rommel's Tank Force In Land Storms

Outflank Axis Reserves In Battles Beyond Gazala On Derna Road

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 17—British desert troops hammering at the waning tank strength of Gen. Erwin von Rommel amid raging sandstorms were more than 150 miles inside Libya tonight and still advancing.

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The main battle areas still were at Alem Hamza, thirty miles southwest of Gazala, and at Halegh el Oleidam, about the same distance West of Gazala. At the latter point the British rapidly outflanked Axis reserves and supply bases in a battle of annihilation with which they hope to open up the road to Derna.

Mop-Up Job At Gazala

Gazala itself was a third battle scene because some Axis units were clustered along the seacoast there, but the British apparently regarded this area as little more than a mopup job.

En route to Gazala from Tobruk the British communique said, forty more abandoned German and Italian guns and several anti-tank guns were picked up.

RAF planes operating under heavy weather difficulties again beat off Axis aircraft endeavoring to hold up the British, and also successfully attacked Axis transport columns moving to the rear, the communique said.

RAF Bombs Taranto

British bombers revisited Taranto, scene of their torpedo attack on the Italian fleet on Armistice Day a year ago, and attacked naval units at that base on Monday night, the RAF reported today.

The communique did not mention the results of the attack on the Italian mainland base, but said three planes were missing from all Mediterranean operations.

British Press Axis in Libya

DEC 18 1941

Batter at Left Flank of Rommel's Army Despite Heavy Desert Sandstorm.

Cairo, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—British pressure on the left flank of Gen. Erwin Rommel's battered North African army was maintained today, the British announced, and some progress was made despite bad weather and heavy sandstorms during the last twenty-four hours. In the area west of Tobruk, about forty more German and Italian guns were found abandoned, a British communique said, and several anti-tank guns were recovered.

Despite the weather, British fighting planes again were reported as successful in countering Axis air attacks on British ground troops. The R. A. F. also attacked Axis transport columns behind the battle front.

The move against Gen. Rommel's army was designed so to hem him in that he no longer could escape a battle to the finish.

Dispatches from the front said that there was a good possibility that the flanking maneuver, begun at Halegh el-Olebam, thirty miles west of Gazala, would cut off Gen. Rommel's main avenue of retreat along the highway to Derna.

The Axis forces, already reported badly crippled by the destruction of many armored units, then would have no alternative to accepting a finish fight—a fight which the British seem confident of winning. In an attempt to thwart the British plans, apparently-reenforced German air squadrons were striking at the lengthening supply lines of the British Imperial Eighth Army.

British quarters here were cheered, however, by reports that the Germans were becoming short on aviation fuel because of the successes achieved by the Royal Navy in hindering shipments from Europe. The main body of Gen. Rommel's forces, consisting of four Italian infantry divisions and parts of two German armored divisions, spread out along a line stretching fifteen to twenty miles southwestward from Gazala, was said to be fighting a stubborn rearguard action while trying to escape being outflanked. The British said yesterday that they had beaten off two Axis counter-thrusts and had delivered a heavy blow to the middle of the German-Italian line between Gazala and Alem Hamza. Fighting apparently was raging all along this line today.

At Gazala itself, three airdromes which formerly provided the main base for German fighter plane squadrons in eastern Libya were said to have been cleaned out. The fact that the British counter-thrusts south of Gazala and at the same time send an armored column westward in an encircling maneuver was taken here as an indication that the imperial forces were well supplied with tanks and armored cars.

The number of Axis prisoners taken in the Libyan campaign was reported to be mounting daily. In the Gazala sector, the British said yesterday that they had captured 1,100 prisoners while suffering very few casualties.

Italians Claim Captures.

Rome, Dec. 17 (Official Radio received by A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today the capture of 800 British prisoners, several dozen guns and more than 100 tanks, motor trucks and armored cars in fierce fighting in Libya, but declared that the British continually were throwing fresh forces into the fray. Particularly heavy fighting, a communique said, raged all day yesterday in the Gazala region, forty miles west of Tobruk, with attacks and counter-attacks surging back and forth across the desert.

The Italians declared that their forces in the Salum and Bardia zones near the Libyan-Egyptian frontier held, but acknowledged that they were under heavy fire. Italian and German dive bombers were said to be blasting at British troop concentrations and supply lines along the entire front.

Nazi Stress Defensive Fight.

Berlin, Dec. 17 (Official Radio received by A. P.).—The defensive nature of the fight being waged by Germany's armed forces in Libya was emphasized again today by the German High Command, but it declared that a heavy toll was being exacted from attacking British troops. The daily communique told the story of operations on the North African front in two brief sentences:

"A heavy defensive battle west of Tobruk continued yesterday. Strong enemy attacks near Bardia were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy."

Cruisers Battle Dive-bombers

American Correspondent With British Fleet in Mediterranean Describes Fight.

DEC 18 1941

By LARRY ALLEN.

This Associated Press war correspondent with the British Mediterranean Fleet, whose vivid descriptions of numerous air and naval battles in that sea have been among the war's journalistic highlights, is lying in a hospital in Alexandria. He is being treated for painful, but not critical, face and body bruises and the effects of a bad forty-five-minute plunge into oil-filmed water. How he got there is still hidden by the censorship, but the Germans announced yesterday that they had sunk a British cruiser off Alexandria. The following story may describe the action leading up to his injury.

Aboard a British Cruiser Battling Dive-bombers Off Libya, Dec. 14 (Delayed), (A. P.).—After a prolonged running fight against Axis air and undersea attackers, the crews of a squadron of British cruisers and destroyers stood by their battle posts three hours after nightfall tonight to repel a threatened new attack.

[No dispatch has come through from Allen to tell what happened after this alarm.]

The squadron loosed one of the heaviest barrages of the Mediterranean war in beating off the combined slashes of the Nazi dive bombers, torpedo planes and at least one submarine during the day. They pumped hundreds of shells into a rainy sky against Axis aircraft, which scattered bombs over a line of screening destroyers, spraying columns of water over the warships.

Target of Attacks.

The cruiser on which I write this seemed to be the principal target of the Nazi air attacks. One dive bomber machine-gunned the cruiser's boat deck and another gave me one of my biggest thrills of the war when it sent four big bombs screaming toward the cruiser. They exploded a few yards to starboard.

Then the planes began coming in waves—three to six at a time, weaving in and out of the clouds. Wearing a metal helmet and anti-flash gear to protect my head, face and hands, I watched the fight from the cruiser's bridge.

The battle began at 10:20 in the morning and this cruiser's first shells broke the leading formation, but one droned into a dive and sent two heavy bombs crashing into the sea between two destroyers. From then until nightfall, the skies were full of diving, twisting Nazi craft.

Destroyers Spot U-boat.

Once I saw a Nazi plane winging off in a cloud of smoke, losing altitude, but he got out of sight before I could count him downed. Once more destroyers, detecting a submarine, hustled around it to drop their lethal depth charges while other warships executed emergency turns to avoid torpedoes.

A little after four in the afternoon, with every warship in the squadron sending up a veritable hell of fire into the sky, I saw another dive-bomber go wabbling out of the fight into the West. At sundown the squadron was continuing on its course and for three hours thereafter nothing happened. Then came a new alarm.

Newsman Killed At Sea

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 17—A. Massey Anderson, naval correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, has been killed in action at sea.

Anderson, who previously had been manager of Reuteurs in Alexandria, had witnessed many naval actions and had been praised for his coolness in attending some wounded men during the aerial bombardment of the aircraft carrier Illustrious last January.

(It is possible that Anderson was killed in the same action, not yet announced by the British, in which Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent with the British Mediterranean fleet, was injured. Allen is now in an Alexandria hospital suffering from face and body bruises. Both Allen and Anderson were veterans of the Illustrious bombing.)

D. C. Man Gets Post in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 17 (AP).—Frank Mauran, jr., of Washington arrived here today with the press and public information problems connected with the United States war effort.

Nazi Naval Base Raided.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven in force last night and blasted at Bremen and other towns in northwestern Germany, the Air Ministry announced today. Large fires were left burning among the Wilhelmshaven docks, the announcement said.

Attacks also were aimed at the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Brest on the German-occupied coast of Belgium and France and mines were laid in German waters, the Air Ministry declared. The operations were carried out with the loss of only one plane, it added.

DEC 18 1941

Nazis Raid Two Ports.

Berlin, Dec. 17 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—German air raiders blasted the British ports of Plymouth and Dover last night and also damaged a medium-sized supply ship in British waters, the German High Command announced today. It acknowledged that the Royal Air Force had dropped high explosives and incendiaries at several places in northwestern Germany's coastal area, doing some damage to civilian residences, but said that four raiders were downed.

DNB said that German pilots returning from the night raids on Britain reported they had left large fires burning in both Plymouth and Dover.

R. A. F. BOMBS SOUTH OF ITALY

British Raiders Also Attack Catania, in Sicily.

Rome, Dec. 17 (A. P.)—The Italian High Command acknowledged today that British air raiders had struck again at Brindisi, in southeastern Italy, and at Catania, on the island of Sicily—the second attacks reported on those ports in as many days.

The raiders damaged some buildings but caused no casualties, the daily war bulletin said. Anti-aircraft defenses were said to have spotted one British plane over Malta.

The British also dropped several bombs on Argostolion, in Axis-occupied Greece, but again failed to do any material damage, the Italians said. Italian and German planes were reported to have bombed targets on the British Mediterranean base of Malta repeatedly.

Rome Reports Cathedral Hit

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 17—A Rome radio broadcast today said Brindisi's cathedral was badly damaged in a British aerial attack upon that Adriatic seaport. (Brindisi is the seat of an archbishopric. The cathedral, once ruined by earthquakes, was restored in 1749.)

Lost Cruiser's Class Is Given

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—The Rome radio declared today that the British cruiser which the Germans reported yesterday had been sunk in the Mediterranean was of the Aurora class.

(Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Aurora as one of a class of four 5,220-ton cruisers, the other being the Arethusa, Galatea and Penelope. The ships carry a normal complement of 450 men and mount six 6-inch guns and lesser armament.)

Italian Sub Sunk: Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—An Italian submarine carrying an Italian general and nineteen other military officers from Libya to Italy has been sunk in the central Mediterranean, the Admiralty said today.

The Admiralty said the general was not among fifty-three survivors who were made prisoners.

The general was identified as Guido

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Lami.

The submarine was reported by the British to be the Ammiraglio Caracciolo, one of Italy's newest ocean-going submersibles, displacing 1,461 tons.

The British said the submarine was sunk by the destroyer Farndale.

General Lami was said authoritatively to be the chief executive engineer of Italian army headquarters in Rome.

BRITAIN REPORTS SINKING OF CRUISER

DEC 18 1941

H. M. S. Dunedin Sunk Down In Atlantic By German Torpedo

London Announcement Fails To Say Whether Any Of Crew Was Saved

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—The British light cruiser Dunedin has been sunk in the Atlantic, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The 4,850-ton ship, launched in November, 1918, carried a normal complement of 450 men and mounted six 6-inch guns.

A German submarine torpedoed the ship in the Atlantic, a communique said. Whether any of the crew was rescued was not announced.

Nazis Claim Another

The Germans claimed to have sunk a British cruiser this week off Alexandria in the Mediterranean, but the British have not confirmed it.

The communique said:

"The board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Dunedin (Capt. R. S. Lovatt, O. B. E., R. N.) has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a U-boat and has sunk. Next of kin of casualties have been informed."

BRITISH DENOUNCE NEUTRAL SHIP WAR

Assail U-Boat Attacks on French and Spanish.

DEC 18 1941

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—British officials denounced again today German submarine attacks against French and Spanish vessels and charged that they were seeking to involve Britain in war with the two countries. One source called the German attempts very crude and added that "I don't believe the French people were influenced by the sinkings, but we must be prepared."

The Admiralty, meanwhile, issued additional details on the sinking of the Spanish steamship Badalona, near the Spanish coast. A communique said that the captain of the U-boat refused to accept the assurance given by the captain of the Badalona that the ship was Spanish and the submarine fired three torpedoes which sank the ship and killed some of the crew.

"The methods adopted by the commander of this German U-boat bear a marked resemblance to those of the commander of the German U-boat who attacked the (French ship) St. Denis a few days ago," the Admiralty said. The French had announced that a submarine, "presumably British," sank the ship, but British authorities immediately denied that their submarines had been operating in the area.

Portuguese Ship Sunk

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 17 (AP)—The 4,751-ton Portuguese freighter Cassequel tonight was reported sunk by a submarine on Monday after sailing from here Saturday for Portuguese West Africa.

A radio from the Portuguese freighter Maria Amelia reported some of the crew of forty-seven and nine passengers were rescued.

A later wireless from an unidentified foreign ship reported the rescue of thirteen crew men.

The Cassequel's owners reported one lifeboat with the captain and an undetermined number of passengers was still missing.

The Cassequel, which Portugal seized from Germany during the first World War, had made frequent trips to the United States, having been in New York last August.

There was no indication here as to the nationality of the submarine.

The sinking brings Portugal's merchant-shipping losses in this war to four, totaling about 14,000 tons.

2 New Yorkers Lost On British Vessels

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Two men who gave New York addresses were among 270 members of the British merchant or fishing fleets who have lost their lives "by enemy action" on undisclosed dates, the Ministry of War Transport announced today.

They were Siguid Anton Timm of 61 Point St., Brooklyn, and Henry Snowden of 126 Hamilton Ave., Staten Island.

British And Spanish Negotiators Confer

Serrano Suner And Hoare Reported In Conference By London Sources

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Madrid reported a conference today between Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner and Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador.

Before seeing the envoy Serrano Suner conferred with the Chief of State, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Rumania Merges Jewish Groups

BUCHAREST, Dec. 17 (Andi Agency to AP).—Chief of State General Ion Antonescu decreed today dissolution of the Union of Jewish Communities in Rumania, substituting central Jewish offices which alone will be authorized to represent Jewish group interests. All Jewish associations and societies will be absorbed in these new offices, and it was decreed that all Jews in Rumania, regardless of their nationality, must register with them.

RAIL WRECK KILLS 15

Sabotage Hinted as Trains Collide in Belgium.

NEW YORK TIMES (AP)

The German radio reported today that fifteen persons were killed and forty injured when a passenger train and a freight train collided at Tamines, near Namur, in Nazi-occupied Belgium.

The broadcast said an open switch caused the accident, indicating that this may have been another act of sabotage which has been harassing railroads in German-occupied territory.

NO SERB REGRETS

King Says Will to Fight Remains in Nation.

DEC 18 1941

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Eighteen-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia said today that his nation does not regret the decision to fight the Axis even though "masses of my people are being hanged or shot daily and hundreds of villages and towns are in ruins."

The King, who is here with his Government, addressed a National Defense Committee luncheon.

EXTEND CONSCRIPTION

Lords Pass Bill to Draft Men Up to Fifty.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Government conscription bill which will make British women subject to compulsory national service and extend conscription of men for military services to the ages of 18½ to 50 years was enacted today by the House of Lords. It will take effect upon the King's assent.

The measure already had been pased in the House of Commons.

Previous conscription ages for men were 19 to 41.

Albania Declares War on the U. S.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Stefani, the Italian official news agency, reported today from Tirana that Albania had declared war on the United States.

British Raise Penalties On Food 'Scalpers'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, today announced severe new penalties against "black market" food dealers as Christmas shoppers complained of high prices and the scarcity of delicacies.

He said the Government proposed to allow courts to charge offenders three times the value of the products sold in the black market or three times the price at which the food actually was illegally sold.

The Ministry of Food announced that 3,130 black market prosecutions were begun this year and 2,887 successfully ended.

Nazi Plot In Bolivia On Aid To U. S. Bared

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (AP)—Germany has plotted to sabotage the export of Bolivian tin and lead to the United States by wrecking railways over which the important war metals are shipped, it was reported today. These rail lines run through Chile as well as Bolivia.

The Nazi plot has been thwarted, it was stated in information received here from Bolivia, where the Government has imposed a strict censorship.

All Tagged For U. S.

All of Bolivia's large tin and lead production goes to the United States under a purchase agreement. The Germans were reported to have planned to sabotage the rail lines between the mines and the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta.

In Chile, former Interior Minister Juan Antonio Rios was formally declared the winner in last Sunday's primary to choose the dominant radical party's nominee for a Presidential election in February, and Rios quickly reaffirmed his policy of collaboration with the United States.

"The realities of the moment demand full cooperation with the United States. No other policy is possible."

Public Meetings Banned

All public meetings in Argentina are banned under the country's new state of siege, but the Interior Ministry hinted an exception might permit a great pro-Roosevelt mass meeting scheduled for Saturday.

Two other pro-Democratic meetings, one honoring Winston Churchill, were still under consideration.

The Communist newspaper *La Hora* appeared here with blank spaces on one page showing last-minute precautionary deletions by the editors.

The pro-Fascist *Crisol* here, on the other hand, headlined: "Yankees steal oil from Colombians, foment revolutions, buy up politicians."

Noticias Graficas appeared here wtih two columns of blank space on the front page customarily devoted to editorial comment. The white space was topped by a headline saying "One is not able to speak badly of anyone."

Acting under the state of siege, the Government banned a great mass meeting scheduled for Saturday in homage to President Roosevelt. The demonstration had been arranged under the patronage of some of Argentina's leading public figures, including former President Marcelo T. Alvear, former President and Foreign Minister Julio A. Roca, former Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas and a large group of senators and deputies.

Bolivia Thwarts German Plot

DEC 18 1941

Nazis Planned to Sabotage Railroads in Order to Block Metal Cargoes.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A German plot to halt the export of Bolivian metals to the United States by sabotaging railways running to the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta has been thwarted, according to information received here today. It also was learned that the Bolivian Government had imposed a rigid censorship, but whether this was connected with the reported Nazi plot was not clear.

Bolivia produces considerable tin and lead, all of which is going to the United States under a purchase agreement.

Latin America Backs U. S.

A state of siege in Argentina and quick moves in Mexico and Central America to give the United States tangible aid in war today marked Latin-America's contributions to hemisphere solidarity.

The Argentine police, formally notifying newspapers and news agencies of the Government's decree of a state of siege, ordered them to "abstain from comment on the decree or make biased publications which may perturb the political tranquillity of the country."

The announced purpose of the decree was to carry out "international promises contracted by the republic in recent Pan-American conferences."

Passage Rights Studied.

In Mexico Congress considered President Manuel Avila Camacho's request that foreign troops be allowed to pass through Mexican territory and that foreign ships and navy planes be stationed in Mexican waters and ports. An official announcement made it clear that United States troops, ships and planes were meant. The United States already has granted Mexico permission to pass troops through its territory to guard lower California.

Emergency fueling and other facilities were offered anti-Axis ships and planes by the Government of El Salvador.

The Guatemala Government today ordered all German schools and social clubs closed.

Guatemala Curbs Germans

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Guatemalan government ordered today the closing of all German schools and social clubs.

Spanish Ship Searched On Arrival In Havana

Action By Cuba Said To Determine If Vessel Carried War Materials

DEC 18 1941

Havana, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Spanish freighter Rita Garcia was boarded by a naval searching part ytonight immediately upon its arrival from Caibarien, Cuba, near the United States naval base at Guantanamo.

The reported purpose of the search was to determine whether th ship carried war materials or Spanish Falangist propaganda.

The vessel came here to take on Chilean nitrate for Spain, a produce Cuba recently embargoed in the belief that it would be used for gunpowder for the Axis rather than fertilizer for Spain. The embargo was lifted, however, when it was learned the British had given naviicerts on nitrates for Spain.

Cubans Advance War Measures

Havana, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Senate today passed an emergency measure giving the Government broad powers to institute voluntary or compulsory military training, to govern by decree and to levy other special defense measures by extra taxation. The bill went to the House where speedy approval was predicted.

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Camacho Kin To Visit U. S.

Mexico City, Dec. 17 (AP)—Communications Minister Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of President Manuel Avila Camacho, will leave tomorrow by train for New Orleans and San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of the trip was not announced.

Canada May Be Invited

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (AP)—Foreign Office sources expressed the belief tonight that Canada may be invited to join the Pan-American Union and participate in the meeting of foreign ministers from the twenty-one American republics at Rio de Janeiro January 15.

These sources said that with the inclusion of Canada, which recently concluded trade agreements with several South American nations, "America would form a complete geographic entity."

It was reported without confirmation that Argentina, which recently exchanged diplomats with Ottawa and presently is representing Canadian as well as British interests in Japan, might propose Canada for membership in the Pan-American Union.

Nazi Plot To Signal Planes From Cuba Bared By Police

Havana Calls Evidence The Most Startling So Far Encountered In Campaign Against Axis

DEC 18 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Havana, Dec. 17—Police announced tonight the discovery of a Nazi plot to install military reflectors capable of signaling planes and ships at sea from a mountain range commanding a broad view of the Atlantic Ocean off Cuba.

With models and drawings of the scheme, for which surveys already had been made, they seized one Reinhold Hahn, 61, whom they identified as a German Gestapo agent and engineer who came to Cuba on a tourist card issued in Berlin.

Police said the evidence uncovered in the reflector plot was the most startling encountered so far in the vigorous campaign against Axis spies and propagandists since Cuba declared war in concert with the United States.

Accused with Hahn was a man booked as Victor Schmere Rubin, 65, described as a Lithuanian who did the field survey work for the reflector plotters in Oriente Province.

Police said Hahn also had made an extensive study of Cuban metallurgy and that Rubin had been in close touch with Nazi consultees and espionage centers.

Meanwhile, Urgency Court handed out a ten-month sentence to a White Russian identified as Andres Golowschenke, military instructor for the National Revolutionary Legion, which recently was accused of pro-Axis activities leading to the arrest of thirty of its leaders.

Others arrested today included a surgeon described as a former lieutenant of the Italian Alpini and a Japanese found strolling near a Cuban naval station. Forty Japanese "fishing boats" shabbily concealing their powerful motors have been seized in Cuba.

White Indians Pledge War Aid

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 17 (AP)—The white indians of Panama pledged their support to the war against the axis today, promising to raise 500 men for defense on a moment's notice.

President De La Guardia said that the chiefs of this San Blas tribe, which has maintained its racial purity and fended off the encroachments of western civilization for more than 400 years, had come to see him to make the pledge.

Canada Prime Minister is 67

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King celebrated his 67th birthday today by working as usual.

NEW-WORLD TALKS SLATED JANUARY 15

Foreign Ministers Of American Republics To Meet At Rio De Janeiro

To Consider Wartime Measures Of Hemispheric Defense And Solidarity

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 17—The board of governors of the Pan American Union today called Foreign Ministers of the American republics to meet in Rio de Janeiro January 15 to consider wartime measures of hemispheric defense and economic solidarity.

The board announced that the meeting, called to carry out previously adopted declarations of mutual assistance following the Japanese attack on the United States, would consider these subjects:

Examination of measures to curb alien activities in the hemisphere.

Consideration of steps which might be undertaken by the republics "for the development of certain common objectives and plans which would contribute to the reconstruction of the world order."

Other Matters On Agenda

These two topics were under hemispheric defense, while under economic solidarity the agenda called for consideration of:

Control of exports and conservation of strategic materials.

Increased production of strategic materials.

Arrangements to provide each republic with essential imports.

Maintenance of adequate shipping facilities.

Still another matter slated for consideration is control of alien financial and commercial activities prejudiced to the welfare of the American republics.

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—A War Department communiqué:

1. Philippine Theatre — There was no discernible enemy activity during the past twenty-four hours.

2. Hawaii—In the brief shelling of Kahului, on the island of Maui, by an enemy submarine, only slight damage was done to a concrete loading platform of a pineapple company. There were no casualties. About ten shells were fired.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A later War Department communiqué:

1. Philippine Theatre — The American forces have the situation well in hand. Small enemy forces in the Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi areas are still under attack. Hostile vessels off the coast were attacked by Army air forces.

2. Hawaii—No further enemy activity has been reported.

3. No reports of hostile operations have been received from other areas.

A Navy communiqué:

It has been established that there were no injuries to personnel in the weak attack on Johnston Island reported yesterday. The naval situation in the Atlantic remains quiet.

MANILA, Dec. 17 (AP)—A communiqué issued by United States Army headquarters shortly after 11 A. M.:

There is no change in the situation on the ground. No air activity has been reported since yesterday.

Another Army communiqué:

The enemy at Vigan suffered heavily from an attack by our air force yesterday. One Japanese plane was shot down and at least twenty-five more were destroyed on the ground. Fuel supplies were set afire. There has been no change in the land situation today.

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17 (AP)—A combined British headquarters communiqué:

In South Kedah fighting continues roughly on the line of the River Muda.

Kelantan Front—Apart from a few patrols there was little activity during the night although there is reason to believe that enemy reinforcements are arriving.

Enemy landings have taken place at Miri and Lubong, in the State of Sarawak on the northwestern coast of Borneo, from which our detachments already had withdrawn, having completely destroyed an oil refinery and wells and installations at both Miri and Seria oil fields.

Tonight's communiqué:

There is nothing further to report from Kedah and Kelantan since the issue of this morning's communiqué.

No enemy air activity has been reported.

The R. A. F. carried out reconnaissances over a wide area without meeting any opposition.

Since the thirteenth of December seven enemy aircraft have been shot down by our A. A. guns. A further five have been seen to have been hit and were probably unable to return to their bases.

HONG KONG, Dec. 16 (Delayed) (AP)—A communiqué this evening:

There has been a sharp artillery duel with the enemy throughout the day, with our guns maintaining their ascendancy. We succeeded in silencing two of the enemy's gun positions in the morning and another in the afternoon. Our batteries suffered no damage.

A Japanese plane was shot down over Lyemun this morning. The enemy pilot succeeded in extricating himself from the wreckage in the water and was last seen paddling toward the mainland in a collapsible rubber boat.

Our anti-aircraft batteries winged another enemy plane in the afternoon on the south side of the island. This plane was last seen rapidly losing altitude over the mainland. It is thought unlikely that it could possibly have returned to its base.

There have been a number of air raids throughout the day. The damage and casualties are light.

CHUNGKING, China, Thursday, Dec. 18 (AP)—A British Embassy communiqué:

In Hong Kong the enemy's shelling increased, but his air raids are not serious and there has been little damage by bombs.

Representatives of the Chinese Government in Hong Kong rendered the most valuable service in maintaining public order.

The utmost vigilance is being maintained against any possible enemy attempt to land on the island.

During the same period in Malaya the enemy's main effort is still directed in North Malaya, although there are possibilities that fresh landings on the coast are being attempted.

During air raids directed at Penang four enemy planes were shot down.

Reports have been received that some Japanese troops are wearing civilian clothes in their attempts to infiltrate through imperial defenses.

Major Gen. L. E. Dennis was appointed attaché of the Chungking Embassy last January with a view to heading a military mission to China in the event of a war with Japan.

Plans for joint military action have been under discussion and are already being put into effect. The British military mission in China now is in being and will be shortly reinforced.

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Middle East Command communiqué:

Bad weather with heavy sandstorms during the last twenty-four hours temporarily slowed down the rate of advance both of our main forces southwest of El Gazala and of our armored forces operating west of that area.

Despite these adverse conditions, however, our pressure has everywhere been maintained and some progress made.

In the area west of Tobruk about forty more abandoned German and Italian guns and several anti-tank guns have been recovered.

Operating under extreme weather difficulties, our fighters nevertheless again effectively countered attempts by the enemy air force to interfere with our ground troops and they also carried out successful attacks on enemy transport columns moving behind the battle front.

A Royal Air Force communiqué:

Yesterday aerial activity over the battle area in Libya was on a reduced scale.

An ME 110 which was encountered in the Tmimi-El Gazala area was shot down by our fighter aircraft, which maintained constant patrols over our land forces.

Motor transport on the road south of Agedabia was attacked and damaged.

Objectives at Benina were raided by bomber aircraft and another attack was made on isolated enemy positions at Bardia, where fires broke out in buildings. Workshops and motor transport at Bardia also were hit.

During the night of Dec. 15-16 bomber aircraft attacked naval units in Taranto harbor.

Three of our aircraft are missing from these and other operations, two of the pilots being safe.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué:

The Italian U-boat Ammiraglio Caracciolo has been sunk in the Central Mediterranean by the destroyer H. M. S. Farndale (Commander S. H. Carill, R. N.).

Fifty-three survivors have been taken prisoners of war.

This U-boat left Bardia in an attempt to give passage to twenty Italian military officers, amongst whom was General Guido Lami.

The general was not amongst those rescued.

Another Admiralty communiqué:

Details of the sinking of the Spanish ship Badalona reported in yesterday's Admiralty communiqué are now available.

This ship was sunk by a German U-boat close to the Spanish coast, the captain of the U-boat refusing to accept the assurance given by the captain of the Badalona that the ship was Spanish. The U-boat fired three torpedoes which sank the ship and killed some of the crew.

The methods adopted by the commander of this German U-boat bear marked resemblance to those of the commander of the German U-boat who attacked the

30.24— 13605

30.24-13605

St. Denis a few days ago. Details of the sinking of this vessel were announced by the Vichy French Admiralty in their communiqué of Dec. 9.

A third Admiralty communiqué:

The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Dunedin (Captain R. S. Lovatt, O. B. E., R. N.) has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a U-boat and has sunk. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

An Air Ministry communiqué:

The naval base of Wilhelmshaven was attacked in force last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command.

The town and docks were clearly seen and large fires left burning.

Bremen and other towns in Northwest Germany were also bombed.

Other forces attacked docks at Ostend, Dunkerque and Brest and airdromes in occupied France. Mines were laid in enemy waters.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

A communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

During the early part of last night a small number of enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in coastal areas in Southeast and Southwest England.

Some damage was done and a small number of people were injured.

A Home Security Ministry communiqué:

An enemy bomber which appeared off the southeast coast of England this afternoon was shot down by our fighters. Apart from this there is nothing to report during daylight today.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Soviet mid-day communiqué:

During the night of Dec. 16-17 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In the Tula direction of the front our troops smashed a battalion of a German SS regiment in a battle for locality K. On the battlefield the enemy left over 200 dead.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué:

On Dec. 17 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. In a number of sectors of the western, Kalinin and southwestern fronts, our forces fiercely engaged the enemy, continued their advance, and occupied a number of populated places.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Netherland Command communiqué:

On Dec. 14 enemy aircraft bombed Tarempa on the Anambas Islands [off the eastern coast of Malaya] causing some damage. On the following day the enemy also machine-gunned this place. There were very few casualties.

A patrol vessel of the Royal Netherlands Navy was attacked by a large enemy bomber in the northeastern part of the archipelago Dec. 16. All bombs missed their mark.

An aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Navy scored a direct hit on an enemy destroyer which was covering a Japanese landing near Miri [in Sarawak]. All our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—A German High Command communiqué:

In the course of transition from aggressive operations to stationary warfare for the Winter months, necessary improvements involving the shortening of our lines now are being systematically undertaken on various sectors of the Eastern Front.

Strong bomber and fighter formations of the German Air Force continued attacks on Soviet troops in the Don area and the central sector of the front. Troops and tank concentrations were dispersed, batteries were put out of action and a considerable number of motor lorries were destroyed.

The enemy also suffered heavy losses by air attacks in the Volkhov River sector.

Bomber planes last night bombed port installations and public utility plants at Plymouth and Dover on the English south coast. At sea, northeast of Fraserburgh, a merchant ship of medium size was damaged by bomb hits.

In North Africa a heavy defensive battle west of Tobruk continued yesterday. Strong enemy attacks near Bardia were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy.

Minor forces of the British Air Force last night dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs on some places in the northwest German coastal area. Damage was done to buildings in residential quarters. Four British planes were shot down.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 17 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—An Italian High Command communiqué:

Against the Bardia stronghold and the Solum garrison there was renewed lively enemy fire.

Bitter attacks and counter-attacks continued in the El Gazala area throughout the whole of yesterday.

The enemy continually put new forces into battle. Prisoners taken in the fighting mentioned yesterday amount to over 800.

Booty includes several dozen guns and over 100 tanks, motor lorries and mechanized units.

Italian-German formations of dive-bombers repeatedly hit concentrations of enemy troops and motorized units with visible effect.

During the raids on Derna and Bengazi three planes were set on fire by anti-aircraft guns.

Several bombs dropped on Argostoli [on Cephalonia] did no damage.

During the night of Dec. 16-17 Brindisi [in Southern Italy] and Catania [in Sicily] were bombed. There were no casualties, but some buildings were damaged.

Anti-aircraft defenses of Catania destroyed a plane.

Italo-German planes repeatedly bombed military objectives in Malta.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 17 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—An official communiqué:

Karelian Isthmus—Slow harassing fire with artillery and infantry weapons on both sides. Fort Todaleben took part in the firing. Our own artillery took under fire enemy nests, bunkers and assembling troops.

Svir Front—The enemy launched several attacks all along the front, but were in every case repulsed. The enemy lost over 1,000 killed in yesterday's fighting.

Eastern Front—In the southern sectors the enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to attack, losing several hundred killed in these vain attempts. In a sector farther north an attack was similarly attempted which was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily.

Air activity has to some extent been limited by unsuitable weather. Our aircraft continued to bomb the Murmansk railway and scored direct hits on the tracks. One locomotive was put out of action by fire from our aircraft.

Northwest Air Force Lauded For Its Attack On Submarine At Sea

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 17 (AP)—An airplane of the Second Air Force attacked a submarine while on sea reconnaissance following Japan's December 7 attack on Hawaii, Maj. Gen. Willard F. Hardon disclosed today.

Where or when the action took place was not revealed, nor its result. The Second Air Force, which General Harmon commands, has bases in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah.

In a letter to his command, he said: "I wish to express my gratification for the prompt and active measures taken after the Japanese attack on Hawaii Sunday, December 7.

"Combat units performed with high efficiency and special commendation must be paid to the alertness and promptness of the airplane commander and crew of a squadron in this air force in spying and attacking a submarine."

Three Tugs Missing In Pacific War Zone

23 Men Aboard Vessels Unreported In Puget Sound Sector, Navy Reports

Seattle, Dec. 17 (AP)—Three Puget Sound tugs with twenty-three Seattle and Tacoma men aboard were listed today as unreported in the Pacific war zone. Thirteenth Naval District headquarters authorized publication of the report, without mention of the specific areas in which the tugs had been stationed.

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Drew Foss, son of Capt. Henry Foss, secretary of the Foss Launch and Tug Company, owner of the vessels, was reported aboard one vessel. The skippers are Capt. Oscar Rolstad, Tacoma; Capt. Ray Hall, Seattle, and Capt. Thomas Innes, Seattle.

The three vessels were equipped with wireless. It was pointed out they might have received warning of the Japanese attack while t sea and escaped to safe refuges.

Mariners Are Warned Of Dynamite Barge

Derelict Loaded With Explosives Said To Be Somewhere In Pacific Off Honolulu

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Mariners were warned by the navy's Hydrographic Office today to be on the lookout for a derelict barge loaded with dynamite somewhere in the Pacific Ocean south of Honolulu.

The office reported that the derelict was observed on December 8—the day after the Japanese attack on Honolulu—about 500 miles southwest of Honolulu.

Whether there was any connection between the previous day's battle and the fact that the load of dynamite was floating around loose was a question which went unanswered by the Navy Department.

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Filipinos Told They Battle Aggressors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Filipinos were reminded today they were "fighting the forces of aggression, the forces that would only bring to us future oppression and slavery."

J. M. Elizalde, Philippine resident commissioner, declared in a speech for broadcast to the islands, that "our neighbors can never say that we have not given them equal opportunity and friendly environment. They were allowed entry into our country as friends; yet the Japanese people now reveal themselves in the most dastardly treachery and fifth column activity. x x x my countrymen, such low and despicable acts can be met only by cold revenge."

Ship Arrives In U. S. With Alaska Evacuees

Vessel Reaches Seattle With Women And 36 Children From Sitka

Seattle Dec. 17 (AP)—The steamship Northland, a virtual floating nursery for the trip, arrived without advance notice today with women and thirty-six children evacuated from Sitka, Alaska, site of a United States naval base.

Mrs. James I. Roberts, who went to Sitka with her husband from Lubbock, Texas, said she had only twelve hours' notice to prepare to leave. She brought her 7-week-old son with her.

Sitka took the Pacific war's outbreak calmly, she reported, but underwent nightly blackouts in the long Northern nights. Mrs. Roberts said the group evacuated comprised wives and children of civilian workers at the naval base.

Transpacific Air Mail Is Ordered Suspended

Postmaster Department Announces Far East Pouches Will Go Via South Atlantic

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Postoffice Department today suspended transpacific airmail service to the Far East, and announced that the mails in the future would be promptly routed via the new South Atlantic route and Africa.

Airmails for the Netherlands Indies, North Borneo, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Malaya, Burma, unoccupied China and the near east countries of hereafter be dispatched through Miami to Lagos, Nigeria, in Africa, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Belem, Brazil and Bathurst, Gambia, Africa. At Lagos, direct connections will be made with existing British Empire air mail service now operating between Lagos and Singapore and also the Netherlands Indies.

Palestine, Turkey and Syria, which prior to the war were carried over the transpacific route, will be routed over the new South Atlantic route.

KNOX CITES WAKE IN BID TO INDUSTRY

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox cited today the gallant defense of Wake Island by the United States marines in urging industry to speed production.

A telegram addressed by the Secretary to the principal manufacturers and shipbuilding plants holding navy contracts read:

"The navy at Hawaii is undaunted.

"The marines still hold Wake.

"Will you meet their challenge." FRANK KNOX,

"Secretary of the Navy."

Jap Fleet Will Not Be Victorious, Declares Rear Admiral Andrews

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District and a veteran of almost three years duty in the Pacific, said today that "the Japanese fleet will not be victorious in the long run."

The admiral said in an interview that he did not think the Japanese and American fleets would meet in force in the near future. He said he believed the first stage of the war would be one of attrition—the problem of reducing the enemy's forces as much as possible without staging a knockout battle.

Commenting on Japanese successes in sinking battleships, with planes, he stated that "the battleship will have to take her chances" in going within range of land based planes.

He praised the anti-sabotage defense of the army, navy and federal bureau of investigation, declaring that not a single act of sabotage had been detected in the vital north Atlantic area.

Andrews said that the navy had not yet made definite plans for use of the $60,000,000 French liner Normandie—a vessel adaptable for use as an aircraft carrier or troopship.

CALIFORNIA STORM HIDDEN

News of Nine Inches of Rain Kept a Military Secret

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (AP)—Northern California was battered by the Winter's worst storm the first of the week, but until today it was a military secret.

Since naval officers and weather bureau observers, who keep weather reports from possible Japanese spies, agreed that twenty-four-hour-old weather would not be any help to the enemy, it is safe to report that a nine-inch rainfall in

three days filled the Sacramento River and its tributaries to their banks.

Highway crews worked throughout parts of Northern California to clear blocked roads.

Light and telephone service at La Honda, Half Moon Bay and Iescadero were temporarily cut off when trees, blown down by high winds, fell across wires. Trees and power poles were toppled in Oakland and roofs partially ripped off two houses.

'Can't Win on Defensive'—Stirling

BUFFALO, Dec. 17 (AP).—Rear Admiral Stirling, retired, said today the United States must send a fleet, a large air force and "millions of troops" to the Orient to defeat Japan.

He said Japan has "superiority now with 5,000 planes, a superior fleet and the initiative."

Stirling asserted "this will be a three or four years' war" but "we'll work through it."

U.S. Reports Japan's Larder Is Well Filled

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Japan opened war on the United States and Great Britain well supplied with food and—because of the simple diet of her people—with little fear of starvation from naval blockade, Agriculture Department officials said today.

Japanese live mainly on rice, wheat and fish. Reports of rice shortages have appeared in the past two years, but there are indications these were circulated to accustom the nation to a rationing system and to permit Government accumulation of reserve stocks for an emergency.

1940 Imports Set Record

Imports of rice in 1940 were the largest on record. This year's crop, estimated at 540,000,000 bushels, was only slightly smaller than last year's harvest.

That harvest is insufficient for the nation's needs, but surpluses were produced in Japanese-controlled Chosen (Korea) and Taiwan (Formosa). Nearness of those places to Japan would make it difficult for the Allies to shut off the supplies.

Likewise, the Chinese rice crop was larger than a year ago. Although China does not produce enough for its own people, the Japanese have been taking large quantities from Chinese areas under their control, officials said.

Nippon also has decreed a 250,000-acre reduction in mulberry tree cultivation—not needed now because of the loss of foreign markets for silk—in order to turn this acreage to wheat, barley, vegetables and other food crops.

The Japanese wheat crop was estimated at 53,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's record of 66,000,000 bushels. The harvest in the puppet state of Manchoukuo was 7 per cent. larger than last year's crop of 27,500,000 bushels. Officials said it was possible for Japan to obtain wheat from both Manchoukuo and China.

Japan has been a relatively heavy importer of oil seeds and vegetable oils from occupied parts of China.

Much Fishing Done

For additional food, Japan depends largely upon the sea. Much of the fishing is done within the territorial protection of the islands and is not subject to interference from hostile craft, officials said.

The Government has tightened restrictions on the culture of non-urgent crops, including tobacco, to increase the land available for food production.

Japan has encouraged the production of soybeans in Manchoukuo as a source of vegetable oil and wheat-flour substitute. The soybean production was lower, however, in the past two years than in previous years.

HOUSE ADOPTS 21-44 FOR AGE IN NEW DRAFT

DEC 18 1941

Refuses to Lower Minimum to 19 in Passing Bill for Compulsory Military Service

Measure Would Require Registration of All Men Of 18 to 64 Years; Senators Also Oppose Drop in Limit

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The House today refused to lower the 21-year minimum age for compulsuory military service as President Roosevelt and the War Department had requested but passed unanimously a bill raising the maximum age from 35 to 44, inclusive, and requiring all men from 18 through 64 to register with the government.

Opposition to the proposal that men of 19 be made subject to active service in the armed forces arose also in the Senate. Senator Downey (D-Calif), declaring it unnecessary to lower the age minimum, announced that he would move tomorrow to send the legislation back to the military committee because it had approved the 19-year limit "in darkness and in confusion."

Debate Bitter

The House twice refused, after bitter debate, to lower the draft age from 21. It rejected, 175 to 53, an amendment by Rep. Andrews (R-N. Y.) to make the minimum age 19, and then defeated, 173 to 113, a compromise amendment by Rep. Thomason (D-Tex) to set the minimum at 20. Both were teller votes, on which no record is made.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts read a letter from the President endorsing the 19-44 draft ages. McCormack cautioned against "complacency" in the nation and then, speaking directly to military committeemen who opposed lowering the minimum age, he said:

"With all due respect to the distinguished members of the committee, we cannot have too many leaders in this crisis.

"While I recognize they are all outstanding military leaders, while I recognize they are undoubtedly great tacticians, while I recognize they probably could lead the Army to success in this conflict, yet I cannot accept their judgment in these days in preference to the judgment of the President of the United States and his military and naval aides.

"In this crisis we must all be good soldiers, and that applies particularly to the members of the military affairs committee of the House so far as the bill is concerned."

Thomason, ranking member of the committee, and others urged that there be no such criticism and Chairman May (D-Ky) of the committee finally said that the time had not come in this country when legislators could not exercise their functions.

McCormack explained that he meant no criticism of the committee but May interrupted to call the leader's attention to the insinuation that the committeemen were not good soldiers.

"When the time comes to wreck the lives of boys 18 years old, the committee will be the first to draft legislation, but let's don't do that until we do need them," May urged at the outset.

"Let's not destroy that unity that is now behind the President in prosecution of this war. Let's find out if the manpower in Europe is going to be used."

Wadsworth Sees Change

Rep. Wadsworth (R-NY), co-sponsor of the original selective service law, said that he thought the committee's age brackets were inadequate and that selective service officials might have to go into the group now deferred because of marriage if the 21-year-old limit was not changed.

Rep. Bolton (R-Ohio) expressed concern about what would happen to the nation if men younger than 21, who might become doctors, should be drafted, and Rep. Edmiston (D-W Va) warned that if such a step should be taken, agricultural production might suffer because of shortages of labor.

Rep. Short (R-Mo) said the compelling reason why he opposed reducing the 21-year age limit was that "we do not have adequate equipment for the 1,750,000 men we have in the Army today."

Insurance Proposed

The draft extension bill, among other things, would give presently-inducted or future selectees 120 days in which to make application for government insurance without having to take a physical examination.

Meanwhile Senator Lee (D-Okla) offered legislation to give all persons in active military service $10,000 of insurance. Premiums would be paid by the government for the period of the war and for six months thereafter.

The Senate finance committee approved legislation permitting men in the armed services to take out $5,000 of low-premium government insurance without physical examination during a 120-day period following enactment of the measure.

Women Draft Called Remote

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Selective service officials said today that drafting of women for non-combatant war service was a possible future development, but a remote one, as Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.) urged that women be given a chance to volunteer for such posts.

Selective service officials said the possibility of drafting women had been mentioned only as part of a broad study of the entire productive and fighting capacity of the United States. This, they said, was nebulous, and they expressed doubt that it would reach a more definite stage in the near future.

Hershey Bars Step Now

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said last week that a broad, long-range program was being studied which would involve the registration of 40,000,000 men and 20,000,000 women, but explained the next day that he had not intended any implication that plans were under way to draft women now.

Mrs. Rogers urged that women be allowed to take their places side by side with men "because we—the women—want to do our part."

Congress Acts Quickly On Wartime Grants

Extraordinary Powers Vested In President, Including Censorship Authority

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Congress speedily completed action today on the measure vesting President Roosevelt with extraordinary wartime powers, including authority to impose censorship upon all communication mediums.

The President is expected to sign the bill promptly and a censorship plan drafted by various Government officials who have been conferring for some time probably will be ready simultaneously for his approval. Byron Price, who will be director of censorship on leave of absence from the Associated Press, is expected here Friday to assume his duties.

Approval by the House late in the day of a conference committee version of the legislation sent the bill to the White House. The Senate had approved the conference report earlier in the day.

Strong opposition forced the House Interstate Commerce Committee today to postpone, pending an attempt at a compromise, action on legislation which would empower the President to take over "all facilities for wire or radio communication" under United States jurisdiction.

Committee members who denounced the measure as "ridiculous," contended it would permit the Government to seize arbitrarily the facilities of press services or telepone companies.

Chairman Lea, Democrat, California, said, however, an effort would be made tomorrow to limit the bill's power to facilities which prove essential to military operations.

Stephen Early Presidential secretary, said the government hoped to have a censorship plan ready at once, in rough outline, for Mr. Roosevelt's approval. He was expected to sign the bill promptly.

Mr. Early said an advisory committee composed of Vice-President Wallace, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, and Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports, had been working on various plans for some time and that they would be submitted to Byron Price, newly appointed censorship director.

Mr. Price is expected here Friday to take over his new duties. He has received a leave of absence as executive news editor of The Associated Press.

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Different Than in 1917

The censorship setup will be different from that created in 1917 under George Creel, Mr. Early said. Government departments and agencies will continue to issue press releases, as at present, but those bearing on the war will be approved first by an interdepartmental committee to be established under Mr. Price's direction. In the first World War all war information was filtered through Mr. Creel's Office of Information, which had its own reporters covering the government departments.

"Mr. Price will build his own house as the needs determine," Mr. Early said. "His office will not be a news production office. You will get your news where you have always been getting it. Present information sources remain open to you, and the arrangement is decentralized and quicker than in 1917.

"The great value of news is getting it from the source to the reader in a minimum of time."

Mr. Early said that reporters would not have direct contact with the censorship office "unless they get information that is not given out."

"If you get an exclusive," he explained, "I believe you should clear it through Price's office."

Powers of President

Besides erecting a barrier against filtration of military data to the Axis, the new, broad grant of power to the Chief Executive would authorize him to re-allocate Federal functions, grant contracts without bidding, revise contracts and control completely the financial transactions of aliens.

Mr. Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, outlined a partly voluntary, partly compulsory censorship over all media of communication, and announced Mr. Price's appointment as director of censorship.

The fifty-year-old newsman, who asked and obtained a leave from The Associated Press once before—to join the A. E. F. and win the bars of an infantry captain overseas—left his post in New York yesterday. He could not discuss his plans, he said, until he was established in Washington.

30.24— 13607

30.24-13607

Praises Appointment

The House was assured by Representative J. Percy Priest (Dem., Tenn.), a former newspaperman, that the nation would "appreciate" Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Price.

Speaking from "a long experience on a daily newspaper," during which he said he knew Price well, Priest expressed confidence that "the nation may depend on him to allow the publication domestically of as much news as possible" and to prevent dissemination abroad of any information of value to the enemy.

NAVY INCREASE VOTED

Bill for 150,000 More Tons Goes to White House.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Legislation authorizing an increase of 150,000 tons in the navy's vessel strength was approved by the Senate today and sent to the White House.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, won unanimous Senate approval of a measure previously passed by the House authorizing the increase in tonnage of combatant ships.

RATIONING OF TIRES WILL SUCCEED BAN

Local Boards To Certify Sale For Industrial Or Health Needs

DEC 18 1941

Curb On Dealers Extended Until Plan Is Set Up January 4

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—The Government today announced rationing of automobile tires will begin January 4, with sales prohibited except to individuals possessing ration cards, or to fill military orders.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told a press conference that stoppage of Far East rubber imports had forced a reduction of nearly eighty per cent. in the nation's crude rubber consumption, that civilian consumption would be limited to 10,000 tons a month—compared with 47,000 used now—and that such non-essential goods as tennis and golf balls, bathing suits and rubber toys probably would be eliminated "for the duration."

To Issue Certificates

To effect a drastic reduction in the principal use of crude rubber—for tires and tubes—civilian rationing boards will be set up throughout the country to issue purchase certificates. These will go only to agencies and individuals able to show that their tire purchases are necessary to the "maintenance of industrial efficiency and civilian health."

A monthly tire quota will be established by OPM and broken down into State and county quotas based principally on registration of commercial vehicles in each area.

"For the time being," Henderson said, "production of new passenger tires will be almost entirely eliminated and production of new truck tires will be curtailed."

Stocks For 60 Days' Use

At the present time, he estimated, stocks of new tires in the United States, under demands prevailing in recent months, would have lasted about sixty days. Replacement ure sales have been averaging about 4,000,000 tires a month.

New automobiles still in production will be equipped with four tires, he noted, but spares either would be eliminated or made from reclaimed rubber. Ceiling prices on reclaimed rubber were fixed at levels prevailing between November 5 and December 5.

Efficient operation of the rationing system, Henderson said, would be the sole responsibility of local boards since "whether or not a man gets a tire will depend upon his own neighbors."

Before the ration plan begins operation, price ceilings on tires will be set to prevent sudden advances when the present temporary "freezing" order on sales is lifted. The ban was to have expired December 22 but will be extended until January 4 pending completion of the rationing details.

Takes Control Of Tin

Emphasizing effects of the Pacifi war on imports from the Far East, th Government today took control ove all tin supplies in the United State including shipments already en rou to this country.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM prioritie director, issued a four-point "freez ing" order providing that:

1. All supplies of tin shall be subject to OPM allocation and subject to designation as to their use.
2. No tin may be sold or delivered without Nelson's specific permission.
3. Future tin imports may be sold only to the RFC Metals Reserve Company or other governmental agencies.
4. Tin now afloat may not be sold without Nelson's special permission.

The order, however, permits a distributor to deliver to regular customers in less than five-ton lots, subject to priority regulations. No deliveries of tin or tin products may be made to fabricators who have ample stocks on hand.

Govt. Takes Over Control Of All Tin

DEC 18 1941

Action Includes Shipments Already En Route to This Country

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Emphasizing effects of the Pacific war on imports from the Far East, the government today took control over all tin supplies in the United States, including shipments already en route to this country.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, issued a four-point "freezing" order providing that:

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The order, however, permits a distributor to deliver to regular customers in less than five ton lots, subjects to priority regulations. No deliveries of tin or tin products may be made to fabricators who have ample stocks on hand.

Officials said the United States had about one year's supply of tin —at normal demand level—and that careful conservation was needed to make this reserve stretch over the emergency. They added that an order limiting the use of tin and tin lined cans would be issued within the next few days.

Virtually all United States tin is imported from British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. Consumption in this country averages more than 100,000 tons a year and officials pointed out that Bolivan ore, now being imported, could not supply more than one-third of normal requirements.

OPM experts said that de-tinning of cans would be an expensive process, but that salvage operations in that field might be necessary.

Seek to Insure Uninterrupted Arms Output

F.D. Asks Business, Labor, Gov't Group To Reach Accord By Friday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Working under an admonition from President Roosevelt to reach an agreement by Friday, a group of business, labor and government representatives sought today to work out a plan for insuring uninterrupted arms production for the duration of the war.

"We have got to keep things going," Mr. Roosevelt told the conferees in an extemporaneous address at the White House before the meeting had organized. "We can't have stoppages. x x x The country is expecting something from you in a hurry—I don't say by tomorrow night—but it will be a thrilling thing if we could get something out in the way of a unanimous agreement by tomorrow night, Thursday, or at the latest Friday night."

Chairman William H. Davis told reporters that the conferees had agreed that no announcement would be made other than that the session would be resumed tomorrow morning, and that today's meeting was "excellent."

Cautioning the group that the American way of life was in grave danger, Mr. Roosevelt predicted that the war would "go on for a long time."

"And so," he added, "I have asked you here to help win this war just as much as if you were in uniform. I am going to use a word which none of us like—and I don't either. The word is 'must.' I am applying the word 'must' to you as individuals and to myself. x x x

"I want speed. Speed now is of the essence, just as much in turning out things in plants as it is among the fighting forces. x x x We have got greatly to increase our production program. We are still in a sense—whether you like it or not—the arsenal of the free world. x x x We have got to do perfectly unheard of things."

In asking for quick agreement the President urged the labor-management men to put aside their differences.

"After the war is won, let's go back if we want to, to old Kilkenny," he said. "And you know what a Kilkenny fight is."

There were indications that revival of the war labor board of 1918-19 would be given consideration. That it may have been discussed was indicated by the fact that every conferee was given a copy of a department of labor pamphlet outlining the work of that board.

The 1918 board adopted a no-strike, no-lockout policy and ruled that there should be no change in the status quo of existing labor contracts.

While this conference was in progress, management and labor representatives in the maritime industry pledged that there would be no strikes during the war.

STIMSON ASSERTS LEASE AID GOES ON

DEC 18 1941

War Stopped It a While Now Very Substantial.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said in a statement today that United States entry into war did not halt lend-lease aid to Axis foes.

The attack on Pearl Harbor did make it necessary, he added, "momentarily" to stop shipments abroad while a check was made on available supplies.

"Shortly thereafter," the statement said, "procedure was established for releasing very substantial quantities of lease-lend material not necessary for immediate needs of the United States." It added:

"Subsequently, a more thorough study of the proposed shipments was made. In the over-all picture the declarations of war against the United States by Japan and the other Axis Powers already have resulted and will continue to result in great stimulation of our munitions industry. This must inevitably increase rather than diminish shipments to those who are fighting our common enemy."

U. S. FOOD SUPPLIES AT RECORD LEVELS

DEC 18 1941

Wickard Sees Little Excuse For Substantial Increase In Farm-Product Prices

Secretary Says Department Will Act To Prevent Speculative Boosts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Emphasizing that the nation's food supply is of record proportions, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said today there was little excuse for any substantial increase in prices of farm products as a result of the United States entry into the war.

The department, he said, will do everything in its power to check speculative increases.

Earlier, the department said Japan was well supplied with food and there was little chance of starving her into submission.

Rechecking 1942 Goals

To assure plentiful supplies for the future, Wickard said the department was rechecking 1942 food production goals to ascertain whether, in light of the war, greater production appears advisable for any commodity.

The goals, which were announced in September, call for a sharp increase in output of meat, dairy, poultry, vegetable and edible oil products.

"The fact that we still have time to revise our production goals for 1942 before planting time begins makes it possible for us to make increases where necessary," he said.

Detailed Report Issued

Wickard issued a detailed report on the food supply situation in which he stated that the United States entered the war with the largest total supplies of food in its history.

"In addition, we have large supplies of feeds in our ever-normal granary and the productive capacity of our farms to add to our food supply on an unprecedented scale."

He said, "We have plenty for our own people, including the armed forces, and enough more to help feed our allies."

Wickard said the war had greatly reduced oceanic shipment of food supplies to this country. Outgoing ships, he said, are mostly loaded with defense materials, including food, while incoming ships are loaded with crude rubber, zinc, tin and other strategic materials.

Special Arrangements

He said, however, that some special arrangements" had been made to assure the United States of imports of certain agricultural products, such as a guarantee of space for Cuban sugar and fixed maximum ocean freight rates for cocoa and coffee from Latin America.

A brief summary of the food report follows:

Grains—Wheat supply ample for two years, while corn and barley supplies are largest in twenty years.

Meats—Commercial production in 1942 expected to set new record. The number of live stock on farms is increasing and is expected to be five per

cent. larger than this year.

Eggs At Record Level

Poultry Products—Egg production now at record level and further increases expected next year. Production of chicken meat is expected to be fourteen per cent. larger next year.

Dairy Products—Production of milk and manufactured dairy products likewise is at a record level, and further increases expected next year.

Fruits—Supplies described as abundant.

Vegetables—Production of vegetables for processing in 1941 was of record proportions. Larger production planned in 1942.

Increases Expected

Edible Fats and Oils—Increased supplies af lard and oil from peanuts and soybeans expected next year. Prices may advance further, however, due to high level of domestic demand and requirements of British.

Fish—Aannual catch could almost immediately be increased from 4,443,000,000 to 4,628,000,000 pounds and later to 6,800,000,000.

SWISS TO REPRESENT IN ALL ENEMY LANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The State Department announced today that United States interests in all belligerent countries are being represented by Switzerland.

The department also disclosed that the list of third powers representing the interests of countries now at war with the United States stands as follows:

Japan in the United States, represented by Spain; Japan in Hawaii, represented by Sweden; Japan in Philippines and Samoa, represented by Switzerland; Germany, Italy, and Bulgaria, represented by Switzerland; Hungary and Rumania, represented by Sweden.

Switzerland also is representing the interests of the United States in German occupied territories and territory occupied by Italy.

The tiny, independent European nation likewise has been asked to undertake representation of United States interests in territories occupied by Japan, and has expressed her willingness to do so subject to Japanese assent.

U.S. To Hold Nazi Envoys In Hotel Until Exchange

Members Of Japanese Embassy Requested To Confine Selves To Premises

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The State Department said tonight that German diplomats would be lodged in a "comfortable hotel" until arrangements can be made to exchange them for American diplomats in Germany.

Members of the Hungarian legation are to be placed in another hotel in the same undisclosed locality. Members of the Japanese consulates are to be "assembled at a hotel in a locality to be determined," and members of the Japanese Embassy were requested to confine themselves to the embassy's premises.

The department's announcement also dealt with newspaper correspondents from enemy countries who were caught here by the war. The German correspondents in custody pending investigation are to be lodged with the German diplomats, and Japanese newspapermen in custody pending investigation already are being placed in a hotel.

FBI NABS INVENTOR AT DEFENSE PLANT

50-Year-Old Austrian Who Found Magnesium Process Arrested In California

DEC 18 1941

Dr. Fritz L. Hansgirg In Supervisory Capacity At Scene Of 3 Explosions

[By the Associated Press]

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 17—Dr. Fritz J. Hansgirg, 50-year-old Austrian inventor of a new magnesium recovery process, was arrested by FBI agents today at the Permanente Magnesium Plant where he was acting in a supervisory capacity.

FBI agents gave no reason for the arrest.

Three explosions and a number of minor accidents have occurred recently at the $20,000,000 plant designed to produce 12,000 tons a year of the vital defense metal.

Hansgirg was looked as "en route to United States immigration authorities."

Six Years In Orient

Hansgirg came to the United States in May, 1940, after six years in the Orient where he supervised construction of a 2,000-ton a year magnesium plant in Korea for the Nippon Magnesium Metals Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the American Magnesium Metals Corporation.

Hansgirg was a vice-president of both the American and Japanese magnesium corporations. At Permanente he was acting as technical advisor for the Henry J. Kaiser interests, which expect to have the new plant producing 12,000 tons of magnesium a year by next summer.

Held Japanese "Medieval"

The inventor of the carbothermic process of recovering the metal from the ore said it was slow work building the Korean plant because the Japanese have a medieval mind.

The Hansgirg process recovers magnesium metal directly from magensite, which is abundant in the West. This method is counted upon eventually to make the strategic metal relatively plentiful and cheap for building light, strong airplanes.

Hansgirg developed his process in Austria in 1931. It was being used there to some extent when the Nazis moved in.

GERMAN CHEMICAL PLOT GIVEN BLOW

3 New Jersey Firms Fined For Trade Practices In Latin America

Extensive Traffic In Sex And War-Treatment Hormones Is Bared

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Newark, N. J., Dec. 17—Three New Jersey chemical firms and four officers were fined a total of $48,000 today by Federal Judge William F. Smith in actions which Justice Department officials said would open Latin America to the United States chemical industry, free it from German dominance and plug an important leak in the economic blockade against the Nazis.

A fourth firm and its president were fined a total of $6,000, but the fine was suspended.

The defendants pleaded no defense to charges that they conspired with certain European firms to prevent other persons from manufacturing hormones in the United States and from importing them; that they conspired to allocate the world market in hormones, and maintained arbitrary and non-competitive prices.

Heavy Fines Assessed

The fines were paid immediately, and during a brief recess the Government filed civil suits asking that the companies be enjoined from further violations.

When court reconvened, the defendants consented to the decrees.

Defendants and their fines were:

Schering Corporation, of Bloomfield, $15,000; its president, Julius Weltzien, $2,000, and vice-president, Gregory Stragnell, $1,000; CIBA Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., of Summit, $10,000, and its principal officer, Vincent A. Burgher, $2,000, and Roche-Organon, Inc., of Nutley, $15,000, and its president, Elmer H. Bobst, $3,000.

Rare Chemicals, Inc., of Flemington, and its president, E. T. Fritzching, also pleaded no defense to similar charges, but fines of $5,000 against the company and $1,000 against Fritzching were suspended because manufacturing had not started, it was explained.

"War" Hormone Involved

The case, developed by the Justice Department's anti-trust division, involved a sex hormone and another hormone, the latter described as "particularly valuable in the treatment of soldiers and civilians in wartime." It is used to counteract shocks form wounds, burns, surgery and the "blackout" sometimes experienced by pilots in sudden altitude changes or swift turns.

The complaint against Schering Corporation said that while Schering AC, of Berlin, Germany, was not named a defendant "it is a coconspirator in the conspiracy."

It was said that Schering of Berlin, one of the largest distributors of drugs in the world, organized in 1936 a New York subsidiary which transferred its assets to the Bloomfield concern and the latter acted as distributor for Schering of Berlin.

Dates Back To 1939

Schering of Bloomfield took over the South American trade for the Berlin firm in 1939, when Germany began having trouble with shipments, the papers said.

Roche-Organon, Inc., was associated with a Dutch West Indies concern and was one of the world's largest dealers in hormones, the complaint against the firm said.

One alleged method of meeting the blockade was to have American firms package goods to resemble German-produced products and fill Latin-American orders for the German companies.

ARMORED DIVISION GETS MORE POWER

Gen. Devers Says Reorganized Unit Will Be Strongest World Has Seen

Statement Follows Demonstration Of New Combination Battalion

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Knox, Ky., Dec. 17—"The reorganized United States armored division will be the most powerful the world has ever seen," Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the armored force, said today.

His statement followed the demonstration of a combinatio medium and light tank ...lion representing one of the strengthened regiments of the newly reorganized armored divisions.

The special battalion, composed of two companies of medium (30-ton) tanks and one company of light (14-ton) tanks of the First Armored Division, combined for the first time and under a single battalion commander, maneuvered in an attack formation followed by closely supporting infantry and self-propelled artillery.

Will Have Artillery

"Besides the increase in the number and proportion of medium tanks," General Devers said, "the armored divisions will have self-propelled artillery and an anti-tank battalion. Also, they will be more flexible in command, having two brigadier generals under the division commander, a major general.

"The manner in which these plans have been put into effect by the First Armored Division proves that they are easily adaptable to the present setup in the other armored divisions."

"The reorganization of the armored divisions will not necessitate new or different training of the personnel," General Devers added, "and therefore will not slow up their preparation for combat."

Fire Power Increased

The fire power of the division will be greatly increased by two major changes in the weapons.

The number of guns and howitzers—37, 75 and 105 millimeter—will be increased from 429 to 752, and the replacement of many of the .45 caliber automatic pistols and .30 rifles of the carbine rifle, a .45 coliber automatic weapon capable of putting out many times more bullets per minute than the pistol, the armored force announced.

The present three-tank regiments of the armored divisions, two light and one medium, will be revamped into two-tank regiments, each containing two battalions of medium tanks and one battalion of light tanks. This will increase the number of medium tanks from 108 to 232 and decrease the number of light tanks from 273 to 158.

Outstanding Changes

Probably the most far-reaching changes are the addition of an anti-tank battalion, and the use of self-propelled artillery, the announcement said.

The anti-tank battalion will consist of twenty-seven self-propelled 37 millimeter anti-tank guns, a large number of self-propelled 75 millimeter guns and 105 millimeter howitzer artillery.

This unit is the result of the new plan of anti-tank defense in which the guns search out the tanks, rather than remain in a stationary position.

The manpower strength of the armored divisions will remain unchanged at 12,697 officers and men.

"ALL-OUT" CALL ON DEFENSE BONDS

Morgenthau Urges Investment "To The Limit"

By AP

DEC 18 1941

No Mere Token Contribution Will Suffice, He Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Dec. 17—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau called upon Americans today to invest in defense savings bonds to "the very limit each person can afford without actually taking food and other necessities from himself and his family."

He told defense savings chiefs from the forty-eight States that their goal should be this:

". . . To reach quickly, within the next few months, every single recipient of regular current income in the United States, and to have everyone of these 35,000,000 people setting aside some part of their pay regularly within the shortest possible time.

"And when I say 'some part of their pay,' I am not thinking merely of a token contribution. I mean a real investment, the very limit that each person can afford without actually taking food and other necessities from himself and his family.

All-Inclusive

"Let's make every pay day bond day," he said, and suggested that farmers, as well as clerks, factory hands, civic employes and others with regular salaries should buy defense bonds and stamps during a nation-wide campaign to raise money to finance the nation's war effort and, at the same time, avoid the "dangerous evils of inflation."

The Secretary was asked later if the pay-roll allotment plan would substitute for a proposed pay-roll tax. He replied:

"I have always been in favor of a voluntary method."

Two Campaigns Mapped

The State defense savings staff members planned to push two methods of obtaining investments in the bonds. One, already in use in many areas, is the payroll allotment program. Under that procedure, an employe authorized his employer to deduct a specified amount from his earnings each pay day to buy bonds. It is entirely voluntary.

The second, to begin about January 10, provides for house-to-house canvasses in which citizens will be asked to sign pledges to purchase defense bonds.

Morgenthau reported that since the attack on Pearl Harbor bond sales had increased as much as 200 and 500 per cent. in various cities.

30.24— 13609

30.24-13609

Increased Pensions Sought For Widows Of Service Men

Bill Setting $30-$83 Rate Now Awaiting President's Signature—System Democratic One

DEC 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 17—Widows of the fighting men who died at Pearl Harbor will receive six months' pay and a pension for life.

Awaiting signature on the President's desk is a measure to increase the pensions from the peacetime range of $22-$56 monthly to wartime levels of $30 to $83.

Uncle Sam's guarantees that wife and children will be cared for if death should strike are matched by other Government protection which shields soldiers and sailors, while they live and serve the country, from financial worry.

Nature Of Act

This is embodied in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of last year, which suspends "enforcement of civil liabilities"—and that includes taxes, installment payments and insurance premiums—in certain cases to permit service men "to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation."

The widow's pension is not determined by the fighter's gold braid or years of service, but by the age of his widow and the number and ages of the children.

So the private's widow may receive a larger pension than the major general's, though the six months' pay, of course, would be otherwise.

Pensions are paid for death in action or from natural causes.

Sources Of Funds

The pay is granted by the War and Navy departments, the pensions by the Veterans' Administration. The latter also administers the national life insurance program, under which service men may get life insurance protection up to $10,000 at very low rates.

Under the pension bill sent to Mr. Roosevelt this week, a childless widow under 50 would receive $38 a month, provided she was not receiving monthly payments of $8 or more from Government insurance.

If she was paid insurance of that amount, her pension would be $30 monthly.

With one child younger than 10, the pension would be increased by $10 a month.

If the child were 10 or older, the additional monthly sum would be $15.

With Two Children

With two children, the basic pension would be increased by $18 if both were under 10, by $28 if both were older.

The proposed rates increase gradually to give a widow over 65, with two children over 10, a pension of $68 a month if she also draws insurance benefits or $73 without the insurance, plus $8 or $13 for each additional child.

An absolute maximum of $75 or $8. is fixed for pension payments, the amount again governed by insurance benefits.

Pensions are provided also for dependent motherless children or dependent parents of men who die in the service.

Scope Of Protection

Protection under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act applies not only to members of the army and navy but to marines, Coast Guardsmen and officers of the Public Health Service detailed to duty with the army or the navy.

It reaches from the Federal courts to the lowest courts in the land.

In general, it suspends at least until a reasonable time after leaving the service suits against members of the armed services.

A court may also exercise its discretion in extending the protection to any guarantor or endorser of an obligation for a military man.

Provisions In Brief

Among provisions of the act, which is in force for the duration, but which applies only to obligations existing prior to entry into the service, are these:

The courts may stay execution of any judgment against a service man or may vacate or stay any attachment or garnishment of his property.

No eviction may be made from dwellings occupied chiefly by the wife or dependent of a person in military service if the rent does not exceed $80 a month.

Insurance Premiums

Under some circumstances the Veterans' Administration will arrange for deferment of insurance-policy premiums up to a total of $5,000 face amount of insurance. The law does not cover policies which become void if the insured enters the military service.

Real estate cannot be sold for nonpayment of taxes, except with the permission of a court, which may defer payment of the taxes until six months after termination of service.

Income taxes are deferred to a maximum of six months after the termination of military service if such service materially impairs one's ability to pay the tax.

Sub Tender Launched

VALLEJO, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—The submarine tender Sperry was launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard today, five months ahead of schedule.

Rear Admiral W. J. Friedell, the yard commander, pointed out that the Sperry was completed in almost seven months less time than its sister ship, the Fulton.

The new tender was named for the late Elmer Ambrose Sperry, pioneer inventor and engineer in submarine construction. Mrs. Robert B. Lea, the inventor's daughter, served as sponsor.

Light Cruiser Launched

DEC 18 1941

Camden, N. J., Dec. 17 (AP)—Without any special ceremony, the 10,000-ton light cruiser Columbia was launched today at the Camden yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

The sponsor was Jean Adams Paschal, 16, of Columbia, S. C., accompanied by her parents, Acting Mayor and Mrs. Gary Paschal of Columbia.

The Columbia, to be commissioned for service next year, is one of thirty-two light cruisers now under construction. She is a sister ship of the Cleveland, launched here November 1. Cruisers of this class are equipped with fifteen 6-inch guns and eight 5-inch guns, and carry eight airplanes.

In the War Zone

Presence of U. S. Submarines Near Japan Means Fleet Is Now Ready to Strike

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

There is grim satisfaction in the warning to his people by Lieut.-Commander Tominago of Japanese Imperial Headquarters that probably twenty American submarines, big ones with a long cruising radius, are operating off Japan.

DEC 18 1941

A concrete indication that Admiral Tominago may be right is found in Admiral Hart's report that United States submersibles have made two successful attacks. The nature of the victories isn't disclosed, but we can wait for that, just so long as we know Santa Claus is on his way.

This strikes me as a very encouraging sign because it means we are beginning to swing into offensive action in the crucial battle area.

It is pleasing to feel that these under-water boats are the pilot fish which signal the advent of American naval and air re-enforcements. I don't mean that literally because there is no indication where the submarines came from, but it has been more than ten days since the attack on Pearl Harbor and a fair stretch of Pacific can be crossed in that time. The golden hours which we have gained through the grand defense made by our forces should pay returns before long.

Fleet On Hunt.

It wouldn't be surprising to see a big naval engagement break out almost any time now. Our fleet is hunting the Japs, who, if they pursue the lines which their strategy thus far has indicated they are bound to fight, to keep us from bringing aid to our bases, since Japanese success depends on securing and holding control of these. The Japs have had a set-back in not being able to seize the Philippines during the time it requires for a relief expedition to cross the Pacific from Hawaii.

From the standpoint of the ultimate outcome of the battle of the Pacific the attack of the Japanese against the British on the Malay Peninsula is more important than the assault against the Philippines. The Japs, of course, are trying to fight their way down the peninsula to the great naval base of Singapore, the fall of which presumably would deliver into their hands the great wealth of the Dutch East Indies, which Singapore guards. Japan needs the resources of the Indies badly.

Fear that American naval and air aid may be rushed to the aid of the British undoubtedly is spurring the Japanese to make a supreme effort in which, according to the British, they are fighting like fanatics. The situation is serious for Britain, but it should be remembered that the Japanese have to fight their way four hundred miles down the peninsula before they come opposite the great island which houses Singapore. This world-famous naval base isn't tottering yet by any means.

Air Supremacy Needed.

So far as concerns the defense of the Philippines, the latest word continues good. An American communique says that the situation on the ground remains unchanged, and a later army report announces the destruction of at least twenty-five Jap planes on the west coast of Luzon. That victory is of great importance because it indicates that we still retain control of the air over the strategic island of Luzon. The Japs need air supremacy to effect a conquest of the Philippines.

In the European theater the great Russian counter-offensive continues to force the Germans back from the positions which cost so much Nazi blood only a few weeks ago. Once more the strategically important manufacturing city of Kalinin, which sits astride the Moscow-Leningrad railway, is in the hands of the Bolshevists.

The recapture of Kalinin emphasizes the meaning of the Red successes. What is happening is that the Muscovites rapidly are releasing their railway communications on which the maintenance of their fighting front depended. This will give the Soviet battle line new striking power in the spring, when the Reds expect to launch a major offensive against the Nazis, if, indeed, the Russians don't get up enough steam to do the job this winter.

Leave Blank

LISBON--FIRST ADD TIMOR (UNDER DASH)

X X X AND AUSTRALIA.

DEC 18 1941

--DASH--

PORTUGUESE TIMOR IS ONLY 450 MILES FROM DARWIN, AUSTRALIA. WITH SOME NEIGHBORING ISLES, IT HAS AN AREA OF 7,330 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF ABOUT 465,000.

ITS PRINCIPAL VALUE IS IN ITS EXPORTS OF SUCH ITEMS AS COFFEE, COPRA AND SANDALWOOD TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

IT HAS A SMALL MILITARY FORCE OF ABOUT 300 NATIVES AND A HANDFUL OF WHITE MEN.

DEC 18 1941

THE ENTIRE ISLAND IS MOUNTAINOUS.

JR822PES

MANILA-FIRST ADD CORREGIDOR X X X SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

THE CROWDED LITTLE SHIP HAD RECEIVED SPECIAL ARMY PERMISSION TO SAIL TUESDAY NIGHT. SHE HIT THE MINE BEFORE DAYLIGHT WEDNESDAY WHILE TRAVELING IN TOTAL BLACKOUT.

DEC 18 1941

RESCUE OPERATIONS WERE STARTED WITHIN AN HOUR BY ARMY AND NAVY PATROL BOATS, BUT MANY SURVIVORS, ALMOST INVISIBLE BECAUSE THEY WERE SMEARED WITH OIL, CLUNG TO WRECKAGE FOR FIVE HOURS OR MORE.

THE CORREGIDOR, FAMOUS IN THE INTER-ISLAND TRADE, WAS NOTABLE AS THE FORMER ENGADINE, FIRST SEAPLANE CARRIER IN HISTORY AND A PARTICIPANT IN THE WORLD WAR BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

JR9PES

HONOLULU, DEC.17-(AP)-FOUR PERSONS WHO WENT ALOFT IN TWO PRIVATE AIRPLANES TEN MINUTES BEFORE THE FIRST JAPANESE ATTACK DEC.7, WERE REPORTED STILL MISSING TODAY.

MRS.ROBERT TYCE, WHOSE HUSBAND, MANAGER OF A FLYING SERVICE, WAS KILLED AT HIS AIRFIELD BY MACHINEGUN BULLETS FROM THE FIRST WAVE OF JAPANESE BOMBERS, SAID THE MISSING PLANES WERE PILOTED BY CLYDE C.BROWN AND HENRY BLACKWELL. EACH PLANE CARRIED AN UNIDENTIFIED PASSENGER.

DEC 18 1941

FJ1134PCS

MEXICO CITY, DEC.17-(AP)-MEXICO CITY POLICE AND THE NAVAL ATTACHE OF THE DISCREDITED JAPANESE LEGATION DISAGREED TODAY ON THE CAPABILITIES OF A RADIO SET THE JAPANESE SECRETLY DISCARDED IN A ROADSIDE DITCH IN THE LONELY OUTSKIRTS OF THE CAPITAL.

TUNEZO WACHI, THE ATTACHE NOW WITHOUT DIPLOMATIC STATUS, ADMITTED HE HAD DISPOSED OF THE RADIO BUT SAID IT WAS ONLY A WORN-OUT RECEIVER, DISCARDED AS UNSERVICEABLE.

DEC 18 1941

THE POLICE CONTENDED IT WAS A TRANSMITTER BUT LET HIM GO AFTER ASKING ONE LAST QUESTION: WHY DID HE HIDE THE RADIO?

"DIDN'T WANT PEOPLE TO SEE," HE SAID.

MA1OPES

30.24 — 13611

30.24-13611

NEW YORK, DEC. 17-(AP)-A VARIETY OF EXPLANATIONS OF THE GERMAN WITHDRAWALS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT COMES OVER THE GERMAN RADIO.

TO ONE ANNOUNCER GERMANY IS FIGHTING A "POSITIONAL WAR." ANOTHER SAYS THE FRONT IS IN "A STATE OF PARALYSIS." A THIRD SAYS WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE HINDERING THE GERMANS. A FOURTH EXPLAINS THAT "IT IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY TO WITHDRAW SOLDIERS IF THEY HAVE ADVANCED TOO FAR."

DEC 18 1941

AND THERE ARE OTHERS. A BERLIN BROADCAST TO INDIA AND THE FAR EAST SAID: "IT IS MERELY A QUESTION OF FACILITATING COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REAR, AND OF CONTROL OF THE ALREADY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY."

A SURVEY OF GERMAN BROADCASTS ON VARIOUS WAVELENGTHS RECORDED HERE BY BOTH CBS AND NBC SHOWS THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT THE RUSSIAN FRONT VERY MUCH, BUT WHEN THEY DO THEY SPEND MOST OF THE TIME IN EXPLANATIONS, AND THEY REPEATEDLY PAY TRIBUTE TO THE STUBBORN FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE SOVIET FOE.

WHEREAS RUSSIAN FRONT NEWS OCCUPIES MOST OF THE BROADCASTS WHEN THE GERMANS ARE MARCHING VICTORIOUSLY, THE BROADCASTS NOW ARE DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE PACIFIC WAR.

DEC 18 1941

CBS HEARD ONE SHORT WAVE BROADCASTER EXPLAIN TODAY: "IF THE BOLSHEVIKS HAPPEN TO RECAPTURE SOME VILLAGES, OR IF THE GERMANS FALL BACK TO A WINTER LINE, THEN THIS LOCAL ELASTICITY CAN IN NO WAY AFFECT THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA. WINTER HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A STATE OF PARALYSIS."

ANOTHER, SAYING THAT A "POSITIONAL WAR" IS BEING FOUGHT, SAID:

"THE POSITIONAL WAR HAS DIFFERENT TACTICAL PRE-SUPPOSITIONS FROM THE OFFENSIVE WAR. THE MAIN PRINCIPLE IS ADAPTATION TO THE TERRAIN. THE BEST TERRAIN MUST BE IN ONE'S POSSESSION TO FORCE THE ENEMY INTO A TERRAIN WHICH WILL MAKE ALL FIGHTING ACTIVITY MORE DIFFICULT TO START WITH."

DEC 18 1941

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN RUSSIA ARE STRESSED REPEATEDLY. LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE SOLDAN, WRITING IN ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, WAS QUOTED ON THE GERMAN RADIO AS WRITING THAT THE WINTER WAR IS "AN EXTREMELY HARD STRUGGLE."

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES ARE "UNDERESTIMATED BY MANY PEOPLE," SOLDAN WROTE, AND THE SOVIET UNION IS SHOWING "AN ALMOST UNIMAGINABLE POWER OF RESISTANCE ON ALL FRONTS."

"THE TOUGHNESS AND STAYING POWER OF THE SOVIET SOLDIERS IS ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF," SOLDAN SAID.

ONE GERMAN COMMENTATOR, HANS FRITSCHE, EVEN MENTIONED A GERMAN DEFENSE.

DEC 18 1941

"ALL THE WORRIES AND ALL THE WORK AND ALL THE HOPES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE CENTERED ON THIS GERMAN SOLDIER WHERE HE IS FIGHTING, WHETHER HE IS ATTACKING OR DEFENDING," FRITSCHE SAID.

THE BRITISH RADIO, NOTING THE DETAILED AND VARYING GERMAN EXPLANATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCES, SAID:

"NO ONE IS LIKELY TO BE DECEIVED BY THESE EXPLANATIONS. EVEN A VICHY RADIO STATION, AT ALGIERS, HAD THE AUDACITY TO REMARK:

'AS WE DO NOT KNOW WHERE THE GERMANS MEAN TO SPEND THE WINTER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE EXPRESSION "RETREAT," WHICH THE RUSSIANS APPLY TO THE GERMAN FORCES, AND "STRATEGIC RETREAT," WHICH THE GERMANS USE.'"

DEC 18 1941

JR1126PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 17-(AP)-CONTINUED BRITISH CONTROL OF SINGAPORE IS VITAL TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE THAT NAVAL BASE GIVES ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS, DR. N.Y. ELLIOTT, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE MATERIALS DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, SAID TODAY.

HE TOLD THE 69TH ANNUAL LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE THAT "IF WE CAN HOLD SINGAPORE, THIS WILL BE A SHORT WAR, ON THAT KEY ALONE WILL DEPEND OUR ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS IN THE ORIENT. IF WE CONTAIN JAPAN, WE WILL BE ABLE TO HAVE THOSE RAW MATERIALS EVEN IF DAKAR OPENS AGAINST US, AS I EXPECT IT WILL."

JR1021PES

DEC 18 1941

OSSINING, N.Y., DEC.17-(AP)-NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARYKNOLL CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES WAS ADVISED TODAY BY RADIOGRAM THAT FIVE OF THEIR MEMBERS HAD BEEN CONDUCTED BY THE JAPANESE FROM KONGMOON, A CITY NEAR CANTON, CHINA, TO MACAO, A PORTUGUESE ISLAND POSSESSION AT THE MOUTH OF THE CANTON RIVER.

MACAO IS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF HONGKONG, WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE ATTEMPTING TO TAKE. THE MESSAGE SAID THE MISSIONARIES WERE SENT TO MACAO FOR "SAFE CUSTODY."

THE FIVE ARE: BISHOP PASCHANG, MARTINSBURG, MO.; FATHER JAMES SMITH, NEW YORK CITY; FATHER PAULHUS, FALL RIVER, MASS.; SISTER PATRICIA, ARLINGTON, MASS., AND SISTER BEATRICE, MASON CITY, IOWA.

THE MARYKNOLL GROUP HAS 470 AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

MA1237AES

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17)

SOUTHWEST PASSAGE

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN:

ALTERNATE ROUTE

BETWEEN OCEANS (500) MAP SERVICED

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JACK B.BEARDWOOD, WHO HAS MADE THE TRIP THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, DESCRIBES THIS ATLANTIC-PACIFIC ROUTE FOR WIDE WORLD AND (THE NAME OF YOUR PAPER.)

DEC 18 1941

BY JACK B.BEARDWOOD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC.17-(WIDE WORLD)-WITH THE UNITED STATES AT WAR IN BOTH THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC, ATTENTION IS FOCUSED SHARPLY ON THE TWISTING, DESOLATE, ROCK-HEMMED STRAITS OF MAGELLAN ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

DOWN WHERE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TAPERS OFF LIKE A CORNUCOPIA, THEN SLITHERS AWAY IN A RUGGED ARCHIPELAGO TO CAPE HORN, THE 362-MILE LONG STRAITS SERPENTINE THEIR WAY THROUGH A CHANNEL THAT VARIES

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FROM TWO TO 20 MILES IN WIDTH.

IF ANYTHING HAPPENED TO THE PANAMA CANAL, THE STRAITS WOULD BECOME ONE OF THE WORLD'S VITAL SEA ARTERIES.

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IT TOOK MAGELLAN A MONTH TO NEGOTIATE THE HAZARDOUS STRAITS ON HIS VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD IN 1520. HE WAS GUIDED AT NIGHT BY THE FIREST OF INDIANS WHO THOUGHT HIS SHIPS WERE BIRDS OR ANIMAL

THE FIRES OF INDIANS WHO THOUGHT HIS SHIPS WERE BIRDS OR ANIMALS THAT COULD BE LURED ASHORE BY FLAMES. FROM THESE BONFIRES, TIERRA DEL FUEGO (LAND OF FIRE) LARGEST ISLAND IN THE ARCHIPELAGO, GOT ITS NAME.

TODAY IT TAKES MODERN SHIPS 36 TO 48 HOURS TO PASS THROUGH THE TORTUOUS STRAITS. ALONG THE PASSAGE, THAT SOMETIMES TAKES SHIPS WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF LAND, LIE THE OXIDYZING HULLS OF VESSELS THAT ERRED BRIEFLY WHILE RUNNING THE CHANNEL.

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THE STRAITS ARE NOT PROTECTED BY COAST ARTILLERY, ALTHOUGH ARGENTINA IS REPORTED READY TO RECONSIDER A PREVIOUS OBJECTION TO CHILE'S OFFER FOR COOPERATIVE EFFORT.

ONLY ONE MAN HAS TRIED TO FORTIFY THE STRAITS. SIXTY YEARS AFTER THEY WERE DISCOVERED, PEDRO SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA SOUGHT TO PROTECT THEM SO SPAIN'S ENEMIES WOULD BE BARRED FROM ENTERING THE PACIFIC. SARMIENTO DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT CAPE HORN; ITS DISCOVERY ENDED THE PLAN.

FEW SHIPS FIGHT THE SWELLS AND DANGERS OF CAPE HORN. MARINERS PREFER THE STRAITS BECAUSE THEY ARE PROTECTED FROM STORMS THAT ALMOST CONSTANTLY BUFFET THE CONTINENT'S TIP.

NEAR MAGALLANES, SOUTHERNMOST CITY IN THE WORLD, LOCATED ABOUT MIDWAY IN THE STRAITS, CHILE HAS A SMALL NAVAL STATION. BUT CHILE, IN WHOSE TERRITORY THE STRAITS LIE, HAS A TINY NAVY.

HOWEVER, 300 MILES FROM CAPE VIRGENES AND CAPE HOLY GHOST, THE ATLANTIC ENTRANCE TO THE STRAITS, LIE THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, GREAT BRITAIN'S SOUTH ATLANTIC NAVAL BASE. ARGENTINA'S MAJOR NAVAL BASES ARE 800 TO 1,000 MILES TO THE NORTH, AS ARE CHILE'S.

THE TREACHERY OF THE STRAITS IS INDICATED BY THE NAMES OF LANDMARKS ALONG THE 362-MILE ROUTE--FATAL BAY, FURY ISLAND, LAST WRECK POINT, DESOLATION HARBOR.

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THE WESTERN HALF OF THE STRAITS RUNS THROUGH DEEP NARROW GORGES WHERE THE GRANITE WALLS, POCK-MARKED WITH LIGHT BLUE GLACIERS THAT SEND THOUSANDS OF CASCADES DOWN THE CLIFFS, SOMETIMES RISE ALMOST VERTICALLY FROM WHAT HAS BEEN REFERRED TO AS THE SALT WATER RIVER. THE EASTERN HALF IF SHALLOWER AND WIDER, SKIRTED BY THE BROWN BARREN HILLS OF PATAGONIA AND THE NORTHERN FRINGE OF TIERRA DEL GUEGO.

A FEW HOURS WEST OF MAGALLANES, SHIPS PASS CAPE FROWARD (CORRECT), SOUTHERNMOST PART OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, THE SPOT WHERE THE FOOT OF THE ANDES RANGE POKES ITS TOE INTO THE FRIGID WATERS. CAPE HORN IS 200 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

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VESSELS FROM THE PACIFIC ENTER THE STRAITS THROUGH SMYTH'S CHANNEL, A DANGEROUS STRETCH OF WATER, THEN HEAD SOUTHEAST ALMOST UNTIL THEY REACH MAGALLANES. FROM THERE ON, THE STRAITS, ROUGHLY, RUN NORTHEAST.

ALTHOUGH THE VOYAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN IS ONE OF THE

MOST SCENIC IN THE WORLD, VESSELS OFTEN GO EITHER DIRECTION FROM MAGALLANES WITHOUT PASSING A SINGLE SHIP. OFTEN THERE IS NOT A SIGN OF LIFE--JUST THE STERN, SILENT PEAKS AND THE RUMBLE OF CASCADES TUMBLING INTO THE GORGE.

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(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WED., DEC.17, SENT DEC.13)

FN846AES

HONOLULU GRANDMA
DICTATES TO JAPS

LANDLADY CONFISCATES FOOD,
LIQUOR, RADIOS FROM
ALIEN TENANTS (350)

BY EUGENE BURNS

(ADVANCE)-HONOLULU, DEC.17-(WIDE WORLD)-IF AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE THE GRIT OF "AUNT LITA," A WISPY 74-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER, OUR COUNTRY IS SAFE, COME A HUNDRED PEARL HARBOR ATTACKS.

EVERYBODY HERE KNOWS GREY-HAIRED AUNT LITA--MRS.CHARLES L. WIGHT OF PUIWA LANE. SHE WAS BORN HERE AND SAW THE STARS AND STRIPES RUN UP ON CUPRA ISLAND IN 1898.

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AUNT LITA OWNS 25 HOUSES UP THE NUUANU VALLEY AND RENTS THEM TO SMALL JAPANESE FARMERS WHO GROW VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS.

A WEEK AGO SUNDAY, WHEN JAPANESE PLANES LOOSED BOMBS AND TERROR UPON THIS PLACID ISLAND, THE TINY MATRIARCH CALLED UP 75 TO 80 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND LAID DOWN THE LAW.

SHE COMMANDED AMERICAN-BORN AND AMERICAN-SCHOOLED YOUNGSTERS TO TRANSLATE TO THE ELDER JAPANESE HER COMMANDS. SHE TOLD THEM AN EMERGENCY HAD BEEN DECLARED BY GOV. JOSEPH B.POINDEXTER.

"FROM NOW ON YOU'LL OBEY MY COMMANDS OR I'LL TURN YOU OVER TO THE AUTHORITIES," SHE TOLD HER JAPANESE TENANTS. "GO TO YOUR HOMES AND REMAIN THERE UNTIL I COME. DON'T YOU DARE STEP OUTSIDE."

AUNT LITA WENT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE. SHE LISTED ALL FOOD TO SEE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO HOARDING AND NO FUTURE WASTE.

SHE HANDED OUT SEEDS CAREFULLY AND ORDERED THEM PLANTED NOT TOO THICKLY SO THEY WOULD BEAR THE MAXIMUM. SHE PASSED THE DEATH SENTENCE ON ALL CHICKENS THAT WERE NOT LAYING. SHE CONFISCATED ALL LIQUOR, TO BE DISPENSED ONLY IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

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SHE TOOK OVER ALL RADIOS, CAMERAS AND FLASHLIGHTS. SHE SENT HER CHAUFFEUR TO THE RED CROSS TO HELP CARE FOR THE INJURED, LOCKING UP HER OWN EXPENSIVE AUTOMOBILE TOCONSERVE GAEOLINE.

AUNT LITA SAYS HER

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UP HER OWN EXPENSIVE AUTOMOBILE TO CONSERVE GASOLINE.

AUNT LITA SAYS HER HEART IS "BUM" AND SHE WON'T LISTEN TO THE RADIO BECAUSE IT EXCITES HER. SHE LIVES ALONE, RETIRES AT 5 P.M. DAILY AND GETS UP AT 3:30 A.M., SPENDING THE DAYLIGHT HOURS SITTING ON HER FRONT PORCH WORKING ON A PATCHWORK QUILT.

THERE ARE NO FIREARMS ON AUNT LITA'S PROPERTY BECAUSE SHE WANTS THE BIRDS TO LIVE THERE.

NOW AUNT LITA IS GO[illegible] ANGRY BECAUSE HER NAME HAS BEEN USED, BUT SUCH PLUCK FOR A 74-YEAR-OLD GRA[illegible]LATING.

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THE BIRDS TO LIVE THERE.

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NOW AUNT LITA IS GOING TO BE ANGRY BECAUSE HER NAME HAS BEEN USED, BUT SUCH PLUCK FOR A 74-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER DESERVES ELATING.

DOMEI BROADCAST DEC 18

BANGKOK 18/12 ANNOUNCED NAI VANICH PANANANDA DIRECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT COMMERCE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS APPOINTED MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND SIMULTANEOUSLY ASSUMED POST ACTING MINISTER MINISTRY FINANCE STOP RESHUFFLE CABINET NECESSITATED BY EVACUATION OF POST MINISTER FINANCE BY HE LUANG PRADIST MANUDHARM WHO APPOINTED DEPUTY REGENT RECENTLY PARA

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Leave Blank

U.S. Submarines Sink Japanese Transport; Pact Bars Martinique Warships From Axis; Senate Votes for New Draft Ages of 19 to 44

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Warship Also May Be Sunk

DEC 19 1941

South Philippine Port Raided By 30 Enemy Planes—Islands, Except Three Small Areas, "Under Control"

By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP) — American submarines, moving with deadly effect into the battle of the Far East, have sunk a Japanese transport, and probably a destroyer as well.

The Navy made this announcement tonight, and simultaneously the Army reported that enemy operations in the Philippines were virtually at a standstill. A single "mild" air raid was all that the day produced, it said.

(After this communique was issued, news dispatches from Manila said that another, and apparently more serious air raid, with 30 planes, had been made on the southern port of Iloilo on the Central Philippine Island of Panay. Civilian casualties and property damage were reported.

(A second dispatch said the Philippine government had complete control of all provinces with the exception of small areas in the vicinity of Vigan, Aparri and Legaspi where the Japanese have maintained landings.)

Earlier, however, the Army Command in Manila announced that on Monday, a land battle south of Vigan, in Northwestern Luzon, resulted in a Japanese retreat of many miles, with an undetermined number of dead left behind.

Word that America's "pigboats" had reached the area of action came yesterday from Manila. There the headquarters of Adm. Thomas C. Hart, Commander-In-Chief of the Far Eastern Fleet, said that two of three submarine attacks had been successful.

Today the Navy sparsely added the details of a transport sunk and a destroyer probably at the bottom, but, following its usual course, made no mention of specific localities or the identities of the ships involved.

The development was widely taken to mean that an effective beginning had been made at establishing a blockade about Japan, intended to snap the supply lines to her distant expeditionary forces, and cut off supplies of raw materials and food.

Here in Washington President Roosevelt went into consultation with his war council at the White House. Among his conferees was Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet, who was named last night to succeed Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, relieved of his duties pending an investigation of why the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor caught the Navy off guard.

Others who participated were Gen. George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commandant of the Atlantic Fleet; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The Army group left the White House after remaining with the President one hour. Half an hour later the Navy conferees left.

Secretary Knox, in response to questions, said Admiral Nimitz had been made Commander of the Pacific Fleet only and had not been given the additional post of Commander-In-Chief of the United States Fleet, which embraces all naval forces. Admiral Kimmel held both titles.

Knox introduced Nimitz to reporters and the Admiral told them:

"I am very sensible of the fact that I am being intrusted with a very great responsibilty, which I intend to discharge to the best of my ability."

At the same time, the Senate complied with administration wishes by approving, 79 to 2, a bill requiring all men from 18 years of age to 64, inclusive, to register, and making all those from 19 to 44, inclusive, liable to active military service.

The House, contrary to the desires of Administration and War Department leaders, had voted to make the lower limit for military training 21 years instead of 19. The measure will now go to a Senate-House conference committee.

News of the hard-hitting and successful attack on the Japanese in the Philippines brought cheer to a capital already elated at great Allied victories in Africa and Russia, but acutely conscious of a danger spot on the approaches to Singapore.

Official reports from Manila told of an enemy defeat which pushed the invaders back many miles in the Vigan area of Luzon. The invaders apparently had set out toward Manila from their landing point at Vigan. They left an indefinite number of dead behind them as they retreated.

The action occurred on Monday, but dispatches concerning it were just received and gave no details of what might have happened since then. Otherwise the only report of enemy activity in the Pacific was that a dozen planes bombed two airports near Manila, but did little damage. They flew so high, out of deference to anti-aircraft fire, that it was hard to see them.

Washington, meanwhile, heard an increasing discussion of plans for unifying the Allied High Command so that grand strategy for prosecuting the war the world over would procede from a single source. Washington was mentioned, in London dispatches, as its probable base of operations.

On the home front, Secretary of War Stimson announced that in a short while enlistments will be refused, and the Army filled out entirely by the draft. Some 150,000 men may be taken on almost at once, he said. And from Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, came word that the Army would soon get tough about exempting men with self-supporting wives.

The Senate meanwhile debated legislation authorizing the draft. It was confronted with the issue of whether the minimum draft age should be 19, as recommended by the President, or 21, as voted yesterday by the House. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, sent a letter appealing to Senators to approve the lower limit.

Voluntary enlistments will be stopped, Stimson said, "as soon as the present rush subsides."

He also announced that all reserve officers not yet called to duty had been ordered to take physical examinations, although this did not necessarily mean that they would go on active duty immediately.

To prevent false air raid alarms and unnecessary interruption of industrial production, he an-

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nounced, the commanding officers of the four air force interceptor commands have been given responsibility for ordering blackouts, sounding alarms and all-clear signals, and silencing radio broadcasts.

During the day, the Industry-Labor Conference called by President Roosevelt recessed to draw up separate recommendations for an anti-strike agreement.

It appeared to some observers that the war in the Pacific, as it affected American-held territory, had stabilized itself, following the first attacks at Pearl Harbor and the effort to invade Luzon. The Japanese seemed stopped either by the nature of the resistance offered, or by a decision to concentrate their power on the battle for Singapore.

The importance of the British naval base there to American operations when the large-scale offensive against Japan is undertaken, is scarcely minimized by officials here. And so word of a British retreat in the jungles north of Singapore came as bad news.

This loss of ground, however, was considered to have been more than offset by the continued victories of the Russian Army, and the apparent smashing of Axis forces in Cirenaica, where the British reported the enemy fleeing "in chaos."

19-44 Draft Limit Wins In Senate By 79 to 2

General Marshall Declares It Would Be 'Unwise' Not to Lower Limit to 19

DOOR CLOSED TO COMPROMISE

Passage Comes Only After Long Debate; Downey Condemns 18-64 Registration

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The senate responded today to an army appeal for young soldiers of enthusiasm and stamina, voting to make all men from 19 through 44 years old liable for military service and to require the registration of males from 19 through 64.

The chamber passed the measure by the overwhelming vote of 79 to 2, California's two senators, Downey, Democrat, and Johnson, Republican, recorded the only "no" votes.

The bill now goes back to the house, which is expected to route it to a joint conference committee for adjustment of differences, chief of which was the house established minimum age of 21 for active service.

Despite a determined fight, the administration stuck to its guns through three roll calls on the controversial question of lowering the present 21-year minimum for active service.

After hearing Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the military affairs committee read a letter from General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, stating that it would be "unwise" not to lower the limit to 19, the chamber voted 49 to 33 against an amendment by Senator Danaher (R-Conn) to fix 21 as the minimum.

In his letter, Marshall said the army wanted young men who "possess the vitality, enthusiasm and physical stamina necessary to the successful performance of certain types of duty." Highly skilled technicians, Marshall said, could be obtained from the upper age brackets.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the foreign relations committee then stepped out of his role as a consistent administration supporter to offer an amendment to defer 19 and 20 year old men until all eligible registrants from the upper age brackets were drawn into the armed forces.

Rejected Promptly

Almost without debate, the chamber rejected this, 42 to 38, and then turned down quickly, 47 to 34, a proposal by Danaher to make the minimum age 20.

Thus the senate apparently closed the door to any speedy compromise which might bring 20-year-olds into the draft pool but exclude 19-year-olds, a proposal which some house leaders were understood to be willing to accept.

Passage of the measure came after more than six hours of debate, during which the provision for registration of men from 18 through 64 was attacked by Downey as "stupid and asinine."

Downey said that an occupational census of these men, which the army proposed to take at the time of registration, would be worthless and would not provide any usable information for two or three years.

He contended that 1,000,000 men could be drawn from present class 1-A registrants without reducing the age limit and asserted that if more than 1,000,000 were inducted within a year they would have to "train with broomsticks and sleep on the ground."

Answering this charge, Reynolds and others cited the testimony of army officials that there was no intention of inducting men until equipment was ready. Beyond that, however, Senator Chandler (D-Ky) warned that this was a young man's war, asserting that the army had to have the young men to attain its greatest efficiency.

Danaher said it was all right to register men 19 and 20 years old, but continued that their induction ought to be delayed until a survey was made of the need for them.

Joining in the debate at this point, Senator Norris (Ind-Neb) said there were no present plans for sending an expeditionary force across the seas.

"The difficulty of sending an army across the Pacific or Atlantic is almost insurmountable," he declared, adding that there were available more men "than we will be able to utilize or train at the present time."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) declared there appeared to be an ample supply of men available without drafting those 19 and 20 years old. He said the army apparently was looking to the moral effect on other countries of making most of the nation's manpower available for military duty.

But Senator La Follette (Prog-Wis) urged his colleagues not to "come down with the jitters." Reduction of the age limit could have little effect on this country's enemies or morale at home, he argued, adding:

"The people of this country know they are in for a long, hard war."

Before finally approving the measure, the senate tacked on an amendment by Senator Brooks (R-Ill), which would defer elective state officials from active service while they were in office. Previous legislation deferred governors on the same basis.

The chamber also adopted an amendment by Senator Clark (D-Mo) providing for the payment of $5,000 to the survivors of men who had died while on active duty since October 8.

All voluntary enlistments are to be halted as soon as the present rush subsides, Mr. Stimson said at a press conference.

An immediate increase of more than 150,000 men already has been recommended in a bill which the Secretary said was on President Roosevelt's desk.

Reserve Tests Ordered.

He also made these announcements:

All reserve officers not yet called to active duty have been ordered to take physical examinations, but he said this step did not mean they necessarily would be called out immediately.

After January 1 all graduates of officer candidate schools will be ordered to duty immediately. Previously those so desiring received certificates of capacity and were permitted to return to their former enlisted ranks.

Commanders of the four air force interceptor commands in the United States have been charged with ordering blackouts, air raid alarms, all-clear signals and silencing radio signals.

Mr. Stimson said the purposes were to prevent false alarms and unnecessary interference with production. Both difficulties, he said, had been in evidence in California since the war came. The order became effective December 9.

Headquarters of the interceptor commands are: First, Mitchel Field, L. I.; second, Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash.; third, Drew Field, near Tampa, Fla., and fourth, at Riverside, Cal.

General Increase Planned.

The War Department is now in the process of "completing details of a general and indeterminate increase," in the army, the War Secretary said.

"We are proceeding on the basis of the utmost speed consistent with efficiency," he went on. "The ultimate strength of the land forces will be determined in the light of the strategic situation as it develops.

"We are trying to set up machinery by which the army can be increased steadily but without fixing limits which might have to be changed.

"We are trying to do it with the least disturbance to industry and the entire economic setup.

"In the light of this purpose the age limits in the new selective service legislation now before Congress is important. That is why we ask that the minimum age limit be set at 19."

"All war is a young man's game," the Secretary added.

Lately Married Face Draft

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The government will become hard-boiled about drafting husbands whose wives are self-supporting, the Senate was told today, as military leaders made known their view that this country must have an army much larger than 4,000,000 men.

"Four million men isn't an army today," Brig. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, declared to the Senate Military Committee. The Army will be expanded as rapidly as equipment can be obtained, he said, "without any set number in view."

A system of allowances for the families of married men inducted into service was advocated by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system. He said the attitude of draft boards toward dependency and hardship cases must "inevitably" become tighter.

However, about 1,000 farm boys inducted into the Army will be returned to the farm this Spring, he announced, adding that induction of many farm youths would threaten vital agricultural production.

The testimony of both officers, given at a closed committee session, reached the Senate in printed form today.

Mr. Hershey's proposed system of allowances would be modeled, he explained, on the world war practice of requiring a selectee with dependents to make an allotment from his pay to support his family, which the Government matched with an allowance.

"I think late marriages," he said, "will not be a problem any more, because we are going to take them in—I don't think we can do anything else.

"And I submit the Congress will have to be asked to pass an allowance and allotment law—discipline him, if you will—so that there is some means of supporting that wife who may in fact become dependent upon him."

He predicted that local boards would call for service the husbands of "marriages of convenience" whose wives earn enough to support themselves. But the allowance system will be necessary, he added, because "these boys are going to marry, and a lot of them are not marrying to evade."

Gen. Hershey said he was going to run the risk of considerable criticism by returning some 1,000 people to the soil.

Farmers Called Specialists.

"I do not believe the farmers realize the specialists they are," the draft director said. He declared that selective service officials had difficulty educating draft boards to the "fact that because he was just a farmer he was not only important but he was irreplaceable."

Gen. Hershey said a flat order to defer all farmers could not be made because many men would try to take advantage of this.

Gen. Haislip said the air force alone would require 1,000,000 men, and declared that the modern motorized and mechanized army needed just as much man power as the older type of force.

Germany has an army 8,000,000 strong, he said, adding that "it is dangerous to limit the War Department in a war where we don't know where it is going to reach, whether it is going to touch every part of the country."

TWO-MAN SUBMARINE MADE FOR THIS WAR

Appears Designed for Blow at Pearl Harbor

Washington, Dec. 18 — (AP) — Representative Vinson (D-Ga), chairman of the House Naval Committee, said today that the two-man submarine captured from the Japanese in their raid on Pearl Harbor appeared to have been built expressly for that mission.

Vinson said preliminary examination by naval experts indicated the Japanese had designed it to slide under anti-submarine nets. Two of the tiny craft were used in the attack, and the naval chairman said it appeared certain that they had been transported across the Pacific aboard a surface ship and launched when within their range.

The Navy, however, did not regard the two-man subs as new weapons. Secretary of the Navy Knox declared Monday that the Pearl Harbor attack revealed no new weapons.

(Tokio today admitted the loss of five of the new submarines.)

Mr. Vinson suggested that Navy officials look into the idea of equipping "mother ships" capable of carrying and launching squadrons of swift motor torpedo boats, such as those which have been ordered for coast defense.

He acknowledged that such small craft cannot accompany the battle fleet under their own power, but he said the deadly little power boats might be used with telling effect in naval engagements at sea under favorable conditions.

Red Successes Called Great Help In Pacific

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By John M. Hightower
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, Dec. 18—The mightiest blow yet struck for victory in the Pacific, many military men here believe, has been driven home—not in the far-flung battle zones of the Far East—but on the blood-stained snows of Russia.

The surprising Nazi reverses at the hands of the resurgent Red armies, they asserted, were unquestionably a severe setback to Tokyo, despite the initial Japanese successes at Pearl Harbor.

This upset of the Axis timetable, some officials believe, may well explain the fanatical intensity of the Japanese drives to knock out Hongkong and Singapore.

Japan Facing New Front

Unless the Japanese can take these British strongholds quickly, it was said, they must face the dread possibility of fighting the British and Russians simultaneously on the Asiatic mainland, as well as the United States in the Pacific islands. And a Russia more or less victorious in Europe could concentrate formidable strength at Japan's Siberian back door.

In terms of long-range results, the Nazi reverses represent a victory no less for the defenders of Hawaii, the Philippines, Singapore and Hongkong than for the Russians themselves because, as these experts view the war, every plane, gun and man lost by the Germans in Russia is a loss in potential reserve strength for Japan.

Defeat Weakens Whole Line

The extent of Russian successes remains to be measured in its entirety by the magnitude of the German retreat. The same is true of the British drive against German and Italian forces in Africa.

But the point which the military strategists make is that the great battles of Europe, Africa and Asia are all part of the same war, and whenever the Axis suffers a setback in one area it is weakened all along the line.

This understanding of the broad strategy of the conflict was said to be behind Administration plans for continuing full lend-lease assistance to the nations fighting the Axis, regardless of where the battle fronts may be.

In the broad strategic picture, the task of the United States thus is threefold:

The Philippines must be held and used for offensive air action against the enemy, insofar as possible; the United States Pacific and Asiatic fleets must destroy as much of Japan's navy as can be brought to battle, and America's industry must produce a veritable torrent of munitions—enough to supply not only United States forces but also the British, the Russians and all others who are fighting the Axis.

3 Possible Hitler Moves

One need for continuing to pour planes and guns into both the British Isles and North Africa was said to arise from the fact that no one can tell to what new adventure Hitler may turn, assuming he is finally able to establish a strong defense line in Russia.

Three major possibilities were mentioned:

1. A major drive through Turkey into the Near East in an attempt to cut Allied supply lines through Iran and Iraq and to knock out British armies in North Africa.

2. A military-political campaign extending the war to Spain and Portugal and opening Vichy-French ports to Nazi naval operations in the Atlantic. This development might create new problems for the United States navy in prosecuting its two-ocean war.

3. A desperate effort to crush Britain by invasion.

NIPPON BOMBERS CAUSE CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINE ISLE

30 Jap Planes Batter At Panay in Half-Hour Raid, Manila Reports

Invaders Held in Check At All Points in Luzon, Driven Back Many Miles at Vigan

By The Associated Press

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 19—More than 30 Japanese planes have bombed the southern port of Iloilo on the central Philippine Island of Panay in their first attack in that region, U. S. Army headquarters here announced today.

"Civilian casualties and property damage have been reported," said a communique.

Attack Lasts Half Hour

The communique, issued by the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. commander in the Philippines, shortly after 8 a. m. (6 p. m. EST Thursday) said:

"Iloilo city (on Panay Island) was bombed about 1:10 p. m. Thursday. More than 30 Japanese planes participated. Civilian casualties and property damage have been reported."

Press reports said the attack lasted for about 30 minutes.

Previously the Japanese had attacked only the Philippine islands of Luzon, on which Manila lies; Mindanao, large southern island where the important airport at Davao was bombed, and the central island of Cebu, southeast of Panay.

Iloilo Important Port

Iloilo is about 310 miles south and slightly east of Manila, a stop on an airline running south to Davao, southern Philippine port.

It is an important port having a large trade with Manila and other island ports as well as with foreign ports. Many industries also are centered there. Chief exports are sugar, tobacco, rice, coffee, hides and hemp.

Iloilo is the capital of the province of the same name, and has a population of 20,000.

Invaders Checked

Announcement of the Iloilo raid was made as the interior department of the Philippine Commonwealth reported that the government was in complete control of all provinces except the small areas about Vigan, Aparri, and Legaspi, where the Japanese established landing several days ago and have since been kept localized.

Throughout yesterday and last night the Japanese apparently avoided any effort to extend their small and precarious footholds on the main Philippine island of Luzon.

At one of these doubtful beachheads—about Vigan in the northwest of the island some 200 miles above Manila—it was disclosed, in fact, that the Japanese had been thrown back many miles in fighting on Monday afternoon. Nothing was said as to the subsequent developments in that area, where the Japanese also had lost at least 26 planes.

Air Ports Attacked

The fighting was south of Vigan itself. (This suggested that a Japanese attempt to push toward Manila had been smashed before it got started.)

Yesterday the invaders attempted a somewhat timorous raid on Nichols and Zablan fields in which there was only light damage. No casualties were reported.

The raiders, 12 in all as counted from the ground, flew so high in marked deference to American anti-aircraft fire that it was difficult to see them.

During the day, the entire army of the Philippines was inducted into the United States Army of the Far East and other moves consolidating and strengthening the American forces.

The consolidation of American and Philippine fighting forces was thus announced by General MacArthur:

"In order to amalgamate all defense forces and effectuate maximum cohesion and coordination, the entire Philippine army is being inducted into the United States Army in the Far East. Chief of Staff Gen. Basilio J. Valdes of the Philippine army will continue to administer his echelon."

Quezon Stresses Solidarity

Civilian as well as military solidarity was stressed by President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth in a radio address yesterday to the country.

Asking the people to be calm and confident, to carry on their duties without interruption and to ignore rumors and enemy propaganda, President Quezon proclaimed his utter confidence in the government and people of the United States, which, he said, "have carried out all promises they made, and were carrying out the independence pledge when Japan attacked."

"We are resisting effectively on all fronts and the situation is under control," he went on. "Filipinos and Americans are fighting together with signal valor under the command of Lieutenant General MacArthur, in whose courage and ability I have absolute faith.

. . . "We are fighting with America in defense of our liberties, for attainment of independence, in defense of freedom and justice everywhere and for the right of all people to be masters of their destiny," he added. "I have no doubt that in the end the victory will be on our side.

"America with her unlimited resources and strength will come to our aid. Above all, I am confident that the God of Justice, our Divine Father, is with us."

Police Tighten Watch.

Meanwhile, police tightened their watch for subversive and fifth-column activities and warned nationals of pro-Axis countries who have not been taken into custody to avoid suspicious activities.

These included Spaniards, Hungarians, some Frenchmen, Austrians and Chinese adherents of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-supported regime in Nanking.

Gen. Valdes ordered all reserve officer training corps cadets to report immediately for further military training. It was estimated the cadets total 13,000.

Filipinos Praised Highly for Part In Vigan Battle

DEC 19 1941

By the Associated Press

MANILA, Dec. 18.—Japanese invaders have been shoved back many miles in the Vigan area of Northwestern Luzon, the United States Far Eastern command announced today.

An indefinite number of Japanese dead and wounded were left on the field of battle, south of Vigan, in that action on Monday afternoon, it was said. There was no further word on what had developed since then.

Sea-borne Japanese troops secured their Vigan foothold, about 200 miles north of Manila, soon after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

The communique praised the morale of the Filipino soldiers involved in the fighting. Other dispatches said the Filipinos were fighting valiantly in all encounters with the Japanese.

(War Department communique No. 16 outlining the military situation at 10:30 o'clock this morning, said "there was no apparent enemy activity during Wednesday" in the Philippines and "nothing to report from other areas.")

First Alarm in Three Days.

Manila had its first air raid alarm in three days at 1:55 p.m., today (11:55 p.m., Wednesday, Eastern standard time) and before the all clear came 35 minutes later Japanese bombers, preceded by a small number of fighters, flew across the city.

In all, 12 planes were counted. They were so high they could hardly be seen, apparently having developed a respect for American anti-aircraft fire.

Bombs fell on Nichols and Zablan Fields, but caused light damage, a communique said, and no casualties were reported.

"Enemy activity today has been confined to the air," said the afternoon United States communique.

Armies Amalgamated.

The communique also announced amalgamation of the entire Philippine Army with the United States Army in the Far East.

The chief of staff of the Philippines Army, Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, will continue to administer his echelon, the announcement said.

The communique said that "in order to amalgamate all defense forces and effectuate the maximum cohesion and co-ordination, the entire Philippine Army is inducted into the U. S. A. F. E."

It also was announced that Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur had given President Manuel Quezon a check for $10,000,000 for public relief and civilian defense.

(In Washington, Philippines sources said the $10,000,000 came from President Roosevelt's emergency fund, having been sent to the islands yesterday, at the same time it was announced that a similar allotment had been made to Hawaii.)

Appeal Made by Quezon.

President Quezon in a radio address to the Philippines appealed for an all-out effort against the Japanese, especially by the populace behind the lines.

"We are resisting effectively on all fronts and the situation is under control," he said. "Filipinos and Americans are fighting together with signal valor under the command of Lt. Gen. MacArthur, in whose courage and ability I have absolute faith."

President Quezon urged a "business-as-usual" policy for the people and warned them against rumors and propaganda "being spread by the enemy or fifth columnists" with the intent of breaking their morale.

President Quezon told the Filipinos to have utter confidence in the Government and people of the United States "since they have carried out all promises they made and were carrying out the independence pledge when Japan attacked."

He cautioned against excessive zeal in dealing with enemy nationals.

Urges Calm and Confidence.

President Quezon told the Filipinos to be calm and confident. He said there would be much suffering and expressed deep sympathy with the mothers who have lost sons and also with those who have lost members of their families and friends.

"But war is tragic, we must expect all this," he said.

"We are fighting with America in defense of our liberties, for attainment of independence, in defense of freedom and justice everywhere and for the right of all people to be

PEACE, ORDER REPORTED ALL OVER ISLANDS

DEC 19 1941

Port Of Davao Is Declared Under Full Control Of U. S. Army

Japanese Landing Forces Fully Localized, Officers Assert

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Friday*, 9.15 A. M., Dec. 19—The Interior Department of the Philippine Commonwealth reported today that the Government was in complete control of all provinces except the small areas about Vigan, Aparri and Legaspi, where the Japanese established landings several days ago and have since been kept localized.

The department said peace and order were established throughout the islands and that morale was high, with

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the people cooperating fully against subversive elements and fifth columnists, many of whom showed their colors when the first Japanese assault came.

Davao In U. S. Control

The southern port of Davao, on the island of Mindanao, a city with a large Japanese population and scene of an early fifth-columnist outbreak, is under complete control of the United States Army, the Interior Department stated.

Meanwhile, news dispatches quoted persons who escaped from the small occupied zones as saying the Japanese were attempting to set up local puppet governments and to circulate their own money.

The Japanese residents of such areas are quickly blossoming out as army or civilian officials, thus apparently bearing out reports that Japan for years has planted her nationals throughout the Philippines as businessmen with the intention to use them eventually as army or civilian officials when the opportunity arose.

Appear In Uniforms

Local Japanese were said to have appeared in uniforms promptly when the Japanese warships appeared off the coasts.

At each landing point, it was reported, Philippine constabulary and other soldiers battled furiously against the invaders, but at Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi they were greatly outnumbered and eventually were forced to fall back.

Japs Report U. S. Forces In Retreat, DNB Asserts

Bern, Friday, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Japanese army headquarters in Tokyo stated today, according to a DNB dispatch from the Japanese capital, that "Japanese troops which landed on the Philippines at Luzon have won the entire region northwest of Legaspi and are pursuing the enemy in retreat."

A Japanese statement was quoted as saying:

"Japanese aviation carried out incessant attacks against enemy airdromes at Manila. The principal enemy forces are destroyed so that the Japanese no longer encounter more than minimum resistance."

Outnumbered U. S. Flyers Gain Edge on Japs; Lieut. Meritt Gave Life to Wreck a Transport

Moore, Dale, Gies and Peator Join Growing List of American Air Heroes in Philippine Battles.

By CLARK LEE

DEC 19 1941

Manila, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The roster of American air heroes is growing daily as these stout young pilots add to the list of seventy Japanese planes already officially announced as destroyed in fighting in the Philippines.

The hara kari complex of the Japanese pilots, a development of the Samurai suicide psychosis, has been more than matched by the cool courage of the American airmen who are fighting against numerical odds to hold one of the most important of Allied strongholds.

Most of the time, Americans live through their cloud battles under the semi-tropical sun. Sometimes they do not. Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., 26 years old, of Madison, Fla., was one of the first to die, in causing the sinking of the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Lieut. Merett Gave Life.

Another who has given his life was Lieut. Samuel H. Merett, 26, of 1541 Peachtree street, Atlanta, who led his squadron in an attack on Japanese naval transports attempting to land troops on Luzon. Two enemy vessels burst into flame as Lieut. Merett and his companions dropped their bombs and followed with low-level strafing attacks. In the final dive, Lieut. Meritt flew his plane squarely into the side of a third Japanese transport, which blew up.

Lieut. Jack Dale, 25, of Willoughby, Ohio, repeatedly attacked another group of Japanese transports, silencing their anti-aircraft weapons with machine gun fire which drove the crews to cover and smashed the Japanese guns. Lieut. Dale then dived upon the enemy landing barges, causing heavy casualties among the Japanese troops attempting to reach the shore through the surf. He was unhurt.

Under heavy machine-gun fire of attacking enemy planes, Lieut. Joseph Harold Moore, 27, of 138 South Converse street, Spartanburg, S. C., led a group of American pilots to their grounded planes. Lieut. Moore's squadron got four planes into the air and attacked the Japanese while gaining altitude.

The plane of one of Lieut. Moore's companions was hit, and the pilot who had to bail out was attacked by five Japanese planes while drifting down with his parachute. Lieut. Moore drove into the center of the enemy with his machine-gun blazing, shot down two and distracted the others. Both Lieut. Moore and the parachutist landed safely.

Attacked 20 Jap Planes.

Second Lieut. Carl Gies, 26, of Salem, Ore., went aloft to protect his home field from an anticipated attack. In the air he received radio notice that another American base, twenty miles away, was under attack. Lieut. Gies raced to the scene and dived through low-lying clouds into a group of twenty enemy planes and forced one down. Lieut. Gies returned safely although his plane was badly damaged.

Lieut. Randolph D. Peator of Campti, La., is credited with being the first American pilot to shoot down a Japanese plane over the Philippines. He got on the tail of a group of Japanese attack planes, shot one down and then joined in a general dogfight in which two more Japanese crashed.

On his way home with gasoline tanks nearly empty and ammunition running low, Lieut. Keater chased another Japanese fighter plane and saw the enemy spin to the ground and burst into flames.

Lieut. Boyd Wagner, 25, of 23 Irene street, Johnstown, Pa., is credited with having attacked five Japanese planes, downing two and then looking about for more of the enemy. Sighting twelve Japanese machines on the ground he dived toward the field through concentrated anti-aircraft fire and set five planes ablaze. His plane was damaged, but he completed his mission and returned to his base safely.

Japanese invaders. He came away unhurt.

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Under heavy machine-gun fire of Japanese planes, Lieut. Joseph H. Moore led his group of American pilots to their grounded ships. Roaring aloft, they got four Japanese planes. One of Moore's companions was hit and had to [illegible] out. Moore, his guns blazing, drove into the center of five Japanese planes which were attacking his falling comrade, shot down two and distracted the others. Both the parachutist and Moore landed safely.

Lieut. Carl Gies, aloft to protect his home field against anticipated attack, got radio notice that another American base twenty miles away was under assault. He dived into a group of twenty Japanese planes, forcing down one, and returned safely in his scarred ship.

Lieut. R. D. Peator, the first American pilot to down a Japanese plane over the Philippines, got on the tail of a whole group of enemy ships, shot down one and joined in a general dogfight in which two more Japanese

U. S. Air Heroes: Exploits Over Philippines

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 18—More details were disclosed here today about the exploits of a lengthening list of American heroes of the air—men whose courage is matching the suicide complex of the Japanese and is adding to the roll of seventy Japanese planes already officially announced destroyed.

Lieut. Samuel H. Merett thus followed in death Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., who smashed the Japanese battleship Haruna. Leading his squadron against Japanese naval transports trying to land troops on Luzon, Merett and his companions set two Japanese vessels aflame. Then, in a last dive, Merett flew his plane squarely into the side of a third Japanese transport, blowing it up.

Lieut. Jack D. Dale, repeatedly attacking another group of Japanese transports, first silenced, then smashed, their anti-aircraft guns and swept down upon the enemy landing barges to cause heavy casualties among the Japanese troops attempting to reach the shore through the surf. He was unhurt.

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Lieut. Boyd Wagner, one of the first American aces, jumped five Japanese planes in the air, downed two and then swooped down upon a Japanese field through heavy anti-aircraft fire and set fire to five Japanese planes. His plane was damaged, but he returned safely to his base.

JAPANESE MAJOR UNMASKED

Posed as Shopkeeper in Manila for Several Years

Manila, Dec. 18—(AP)—An "Excuse, please" murmuring little Japanese shopkeeper named Hara, who for the past few years sold loaves of bread and soda pop to residents of Vigan, was unmasked today as Major Hara, of the Imperial Japanese army.

A Filipino physician arriving from a town near Japanese-occupied Vigan, 200 miles northwest of Manila, told the story. He said Hara was arrested at the outbreak of hostilities but when the first Japanese troops landed on Dec. 10 they proceeded directly to the jail and released him.

He then donned his major's uniform. Hara is also Japanese "military Governor of the Province of Ilocos Sur."

Filipinos Fight Foe With Sharpened Poles

MANILA, Dec. 19 (Friday) (AP).—Hundreds of residents of the northern Philippine districts where Japanese troops have landed are attacking the invaders with sharpened bamboo poles and the highly effective bolo knife, persons arriving here from the northern regions disclosed today.

Many residents, eager to defend their country, are forming new corps of civilian volunteer "parashoots." These are armed militiamen whose duty it is to guard against Japanese parachute troops.

500 LIVES ARE LOST ON PHILIPPINE SHIP

Only 300 Saved From Liner That Struck Mine.

Manila, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Fully 500 persons apparently lost their lives in the sinking of the inter-island passenger steamship Corregidor, which was blown up by a mine in deep, shark-infested waters near Manila Bay yesterday, it was reported today. The ship was carrying 800 persons, including passengers and crew, and roughly 300 are known to have been rescued.

Little hope was held for the recovery of many bodies.

Although there was apparently no accurate check of those on board, it was known that all inter-island vessels usually carry double the total of the listed passengers because many travelers pay their fare aboard ship.

The 1,881-ton Corregidor, once the Engadine, and the first seaplane carrier in history, took part in the world war battle of Jutland. She received special army permission to sail on Tuesday night and hit a mine before daylight yesterday. Many survivors were in the water for five hours or more.

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The missing included Assemblyman Juan M. Reyes and Prof. Jose Reyes of Santo Tomas University. Both were brothers of Archbishop Gabriel Reyes of Cebu.

Japs Say Forces Have Landed Upon Hongkong Island

Effected Despite Fierce Resistance By British, Communique Claims

Tokyo, Friday, Dec. 19 (Official Radio Recorded by AP)—The Domei news agency reported that virtually half of the British island of Hongkong was under Japanese control by 11 a. m. today.

Giving more details than an Imperial headquarters announcement which said the Japanese Army and Navy had landed on the besieged island after more than a week of cannonading, Domei said the landings were made at three points at 10 p. m. (Thursday — 8 a. m., E.S.T.).

within two and a half hours, the agency said. Jardines Hill, a lookout post 1,420 feet high, near the center of the island, had been occupied.

By 11 a. m. today, it said, numerous defense positions had been captured and their guns silenced.

Local resistance is continuing, with Japanese guns and planes "furiously battering the enemy," Domei added.

The British, defending their big naval base at the head of the China Sea, put up a fierce resistance to the Japanese, a communique said, after having twice rejected ultimatums to surrender.

The Japanese nevertheless were said to be "rapidly carrying out further operations."

The official account said the Japnese capped their assault with an intensive pounding all yesterday and last night in which Japanese planes and the Army's artillery bombed and shelled steadily.

The landing was effected, the Japanese said, by Army and Navy forces "acting in close collaboration."

The Japanese Thursday acknowledged the loss of five "special type submarines" and 29 planes in the attack on Pearl Harbor on the opening day of the war, and they withdrew a previous claim that an American aircraft carrier had been sunk there.

A Japanese destroyer also is missing, a communique said.

The Army division of Japanese general headquarters announced that their forces in co-operation with the Navy had received "important reinforcement in all theaters of operations," and new territorial gains in the Philippines were claimed but not elaborated upon.

Japanese troops which landed at Senggora and at Kohta Bharu were said to have "destroyed British frontier fortifications on the Malay Peninsula and to have annihilated British motorized forces."

"The aviation bombed airfields in Burma and Malaya," the Japanese said.

5 U. S. Battleships Sunk, Claim

The new Japanese tally on Japanese and American losses in the Pacific war was said to have been made after air reconnaissance.

"Aerial observation," the Japanese said, had shown that five United States battleships, two cruisers and one oil tanker were sunk at Hawaii, and that 464 American planes were destroyed. The four ships were listed as of the California, Maryland, Arizona and Utah classes, and the fifth of an unidentified class.

Three enemy submarines also have been sunk in the Pacific, the communique claimed, without giving details.

The "special type" Japanese submarines apparently were the small two-man submersibles which Secretary of the Navy Knox referred to in his report Monday.

Knox reported the loss of only one United States battleship, the 32,600-ton Arizona, the 19,000-ton training ship Utah, three destroyers and a mine-layer. The old battleship Oklahoma, and an unspecified number of other craft were damaged, he said, but could be repaired.

The Japanese army reported its contingents landed at Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi, in the Philippines, were advancing, but gave no details.

Other Japanese Claims

Other Japanese claims were:

Oil depots and military facilities set afire in Hongkong by air and artillery attacks.

An air raid on Penang, off the west Malayan coast, which sank one large British ship and several smaller transports.

Destruction of nine British planes, including two Buffalo (Brewster) fighters, at Ipoh, Malaya.

Destruction of military objectives at Kunming, the Chinese end of the Burma road, in air attacks.

Loss of Five 'Special Type' Submarines Admitted by Japs

Report No Destruction Or Damage to Surface Craft at Hawaii

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 18 (Official Radio).—The Japanese naval command admitted today that five of its "special type" submarines failed to return from the December 7 attack on the United States Hawaiian naval base at Pearl Harbor.

(Apparently the craft referred to were Japan's 41-foot, two-man submersibles, one of which was captured by United States forces in the attack on Hawaii, while another was destroyed. The pocket submarines, electrically powered, have a range of 200 miles.)

The Japanese also admitted the loss of 29 planes in that attack and said a United States aircraft carrier which on December 8 had been reported sunk "now is believed to have escaped to a certain port."

The naval communique acknowledged no loss or damage of surface craft in the "historic engagement" with which the new war in the Pacific was launched.

Claim Three Enemy Subs.

The Japanese said their "special type" submarines "penetrated deeply into Pearl Harbor and sank at least one battleship of the Arizona class and in addition inflicted heavy losses on enemy ships."

In more recent action, three "enemy" submarines have been sunk in the Pacific, while one Japanese destroyer is reported missing, the navy section of imperial headquarters reported.

It did not give the nationality of the submarines or where in the Pacific they were claimed sunk.

The navy section in a revision of claims of damage done in Hawaii asserted that aerial observation showed that five United States battleships were sunk and that the United States air force there had been destroyed.

Claims of Sinkings.

The announcement asserted the photographs showed these battleships were sunk:

One of the California class, one of the Maryland class, one of the Arizona class, one of the Utah class and another of an unidentified class.

Two heavy cruisers and one oil tanker also were listed as sunk.

(United States Navy Secretary Knox in his report Monday said only one battleship, the 32,600-ton Arizona was sunk in the Japanese raid on Hawaii. The 19,000-ton training ship Utah, three destroyers and the mine-layer Oglala were officially listed as the other vessels sunk. The old battleship Oklahoma and an unspecified number of other craft were damaged, some so lightly that they were returned to service immediately. Mr. Knox said Army losses were severe, but that replacements already had arrived or were on the way.)

Heavy Damage Reported.

The Japanese high command declared seven United States vessels had been damaged beyond repair, listing them as three battleships—of California, Maryland and Nevada classes—and two light cruisers and two destroyers.

A total of 450 American planes were machine-gunned and set afire on the ground and 14 planes were shot down and many others were damaged in the Hawaiian attack, the high command said.

Burma Road Terminal Bombed.

Tokio, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Military objectives in Kunming, at the Chinese end of the Burma Road, were destroyed by a mass raid by Japanese bombers today, it was reported here from the Japanese air base in French Indo-China.

Imperial Headquarters today announced the occupation of the Victoria Point air base, at the southern tip of Burma, by Japanese units last Sunday and told of Japanese advances after the destruction of British mechanized units at Singora and Kota Bharu, in northern Malaya.

Bad weather was acknowledged in both Burma and Malaya.

Hongkong Is Dive-Bombed.

Japanese bombers and artillery continued to pound military objectives in Hongkong throughout today, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported in a dispatch datelined Kowloon, captured mainland portion of the British colony. Japanese dive bombers repeatedly blasted objectives inside the city, the dispatch said.

Reporting on the Japanese drive into British Malaya, the army section of Imperial Headquarters announced tonight that Japanese planes made a mass raid on Penang on Wednesday and sank one large and several smaller transports in the harbor. Wharves and other port facilities of Penang were reported smashed.

The communique said that three Japanese planes attacked the British airfield at Ipoh, southeast of Penang, shot down two Buffalo (Brewster) fighters and destroyed seven more on the ground.

Japs Report Advances.

Tokio, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—The army section of Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared today that the Japanese forces which landed at Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon, had occupied an American air base there and were driving southward, while another invasion spearhead was smashing resistance in the Vigan area along the west coast.

It declared also that the Japanese units landed near Legaspi, in the southeastern reaches of the island, were driving northward, implying that a pincer action, which the Japanese had forecast last week, was under way.

The High Command also asserted that only a small air force now offered resistance in the Philippines as the result of Japanese assaults upon the islands' air bases.

Jap Diet Ends Session

Tokyo, Dec. 18—(Official Radio Received by the (AP))—The Diet (Parliament) formally closed its seventy-eighth session today after four days of work in which three budget bills and five other measures were passed.

An agreement for the exchange o monthly radio broadcasts between Tokyo and Berlin, to promote German Japanese understanding, was mad today, Domei announced.

Formosa Quake Deaths Are Placed at 319

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 18 (Official Radio).—The Ministry of Overseas Affairs announced today that 319 persons were killed and 437 were injured by the disastrous earthquake in Southern Formosa yesterday.

The ministry reported 1,768 homes were destroyed.

Railway, telephone and telegraph communications were said to have been completely restored.

JAPS ADVANCE 100 MILES IN MALAYA

British Pull Main Defense Line Back To 300 Miles From Singapore

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—Many Japanese soldiers drowned in Malaya when the dikes of canals were cut by British defenders and the water inundated the jungles, the London radio said today in a broadcast heard by NBC.

Rangoon, British Burma, Dec. 18 (AP)—Another large convoy of British Indian troops arrived here today with full equipment.

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 18—The Japanese have advanced one hundred miles into Malaya in eleven days, but have not yet managed to convert their jungle offensive into a major push, the British reported tonight as their own main defense line was pulled back to about 300 air miles north of Singapore.

Malaya's second city, Penang, and the mainland province of Wellesley were isolated from the rest of the peninsula as the British fell back from one river to another in the fluid fighting required by the terrain.

Jap Bombing Slackens

Neither side has much air support because flyers can see only unbroken greenery below. Japanese bombing has slackened notably.

The Japanese still are depending on many and repeated thrusts by small units which plunge ahead without regard for their lives, but they have yet to break a British stand in a major battle, the British declared.

Penang, an island base fifteen miles long and five miles broad off the northwest coast of Malaya, is strategically important to the defense of north Malaya and is the terminus for eight cables. It still was believed in British hands tonight, but how long it could hold out was problematical.

Japs On Mainland

Singapore had heard nothing from the island for twenty-four hours and it was known the enemy was investing the adjacent mainland.

The British withdrawal was from the Muda river. It left all of the big Thailand border province of Kedah and the smaller coastal province Wellesley opposite Penang to the Japanese.

So far this line had not been attacked in strength, tonight's communique reporting "no enemy activity" in either the west or the east of Malaya, and little air action.

Japs Attack Bridge

It did, however, report that prior to Wednesday night's withdrawal from the Muda, a strong Japanese force tried to storm Pekaka bridge.

"This," it said, "was repulsed, the enemy being driven back across the river, leaving behind many dead. The subsequent withdrawal was carried out unopposed."

"During the night," another communique said of the British withdrawal, "our troops in south Kedah and the province Wellesley successfully disengaged and now are reorganizing south of the Singei (river) Krian."

Assault Driven Off

In east Malaya, in the Kelantan area, the British said "an attack on our position was driven off with heavy casualties to the enemy."

This activity, it was believed here, meant that the Japanese would try to drive into Perak state along a first class highway on the eastern flank of the new British defense line.

South of Girk this highway can be used by all kinds of motor transport, but the terrain on either side is broken by mile-high mountains.

Wavell Optimistic

In the face of this admittedly grave situation, Singapore was cheered by a dispatch from one of Britain's great military men, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, now commanding in India.

"The Japanese are still a long way from overrunning Malaya or approaching Singapore," said General Wavell, at New Delhi.

"They have secured certain preliminary success due to their sudden and treacherous attack and the situation in northwest Malaya certainly is causing anxiety.

"Though the British might not be able to hold Penang and its loss would be a nuisance, the Japanese would not be able to use it straightaway.

"Active measures are well in hand to remedy the situation in Malaya."

Penang's Fate Believed Sealed

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 18 (AP)—Australian planes have successfully bombed Japanese installations on Greenwich Island, a communique announced tonight. The island is 1 degree

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north of the equator and is the southernmost of the Japanese-mandated Caroline group in the Pacific.

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 18—Japan's offensive by land, sea and air, smashing at many points along a vast arc from Burma and the Malay Peninsula to the jagged coast of Dutch New Guinea, developed its direst threat today on the road to Singapore.

That threat in northwestern British Malaya seem to have all but sealed the fate of the island state and port of Penang.

Penang and another Straits Settlement state, Province Wellesley, have been cut off from direct connection with the rest of Malaya by a British withdrawal in Kedah province.

All Of Kedah Yielded

Official concessions indicated that all of the 115-mile-long state of Kedah had been yielded.

This meant that the Japanese were able to advance the full length of Kedah, on the northwestern side of Malaya, along the coastal railway terminating at Singapore, bastion of British naval and air power in the Far East.

Singapore had heard nothing from Penang for twenty-four hours, but the island was still believed to be in British hands although the Japanese were moving into adjacent mainland areas in Kedah after the defenders fell back to reorganize their positions.

Philippines In Arc

Within the curve of the Japanese arc of offensive lie the Philippine Islands and to their northwest the important but isolated contest for Hongkong, where Britain's chief hope was a reportedly growing Chinese offensive at the rear and on the flank of the Japanese besiegers.

The latest direct word from Hongkong was that of Gov. Sir Mark Young, who telegraphed London: "We are going to hold on."

Japanese planes spread aerial warfare to Dutch possessions. Dutch naval planes were said to have beaten off small-scale attacks on Sorong, Dutch New Guinea, and Ternate, one of twin islands, between Celebes and Halmahera.

(Forty persons were killed and one hundred were injured seriously yesterday in Japanese air attacks on the small island of Terampa in the Dutch Anambas group between Malaya and Borneo, Dutch authorities announced.

(The Dutch said the island was undefended and without military objectives and many of the victims were machine-gunned as they worked in the rice fields.)

Dutch Planes Active

Dutch naval planes were active on the offensive also. An official Batavia announcement rectified yesterday's claim that a Japanese destroyer had been hit in an assault on a Japanese naval-transport concentration off Miri, British north Borneo. Today's announcement said that the warship was a cruiser.

A flying boat dropped five 440-pound bombs from a three-mile altitude and two of them hit their mark, the Dutch communique said. The cruiser lost speed and burst into flames.

WITHDRAWAL OF

f British and Indian troops south of he Krian River was announced by he British command here today, indicating that all of the 115-mile-long tate of Kedah had been yielded to apanese invaders.

The British said they were reorganizing below the river, which lows into Malacca Strait, 30 miles outh of Penang, after disengaging perations against the enemy during he night.

A report of some fighting about Grik in northeastern Perak east of Penang and 18 miles from the Thai border, indicated that the Japanese spearheads already had struck across a new frontier.

Informed sources said they had heard nothing from Penang in 24 hours but still believed the isand off the Malayan coast to be in British hands.

Penang Raided

[The army section of Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese planes made a mass raid on Penang Wednesday and sank one large and several smaller transports in the harbor. Wharves and other port facilities of Penang were reported smashed.

[The communique said three Japanese planes attacked the British airfield at Ipoh, southeast of Penang, shot down two Buffalo (Brewster) fighters in a dogfight and destroyed seven more on the ground.]

The province of Wellesley, directly opposite Penang on the mainland, was cut off and the Japanese were believed to be moving in.

The Japanese activity at Grik was believed to herald an attempt to drive south into Perak along the excellent highway on the eastern flank of the new British defense line. The road south of Grik can carry all kinds of motor transport, but the terrain on either side is broken by mile-high mountains.

The implication was that Japanese thrusts in eastern Malaya had been checked below Kota Bharu, the airport which was the original objective of Japanese landing parties ferried across the Gulf of Siam.

JAP BATTERIES DESTROYED BY HONGKONG FIRE

Mainland Gun Positions Blasted, British Embassy Reports

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 18—The British Embassy announced tonight that the defenders of Hongkong had destroyed a number of Japanese batteries on the mainland and rejected another demand for surrender, to the "evident surprise" of the Japanese.

While Chinese troops were reported to have captured Japanese outposts along the Canton-Kowloon Railway in their effort to relieve Japanese pressure on the British island colony, the embassy here issued this communique:

"Another Japanese offer was flatly rejected this morning, to their evident surprise.

Artillery On Hills Hit

"During the day the defendign guns destroyed one section of the enemy's artillery located on Devil's Peak, and another gun firing from Club Hill.

"Japanese mortars situated on the Kowloon water front kept up a heavy fire which was returned, silencing a number of them.

"The civil population of Hongkong remains calm.

"Two attacks by light bombers did no serious damage."

Overwhelmed Near Pokut

The outposts were overwhelmed near Pokut, identified as the first station on the railway above Shumchun, which in turn is near the Hongkong mainland area now occupied by Japanese troops.

Other Chinese units, the Central News Agency said, were attacking near Swatow, big port city in eastern Kwantung province, and north of Canton.

Official Chinese dispatches also said Japanese forces had abandoned five districts in Shansi province, North China, in order to bolster their offensive on new Pacific fronts.

The Japanese had been entrenched in those areas west of a railway running out of Tatung for three years, but they moved out after leaving Chinese puppet garrisons.

These garrisons promptly went over to the Free China side, the dispatches said.

Hongkong Still Battered.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A military commentator said today that the bombing and shelling of Hongkong are continuing, and that the British artillery, according to reports, dispersed some Japanese troop concentrations and transport on the mainland and silenced two sections of artillery.

The embattled defenders of Hongkong stood pat on their decision never to surrender after their Governor and Commander-in-Chief had turned down a second Japanese demand to yield, and had received orders from London to hold on.

Military men here agreed that the island could not hold out indefinitely if the Japanese were willing to pay its price in men and materials, but the Governor, Sir Mark Young, reported to the Colonial Minister, Lord Moyne, that he had advised the Japanese commanders that he would receive no more surrender proposals. His message was delivered to Lieut.-Gen. Takaishi Sakai and Vice-Admiral Masaichi Nimi when they submitted a second ultimatum after a fresh bombardment of the beleaguered island. Sir Mark had turned down a previous demand for surrender last Saturday after the British had withdrawn from Kowloon on the mainland.

Chinese Forces Active.

Chungking dispatches said that the British had destroyed much Japanese equipment before withdrawing from Kowloon and that continued successful Chinese attacks on the Japanese rear, twenty-eight miles north of Hongkong, had caused the Japanese to rush re-enforcements and impress Chinese civilians for military duty in Canton.

Hongkong's chance of relief depended, however, in the opinion of military observers here, upon broad successes elsewhere in the Far East and especially upon an early increase in anti-Japanese aerial and naval strength. The importance of the harassing Chinese efforts was believed to lie in giving the British and Americans time to assemble these necessary forces.

China Pushes 3 Offensives

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, China, Dec. 18—The Chinese are maintaining three counter-drives against the Japanese in Kwangtung province, facing British Hongkong on the South China coast, the Central News Agency announced tonight.

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The zones of the Chinese actions, intended primarily to relieve the Japanese siege of Hongkong Island, were outlined as follows:

1. The frontier region facing Kowloon peninsula, part of the Hongkong colony which the Japanese have occupied.

There the Chinese were pressing Pokut, identified as the first station on the Canton-Kowloon railway, west of Shumchun, at the colony border. They claimed capture of Japanese outposts.

2. The vicinity of Swatow, big port city of easternmost Kwangtung.

3. North of Canton, which in turn is northwest of Hongkong.

Meanwhile, official Chinese dispatches said that Japanese forces had abandoned five districts in Shansi province, North China, giving up territory held for three years in order to bolster their offensive on new Pacific fronts.

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Puppets Desert

The districts, west of a railway running out of Tatung, in northernmost Shansi, within the double course of the Great Wall, and also south of the inner course of the Great Wall, were said to have been reoccupied by Chinese forces.

The Japanese left Chinese puppet garrisons in the five areas, it was said, but these forces promptly went over to the free China side.

Threat to Penang Seen.

Meanwhile today a British military commentator said that a British withdrawal south of the Krian River on the southern border of Kedah increased the threat to Penang. The Japanese have now occupied the coast of the Malay Peninsula opposite Penang, the commentator added.

Other spokesmen said that the British withdrawal meant that Penang was "gone."

Many small Japanese units were equipped with one-man whippet gun carriers or tanks and automatic weapons, it was stated.

News was lacking on the situation in Borneo, where the Japanese invaded the rich Miri oil country of Sarawak, British-protected kingdom of the white rajahs on the northwest coast.

Allies Occupy Portuguese Half Of Key Isle Of Timor

Dutch And Australians Forestall Jap Seizure Of Base Between Dominion And Philippines

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[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 18—Netherlands and Australian troops tonight were in full occupation of Timor, moving into the Portuguese half of the mountainous island and thus forestalling Japanese seizure of a potential assault base 450 miles from Darwin, Australia, and at the tip of the Dutch East Indies.

The occupation, practically bloodless, was made over the "objection" of the Portuguese, which had only a tiny defense force on the island. It was announced in the following communique from the Netherlands Government:

"In view of the Japanese submarine activity off Portuguese Timor, it has become an unavoidably necessity to take steps in order to safeguard this territory against Japanese aggression and to forestall its being used as a base from which attacks could be made on allied territory and communications.

Allied Force Landed

"Accordingly a force of allied troops has been landed in Portuguese Timor.

"The Portuguese Government, having reaffirmed its desire to preserve its neutrality, the local authorities in Portuguese Timor objected to the taking of the action.

"Portuguese sovereignty remains intact and it has been made clear to the Portuguese Government that the troops are to be withdrawn as soon as the threat from the enemy is removed, and that the presence of the troops is purely a measure of defense by the allied nations at war with Japan."

Half Dutch, Half Portuguese

The island, separated from Australia by the Timor Sea, is half Dutch and half Portuguese. Its mountains rise 11,500 feet.

Shortly before the war, Portugal permitted the Japanese to establish a station on the Portuguese, or northern side, for an airline from the island of Palau in the Japanese mandated Caro-

lines. Both Britain and the United States objected.

Moreover, the Dutch contend there have been extensive Japanese activities of a subversive nature on the island. They point to the presence of a Japanese consul and thirty operatives in the tiny town of Deli.

[Portugal's Parliament was summoned for an extraordinary session Friday. President Salazar was due to make an important statement, dealing probably with the Timor incident and other matters affecting the neutrality which the Portuguese are attempting to maintain.]

Full Provisions Made

Commenting on the Japanese invasion of the Miri oil fields in Sarawak, on the northwest coast of Borneo, Dutch authorities said today that full provision had been made for such an eventuality and that the attack did not alter the strategic plans for defense of the Dutch East Indies.

The Kapuas Mountains, they said, provide an almost impenetrable barrier between North Borneo and the Dutch part of the island and preclude any immediate menace to the Dutch East Indies from the rear.

However, it was announced that Japanese bombers and machine gunners yesterday killed forty persons and wounded one hundred seriously on the small, undefended island of Terampa, in the Dutch Anambas group between Malaya and Borneo. There were other lesser raids on the Dutch island of Ternate and a coastal village in Dutch New Guinea.

A communique said the Japanese warship which was hit and set afire by Dutch naval planes during the Sarawak landing was a cruiser and not a destroyer, as at first reported.

Dutch Island Bombed.

Batavia, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Japanese have extended their Pacific offensive with air raids on the Dutch island of Ternate and a coastal village of the Dutch part of New Guinea, the Dutch Command announced today in a communique circulated by the news agency Aneta.

The enemy, however, was said to have been put quickly to flight by defending Dutch naval planes. All the Japanese bombs, aimed at objects in or near Sorong, northwestern New Guinea, missed their mark, according to the communique.

Yesterday a Japanese flying boat also bombed Ternate, one of twin islands in the Molukkan Sea between Celebes and Halmahera. A Dutch naval plane which engaged the attacker was slightly damaged but succeeded in driving off the Japanese craft.

Forty persons were killed and 100 were injured seriously yesterday in Japanese air attacks on the small island of Terampa in the Dutch Anambas group between Malaya and Borneo, Dutch authorities announced.

The Dutch said that the island was undefended and without military objective and that many of the victims were machine-gunned as they worked in the rice fields.

A Dutch flying boat, attacking a concentration of Japanese warships and transports yesterday off Miri, British North Borneo, actually set fire to a cruiser instead of a destroyer as previously claimed, Aneta, official Dutch East Indian news agnecy, said today.

A whole force of Dutch Army bombers attacked the concentration, it was said. Full results of the assault still have not been compiled.

Driven Off New Guinea.

[The Batavia radio, heard in New York by NBC, said that Japanese bombers had attempted their first attack on New Guinea, easternmost island of the Netherlands East Indies, only to be driven off. The Japanese were trying to attack the village of Sorong, the broadcast said. Sorong lies on a point of land in the Vogelkop Peninsula section of New Guinea, which is about 700 miles southwest of Pauau, an island in the Japanese-mandated Caroline group.]

Allied Troops Occupy Portuguese Timor, Strategic Area

Step Taken to Safeguard Territory Against Jap Aggression, Dutch Say

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Netherlands government announced today that Allied troops had occupied the Portuguese part of the Island of Timor, between Java and Australia, strategic station on a Japanese air line.

But Timor's importance for Japanese submarine warfare was emphasized in the Dutch announcement, which said:

"In view of Japanese submarine activities off Portuguese Timor it became an unavoidable necessity to take steps to safeguard this territory against Japanese aggression and to forestall its being used as a base from which attacks could be made on Allied territory and communications."

"Accordingly a force of Allied troops have been landed on Portuguese Timor. The Portuguese government having reaffirmed a desire to preserve neutrality, local authorities in Portuguese Timor have objected to the action being taken.

Sovereignty Remains Intact.

"Portuguese sovereignty remains intact and it has been made clear to the Portuguese government that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as the threat from the enemy is removed since their presence is purely a measure of defense on the part of Allied nations at war with Japan.

A Foreign Office source said he understood there was no resistance to the Allied landing.

In unofficial but informed quarters it was predicted that the Timor occupation would lead to early repercussions which might determine the final war status of Spain and Portugal, possibly even Vichy.

Hope to Keep Spain Neutral.

It was asserted that Britain had never relinquished hope of keeping Spain neutral despite the pro-Axis affiliations of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Concerning Portugal, however, there have been repeated admissions in the British press that the traditional British-Portuguese friendship has been somewhat frayed by effective German propaganda.

Some British sources expressed the hope that affiliation of Latin American countries with the United States would tend to encourage Spain and Portugal to resist German threats.

Timor, lying at the eastern end of the Indies Archipelago, is divided between Dutch and Portuguese sovereignty. British-American representations were made shortly before the start of war in the Pacific when Portugal permitted the Japanese to establish a station for an airline from the island of Palau in the Japanese-mandated Carolines.

The Allied occupation apparently was carried out by a combined Dutch and Australian force.

Recalling the Portuguese grant of the aerial concession in October, a Foreign Office commentator said, "there was not the slightest justification on commercial lines for establishment of such an airline."

Reports of Activity Nearby.

The objective of such an air service could only be "strategic," it was said.

"Portuguese Timor now has come within the danger zone and there were reports of Japanese air and naval activity nearby," the commentator continued.

"Japan has shown a complete and utter disregard for the neutrality of any country she felt herself strong enough to coerce and nothing is more likely than that one fine day she would descend on Portuguese Timor."

The Foreign Office source added that British-Portguese relations were "something that will have to be gone into."

[A land of towering mountains rising up out of the sea between Java and Australia, Timor is half Portuguese, half Dutch. The Portuguese half has a population of about 465,000 in 7,330 square miles. The island is only 450 miles from Darwin, Australia.]

The Portuguese went to Timor in the 16th century. The first Dutch adventurers settled there in 1613 and there has been fighting at times between the two countries. But in 1860 a treaty dividing the island between Portugal and the Netherlands was signed.

Timor exports coffee, copra and sandalwood.

Portuguese Timor has a small military force of about 300 natives and a small number of white men.

Its population totals about 465,000 and it has an area of 7,330 square miles.

The island is only 450 miles from Darwin, Australia.

Lisbon Cabinet Called.

Lisbon, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar summoned the Portuguese National Assembly for an extraordinary meeting tomorrow afternoon. The Premier said that he would make an important statement.

The Government, having announced that the Cabinet met last night "to deal with events which may have occurred in the colony of Timor," said nothing today after the Dutch announced in London that Allied forces had taken the Portuguese territory into protective custody.

The population anxiously awaited clarification of the situation which the Government had promised. The BBC announcement of the occupation was heard in Portugal.

Chinese Red Pledges All-Out Aid

Chungking, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chou En-lai, liaison officer between Chinese Communists and the Nationalist Government and one of the three leading Chinese Communists, said today his party was ready to throw the entire weight of its troops and organized guerrillas into the Pacific war.

A party manifesto, which he handed to correspondents, urged that Chinese troops engage the enemy on all fronts and prepare a large-scale counter-offensive; that extensive propaganda be carried out among Japanese for establishment of an anti-Fascist government, and that disputes between Chinese Nationalists and the Communists be solved.

Heads Eastern Command

CANBERRA, Dec. 18 (AAP). — Major General H. D. Wynter has been appointed general officer commanding the Australian eastern command, it was announced today. Army Minister Francis Forde said the change was in accordance with the principle of placing younger men in the higher military posts. General Wynter is fifty-five years old.

A joint meeting of the Federal opposition parties approved terms for political co-operation between the government and opposition as drawn up by Prime Minister John Curtin.

Under the new war precautions and power-saving regulations, the Australian government banned all exterior lighting.

Children Quit Calcutta.

New Delhi, India, Dec. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A voluntary withdrawal of many civilians especially women and children was begun from Calcutta today in view of the possibility of a Japanese attack on that Bay of Bengal port. Most members of the large American colony, after conferring recently with the American Consul-General, George R. Merrell, decided to remain.

foolish advice probably given by the Hitlerites whom Stalin, for good reason, has called Hitler fools."

Headhunters Will Get Them If Japs Push Into Sarawak, Says Ranee

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Ranee of Sarawak, wife of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, who rules the country, says the oil wells at Miri, Sarawak, were blown up recently when Japanese invaders appeared to be after them.

The Ranee, here three weeks, said:

"Everything the Japs want has been destroyed. They must need oil badly, because there is nothing else in Sarawak that they could use. To effect a landing they must have used suicide squads or parachute troops."

Saying it was virtually impossible to defend Miri except by sea, she added that should Japanese penetrate the interior, Sarawak's headhunters could handle them.

TROYANOVSKY SEES U. S. VICTORY

Kuibyshev, Dec. 17 (delayed) (A. P.).—Alexander Troyanovsky, former Soviet Ambassador to Japan and the United States, said today the Japanese were badly advised in attacking the United States and that America will inflict upon Japan a smashing defeat.

Troyanovsky, who was the first Soviet Ambassador to Washington in 1934 and is familiar with both Japan and the United States, wrote in the newspaper Volga that the Japanese attack was inspired "by

18 JAPS ARRESTED AS SPIES IN CUBA

All Posed as Fishermen—Some Believed Officers.

Havana, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Eighteen Japanese who had posed as fishermen were jailed today in the Caribbean Sea village of Batabano, forty miles south of Havana, and the police said that some of them were believed to be officers of the Japanese Navy.

The eighteen, some of whom had lived in hotels in Batabano, were charged with espionage and plotting sabotage. Ten motor and fishing boats were seized.

A submarine telegraph cable runs near Batabano.

The police said that they were seeking hidden radio stations from which they believed the Japanese transmitted military information destined for Tokio.

The arrests followed a police announcement last night that two men, one identified as a German Gestapo agent, had been arrested and charged with plotting to install on a Cuban mountain range reflectors capable of signaling ships and planes at sea.

Police announced the seizure of one, Reinhold Hahn, 61, whom they identified as the Gestapo agent and also as an engineer who came to Cuba on a tourist card issued in Berlin.

A man booked as Victor Schmere Rubin, 65, described as a Lithuanian, who allegedly did field survey work for the reflector plotters in Oriente Province, was held with Hahn.

JOINT ALLIED WAR-COUNCIL PLAN REPORTED

Talk on Coordination Of War Effort Declared Already Under Way

London Feels Washington Would Be Best Site For Headquarters

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 18—Allied military and political experts were authoritatively

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reported tonight to be conferring on establishment of a supreme war council to direct strategy, pool resources and distribute their man power around the globe in the fight against the Axis.

Some quarters here felt that Washington would be a logical site for headquarters of the organization embracing representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, China, the Netherlands and their allies.

Important Word Expected

"Announcements of great importance are expected soon," one source said.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal who spoke in the absence of Prime Minister Churchill, told the House of Commons that discussions were underway for "concerting allied war plans," and that arrangements with the Chinese high command "are well advanced."

He did not go into details for reasons of security but the British Press Association had this to say:

"In capitals of each of the four great allied powers leaders and spokesmen have already indicated their agreement to the general principle of a supreme authority for direction of the war.

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Harley Proceeding

"Discussions which now are proceeding between service and political experts are designed to bring the necessary machinery into being."

Aside from immediate strategic problems dictated by the great Russian offensive and the British sweep in North Africa—somewhat offset by initial

apanese gains in the Pacific—such a upreme council apparently would leal with the status of the non-belligerent countries such as Spain, Portugal, Turkey and France.

In the midst of the December 7 tension a woman called police about a barking dog that was "disturbing her sleep."

A jittery guard raised his bayoneted rifle and challenged: "Halt and advance."

At the City Hall, the Red Cross kitchen served Hawaiian food and Hawaiians flocked there, bringing their relatives. The menu was ordered changed to corned beef. The Hawaiians melted away.

More than 150 taxicabs answered the hurry up call for duty, rushing sailors to Pearl Harbor.

A woman put a phosphorescent substance on her dog's tail so she could follow it on its nightly walk.

The night of December 7 a house almost at the tiptop of Honolulu's surrounding hills blazed with lights amid the blackout. Neighbors yelled to put out the lights. The people in the house asked "what for?" Neighbors said: "We have been attacked by the Japs." The response was: "We have been moving all day and didn't notice anything wrong."

The happiest note was December 8 when the public library declared a moratorium on all overdue book fines.

A sad note was the Federal internal revenue announcement: "The fourth and final payment of Federal income taxes for 1940 are due. Don't forget payments during the war tension."

A Paul Revere motorcyclist, "feeling dandy," roared up and down the streets at 4 a.m. December 8 arousing residents and yelling "Wake up, everybody. Wake up, war's on."

Smiles Are Mixed With Grimness In Stories of Honolulu Attack

By EUGENE BURNS,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

HONOLULU, Dec. 18.—Honoluluans are mixing smiles with grimness in reciting incidents growing out of the December 7 bombing by Japanese warplanes.

Eleven prominent lawyers compared earnings for three days after martial law was declared. The highest earnings for any one of the 11 was $1.75 received for notarizing.

A woman called police for an escort to gather in her washing after a blackout.

Washington Urged As Allied Council Seat

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 18—Discussions are under way for establishment of a supreme Allied war authority to direct high strategy against the Axis, the authoritative British Press Association said tonight, and some quarters here believe that Washington should be its headquarters.

Informed opinion in London was divided on the desirability of Washington or London as the seat of the prospective Allied grand council.

Agree On General Principle

Keynoting comment of British news organizations, the Press Association said:

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"In capitals of each of the four great Allied powers (the United States, Britain, China and Russia) leaders and spokesmen have already indicated their agreement to the general principle of a supreme authority for direction of the war.

"Discussions, which now are proceeding between service and political experts, are designed to bring the necessary machinery into being."

Attlee Tells Of Plans

Earlier, Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons that discussions now are under way for "concerting allied war plans" and arrangements with the Chinese high command "are well advanced."

Speaking in the House in the absence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Attlee said he could not go into details for reasons of security.

He said the British Government was in constant consultation with the Prime Ministers of the Dominions on allied war plans.

There was no immediate indication that an empire war cabinet would be formed.

It was believed in London that responsible representatives of Britain, the United States, Russia and the Netherlands were arranging important discussions of grand strategy and that these talks were likely to involve high officials.

The House, disturbed by reports from the Far East, voted to cut its Christmas recess in half and exacted a promise from the Government that Commons would be recalled in case of important developments.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, said, "The empire is more closely encompassed by peril than ever before in history, and it will create a false impression throughout the world if we adjourn for the period suggested by the Government's motion."

Assurances Cited

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, a Conservative, said it was not surprising that the House was disturbed by the Far Eastern situation, because Ministers and military commanders had so often assured the country that defenses there were ready to repel any attack.

Attlee indicated a Government statement would be made after Christmas, "if necessary," and rejected suggestions that the forthcoming war debate be held publicly.

Russians Press Nazis Retiring From Moscow

Salients Flanking Red Capital Completely Broken Off

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Finnish Line Smashed

(By The Associated Press)

Moscow, Dec. 18—A new line of the Red Army's December offensive was developing tonight, with the Russians throwing back the Germans directly west of Moscow after breaking off Nazi salients on the flanks north and south of the capital.

Military dispatches said that the Army of General Govorov, operating in the heart of the Moscow Front, had recaptured 200 settlements and that his vanguard was approaching Ruza, about 60 miles west of Moscow and just northeast of Mozhaisk.

Thus the offensive became general along the whole Moscow Front. On the flanks, west of Kalinin in the north and Tula on the south, the Red Army was continuing its pursuit of the Germans.

A fierce drive was pressed against the Finns and Germans in the northwest, the Russians striking in the Novgorod sector south of Leningrad after rolling the Germans back 45 miles from Tikhvin and freeing Leningrad from the threat of complete encirclement.

(British reports said that the Finnish line between Lakes Onega and Ladoga was smashed and that Leningrad's million defenders had joined in the attack on the Finns).

In the southwest, 80 more settlements fell in the relentless push which began with the recapture of Rostov and has proceeded westward above the shores of the Sea of Azov. (British reports said the Germans had lost 6,000 men of a Viennese Infantry Division in fighting near Kharkov, German-occupied "Pittsburgh of Russia.")

Only on the extreme Southern Front, in the Crimea itself, were the Germans holding the initiative There, however, the Russians reported they were checking violent assaults in the Sevastopol sector and one report said 3,200 Germans had been slain in a battle of several days' duration.

(The Russians may ultimately force a German evacuation of the Crimea, if they can keep going westward along the shore of the Sea of Azov. It appears, however, that they are still about 250 miles from the Perekop Isthmus, which connects the mainland with the Crimea).

Red Star, the Army newspaper, outlined the general plan of the Russian campaign as one to "encircle and exterminate the enemy." Pointing out that this is still a mobile campaign, with the Germans sometimes sacrificing occupied territory to escape annihilation, it urged Red Army Commanders to disregard frontal assaults and take the risk of throwing out long salients to cut off and wipe out the enemy units.

These tactics were used at Shekino and Aleksin, in the Tula area, capture of which was announced early today.

Shekino, industrial center in the Moscow coal basin south of Tula, was encircled from south and southeast and occupied Wednesday, the Germans fleeing along the Orel highway. (One British report indicated today the Russian cav[illegible] pursued them to [illegible]iles of Orel, about 200 m[illegible] of Moscow).

The German 296th Infantry Division was reported destroyed at Shekino with all its material and 80 per cent of its personnel.

Aleksin, northwest of Tula, was taken the same day with the same tactics, the Russians threatening the German rear. The Nazis continued to offer stiff rear-guard resistance while the main bodies withdrew.

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On the north of Moscow, a communique said the Germans lost 10,000 men in dead alone in the rout from Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of the capital, plus at least 191 field guns, 31 tanks and about 1,000 trucks.

Reds Gain in Southwest.

Moscow, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—

Germany lost more than 10,000 soldiers and officers in dead alone when the Red army drove the enemy out of the Kalinin sector, ninety-five miles northwest of Moscow, the Russian information bureau said tonight in a broadcast communique.

Another 3,200 were said to have been slain in the southern counter-offensive.

(This may be a duplication, in part, of 6,000 men said to have been lost by a Viennese infantry division east of Kharkov—a report issued by the British radio.)

190 Guns Claimed

In the Kalinin area the count of captured material is still incomplete, the communique said, but it is known to include 190 field guns of various calibers, among them four 12-inchers, 31 tanks, 9 planes and about 1,000 trucks already have been counted among the prizes.

The information bureau said 3,200 German soldiers and officers were slain in a battle of several days on one sector of the southern front and fifteen guns and fifty-one machine guns were among war equipment captured.

70 Villages Claimed

"In one engagement," it said, "a battery under Junior Lieutenant Gysalov beat off an enemy counter-attack by unerring fire. About 900 enemy corpses remained on the battlefield."

In the southwest, seventy villages were reported to have been recaptured by Soviet troops in a single day's operations.

Reds Near Mozhaisk.

With the Red Army on the Moscow Front, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Now striking at the center of the Germans' Moscow line, that is, west of the capital, the Red Army was reported tonight to have recaptured 200 communities, with its vanguard approaching Ruza, just northeast of Mozhaisk.

Mozhaisk is fifty-seven miles west of Moscow.

The Russian offensive thus has become general along the entire Moscow front, after German salients had been wiped out on the northern and southern flanks of the city.

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Booty Still Uncounted.

In the Kalinin area the count of captured material is still incomplete, the communique said, but it is known to include 190 field guns of various calibers, among them four twelve-inchers. Thirty-one tanks, nine planes and about 1,000 trucks already have been counted among the prizes.

White-helmeted Russian shock troops drove westward from the Moscow defense arc today to widen gains of a 16-day-old counteroffensive both above and below the capital and the fall of German-held Volokolamsk appeared imminent.

(The British radio said the Germans had withdrawn from Mozhaisk, 57 miles from Moscow and 40 miles south of Volokolamsk, a cotton mill town that was a key point of invasion maneuvers.)

During a three-day tour of the Moscow front, United States and British correspondents have seen no signs of the German air force. Behind the lines, Russian reserve troops and supplies moved up by railways and highways. Bridges stood unscarred.

The Germans are offering only rear guard resistance on the icy, snow-packed battlefields — sacrificing infantry and mortar detachments in delaying actions — and there are no signs as yet of an attempt to make a stand on any definite line.

Here and there the bodies of German dead and abandoned weapons jut grotesquely from snowdrifts.

"Our troops fiercely engaged the enemy, continued their advance and occupied a number of populated places," said the Soviet Information Bureau, referring to the whole central front action.

Among the occupied towns listed was Aleksin, 30 miles northwest of Tula.

(Even while the Russians pressed westward and maintained neutrality in the Pacific war, the Chungking radio said large-scale Red Army maneuvers were under way in Siberia near the Japanese-held border of Manchukuo. It gave as its source a Soviet broadcast from Khabarvosk.)

Soviet troops complain:

"We can't keep up with the Germans they are running so fast."

White paint blends their trucks into winter landscape; frost forms a natural camouflage on their horses.

A German noncommissioned officer captured near Klin, Albert Keller of Aachen, told a group of correspondents at the front:

"Resistance was too strong. That's why we retreated. My battalion lost 50 per cent."

(The "almost unimaginable power" of Soviet resistance was among a variety of explanations given by the Berlin radio for the retreat. Others included a statement that Germany was now fighting "a positional war" and the admission that "it is sometimes necessary to withdraw soldiers if they have advanced too far.")

Red Army cavalry, infantry and ski troops have borne the brunt of battle since the drive which saved Moscow was started by Gen. Vlasov with the capture of Kievo, twenty miles north of the capital, December 2.

Often without tank assistance, these units cut German armored forces into small groups and wipe them out with hand grenades and flaming gasoline bottles when artillery is lacking.

The immense power plant at Kashira, which formerly supplied most of the electricity for Moscow, was found intact when Russians reoccupied that city sixty-five miles below the capital.

WINTER IS REAL AND DEADLY FOE

Reporter in Russian Cold Fights Nazi Nemesis.

DEC 19 1941

By CHARLES CASSIDY.

With the Red Army on the Moscow Front, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Spend a couple of nights out on the Russian steppes suffering wind, snow and cold and you have an idea what the Germans are up against on the eastern front.

I have just been through two such nights.

The elements at their wildest, whining and moaning weirdly on the broad plains, broken here and there by stark forest, strike every living thing exposed to them and make death by freezing an ever-present danger. That is one of the important reasons why the Germans are now falling back from advanced positions near Moscow and seeking winter quarters.

You have no conception of the violence of this Russian winter as you drive out of the towns and villages where the Soviet troops keep warm in well-equipped quarters. It is only when you get into the open where the Germans have been forced to seek shelter in the forests or in shattered settlements that you feel the full effect. Then you see that the greatest invader, whether he be a Napoleon or a Hitler, met in this weather a foe more than worthy of his mettle.

I noticed the weather as an interesting natural phenomenon while riding out of Moscow toward the front, on a bright, crispy day.

The Road Disappears.

Gradually slate-gray clouds covered the sky. Toward nightfall the snow began and suddenly darkness came. Groping through blinding swirls of snow in the pitchblack night, the car ran slower and slower. The road disappeared under the drifts. Finally the car lunged into a ditch settling up to the hubcaps in snow.

There were no signs of life anywhere. There was nothing to do but sit in the car until daybreak.

The weather became a personal foe. There were six of us in the car, the Russian driver, a guide, one Australian, two British correspondents and myself. We sat cramped and straight upright while the wind screamed at doors and windows and penetrated the car. The snow drifted higher. The cold settled closer.

We recalled the tales of people freezing to death, of wolves roaming in packs on these steppes. We started telling jokes until memories ran out of stories so old every one knew them. Pressing close together to keep warm we dozed fitfully.

Gray morning light filtered through the windows at last. An army truck plowing through the drifts came down the road. Troops heaved us out of the ditch and broke a path to the highway.

The second night was clear and star-lit with the wind ripping snow from the road and leaving a treacherous coat of ice. Driving out to a front line town, we came to a valley where the car could neither skid up the hill ahead nor retrace its path on the slippery hill behind us. There was nothing to do but walk back four miles to town.

Sliding over the ice, falling in the snow, we met the problem faced by German troops trying to advance. The wind stung our faces, snow clutched at our feet and the starlight wrought ominous shadows and strange mirages from distant trees.

Walking Indian file and talking in hushed tones to keep together without attracting attention, we finally reached the blacked-out town. A door opened, letting a cloud of steam and a shaft of light into the night and we entered a warm haven to find food and a fire.

I hate to think what it might have been like if the Red Army as well as the weather had been against us.

Berlin Tells of Air Attacks.

Berlin, Dec. 18 (Official radio received by A. P.).—Russians were declared by the German High Command today to have suffered heavy losses in men and tanks and other vehicles under air attacks on the Soviet front.

New Attack on Finns.

Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Red Army is attacking along the whole Eastern Front north of Lake Onega, the Finnish Command announced today, claiming that the assaults were repulsed everywhere.

The Red Army seemed to have shifted the weight of its offensive against the Finns to the north after, the Finns said, the Russians had been beaten back on the Svir River front, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, northeast of Leningrad.

Air arms of both sides supported the land fighters, it was said.

Nazis Withdraw From Finland

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—The British radio said tonight that reports from Helsinki this (Friday) morning say that "all German troops have been withdrawn from Finland in a great hurry." The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

Russ Advance Nears Kharkov

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 18—Havas reported in a dispatch from Bucharest today that German withdrawals in the Ukraine had brought Kharkov, the "Russian Pittsburgh" in the Donets Basin, again into the battle zone.

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Heavy fighting has been in progress northward from the Donets Basin for forty-eight hours, the news agency said.

Germany announced the capture of Kharkov, an industrial city of 650,000 population about 220 miles northwest of the Don river port of Rostov, on October 25.

The Bucharest dispatch said the Germans probably would establish a defense line along the west bank of the Donets after withdrawing from the sector between that river and the Oskol, one of its eastern tributaries.

Russian Horsemen Reported Pursuing Nazis Near Orel

Kharkov Declared to Be In Battle Zone Again; Donets Fighting Heavy

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The British radio said today that Russian cavalry had pursued German troops to within 19 miles of Orel, about 200 miles south of Moscow. National Broadcast Co. heard the broadcast.

"Russian cavalry is now only 30 kilometers (about 19 miles) from Orel, pursuing the German troops, who are getting more and more disorganized," the British Broadcasting Corp. said.

The broadcast added that the position of Finnish troops between Lakes Onega and Ladoga, near Leningrad, was becoming "steadily more precarious."

Later the British radio, in a report heard by C. B. S., said the Russians had smashed the Finnish line between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega and that the million defenders of Leningrad were joining in the attack on the Finns. The Finnish high command said the assaults were repulsed everywhere.

New Push Reported

It said there was growing anxiety in Helsinki, where Finnish newspapers were interpreted as preparing the public for setbacks.

Another British report heard by CBS said a new Russian offensive in the Leningrad sector had advanced across the frozen Nevo river. The advance from Tikhvin was said to be continuing unchecked, while another Soviet push was developing east of Kharkov, where a Viennese infantry division was reported to have lost 6,000 men.

Nazi Expert Calls Russians Their Equals

Writer For Hitler's Own Newspaper Quoted In Switzerland

Warning Is Pessimistic

Bern, Switzerland, Friday, Dec. 19 (AP)— A frank acknowledgement that the Russian soldiers "equal us and are sometimes even better," came today from the military expert of Adolf Hitler's own Voelkischer Beobachter.

The expert, a Lieutenant Colonel Soldan, was quoted by the Swiss paper Neue Zuricher Zeitung as writing that, "new troops brought in from Siberia and other regions where they are accustomed to the cold are put into fighting where (Russian) troops have been ten times beaten and threaten to nullify those defeats."

The Zurich paper commented that "never before has a German military writer spoken so openly to the public of the great difficulties of carrying on war in the East.

"His statements bring a new pessimistic warning to the people of the severity of the struggle in which Germany and her comrades presently find themselves."

The Zurich paper said Soldan admitted that everyone had underestimated the Russian armament, that the Russians had not used their best material against the Finns in 1939-40, and that they had learned very quickly from observing German campaigns.

Also, he was quoted, Russian economic and industrial resources had been underrated. They had been built up for a very modern war.

The discipline of the Russian soldier, he continued, "must be reckoned with.

"During great battles of destruction, the Russians always have succeeded in restoring discipline

"The Russians have not always followed the strategy of avoiding battle as in 1812.

"They always have resisted the Germans and tried to stop the advance.

"Only one who has lived through the mass attacks of the Russians in the World War can make a modest estimate of what is happening in the East today."

He concluded that the Russian soldier of today "is the same or better."

In addition to this publication, the Berlin correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung quoted a German High Command speaker as saying detailed positions of the German line in Russia no longer would be made public.

This speaker was quoted as saying that all territory won need not be held in all circumstances, since the Germans have destroyed transport systems and all other facilities in the areas from which they have withdrawn.

He said that Rostov, for example, would be useless to the Russians.

CAPTURED QUARRELING TROOPS, RUSSIANS SAY

Report Italians and Rumanians Fighting Germans

DEC 19 1941

New York, Dec. 18—(AP)—The Russian radio in a broadcast today from Sverdlovsk told of Russian cavalry in the Donets basin capturing German, Italian and Rumanian troops when these fell to fighting one another.

The broadcast, heard here, said Italian soldiers were ejected by a German regiment from a westbound train. A free-for-all, in which Rumanian soldiers joined with the Italians against the Germans, followed. Then the Russian cavalry dashed in and captured quarreling troops, the train and hundreds of supply-laden Axis trucks, the radio said.

STALIN RECALLS NAPOLEON'S FATE

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 17 (Delayed (A. P.).—Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia was reported today to have described the poorly clad, retreating German Army as resembling the forces of Napoleon in the retreat from Moscow.

The quotation was brought by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, who reached here after three weeks in Russia during which he conferred with Stalin.

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Many German Tanks Disabled By Armored Planes, Reds Say

DEC 19 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Soviet Embassy said today the Russians' heavily armored "anti-tank" plane was partly responsible for "the growing number of German tanks disabled in recent weeks."

The Embassy described the plane in its daily publication of Soviet War News, saying it was "protected by powerful armor which only heavy anti-aircraft shells can pierce."

"It is light and mobile and can fly at a height of less than 500 feet, so that it is beyond the reach of enemy chasers, which cannot fly so low," it was said. "It is armed with a gun whose shells can pierce the armor of any tank.

"The pilot can take an absolutely accurate aim; he does not drop his bombs at random into an accumulation of machines but aims at each machine separately."

The publication reported that the Russians also were using land mines packed in flat boxes about the size of a phonograph album which are placed in checkerboard fashion in the paths of German tanks or dragged across a road by wires on the approach of tanks, whose drivers have limited vision.

Reuters in a Stockholm dispatch said a new type of modern Soviet airplane being produced in factories out of reach of the Germans was now in use on the Russian front. The information came from the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

Davies Says Red Attack 'Will Surprise World'

Ex-Envoy Asserts Napoleonic Rout 'Is Not Impossible'

MONTREAL, Dec. 18 (AP).—Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia, renewed today his prediction of last June that the present Soviet offensive against Germany "will surprise the world" and that "it is not impossible that the utter rout of Napoleon's armies might be duplicated."

Mr. Davies, as chairman of the President's Committee for War Relief Agencies, spoke at a luncheon given by the Canadian Red Cross and Montreal citizens. He said that a unified command for the allies is "vital" for ultimate victory.

Axis Libyan Army Is Reported To Be In Full Retreat

DEC 19 1941

"Enemy's Front Everywhere Broken," Says British Communique

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—The shattered German and Italian armies in Eastern Cirenaica were officially reported tonight in full retreat, pursued by British-manned American tanks and blasted by R.A.F. bombers.

Allied troops were pressing northward toward Derna after reaching the East-West Tmimi-Mekili road some 160 miles inside Libya, the British communique said.

"The enemy's front has everywhere been broken," the bulletin said.

But the R.A.F. reported smashing blows against Axis tanks and troop transports fleeing westward from Derna itself on the long road to Bengasi in an apparent effort to escape British encirclement.

A fierce five-day fight west and southwest of Gazala preceded the Nazi rout, the British said.

Thus far in the month-old offensive against the Armies of Gen. Erwin Von Rommel and his Italian helpers the British were reported to have taken almost 10,000 prisoners. Casualties also were said [illegible]

Although the Axis desert legions can[illegible] hopes to soar that a final konck-out blow was near at hand, an informed source said frankly "we'll have to capture a h— of a lot more prisoners before the first real sign of collapse."

The Germans and Italians were estimated to number between 60,000 and 100,000 when the British offensive began, and this source said there still are many more strong defenses between Tmimi and Bengasi. The R.A.F. constantly is bombing these positions.

Military observers also said there was a possibility that Axis plane reinforcements still were crossing the Mediterranean in an attempt to keep the British away from Bengasi, or Tripoli far to the west and next to French North Africa.

If past British strategy is employed some of the allied troops now will cut southwest across the "hump of Libya," in an effort to pin the Axis troops against the curving Libyan coast.

One factor in this encirclement tactic is a British column which was reported three weeks ago to have cut straight across the desert from Sidi Omar to a spot below Bengasi. The British have been silent about what happened to this column after merely announcing it had reached the Gulf of Sirte.

Today's communique credited Indian troops fighting southwest of Gazala with checking a furious three-day German counter-attack while other armored British units sped to the rear to out-flank the Axis soldiers.

Twenty German tanks were reported smashed, and a number of Axis planes downed before the ground forces broke and ran.

Then, pouncing on the retiring Germans' flanks and rear, the British destroyed whole columns of mechanical transports including additional Nazi tanks, the communique said. —DASH—

The Italian High Command acknowledged heavy pressure on the Axis African troops, but did not admit a retreat. But a Rome dispatch received in Buenos Aires said the Italians declared the British "had a great advantage in numbers and equipment," and were constantly throwing fresh New Zealand troops into action.

Informed sources in London were cautious about the triumphant Cairo communique, pointing out that there was no indication that the British had managed to encircle the bulk of the retiring Axis troops.

Axis Front in Libya Broken

DEC 19 1941

German Panzer Force Reported in Full Retreat After Five Days' Battle.

Cairo, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Axis front has been completely shattered in eastern Libya after five days of fierce combat, and the once proud panzer forces of the Germans, with their surviving Italian comrades, are in full retreat, the British Middle East Command announced today. The British said that they were in relentless pursuit.

Thus, a clinching victory seemed to have crowned the British and Allied offensive into the Italian territory one month to the day from the time when British armored forces wheeled into their second Libyan offensive.

Entire Front Broken.

"The enemy's front has everywhere been broken," a communique said.

It added that British infantry had reached the general line of the Tmimi-Mekili road.

The communique stated:

"Axis forces in eastern Cirenaica are now in full retreat.

"After five days of intensive fighting in which all remaining German and Italian resources have been thrown into the battle to try and delay our advance, the enemy front has everywhere been broken.

Chase For Nearly 30 Miles

"Yesterday our troops relentlessly pursued the enemy in spite of adverse weather conditions for a distance of nearly thirty miles.

"By evening the main body of our infantry had reached the general line of the Tmimi-Mekili road."

About twenty German tanks and a number of Axis aircraft were destroyed in counter-attacks on December 13, 14 and 15, the communique added.

8,108 Axis Prisoners

It said British airplanes attacked Axis detachments moving westward along the coastal road from Derna.

(This road extends about forty miles from Tmimi, near the coast, westward to Mekili and is about forty miles south of Derna.)

(A commentator in London said that 8,108 Axis prisoners had arrived at Alexandria by December 15 and included 76 German officers, 2,926 other ranks, 237 Italian officers and 4,869 other ranks.

(Polish and Indian troops on December 16 reported taking an additional thousand Italian prisoners.)

3 Counter-Attacks Repulsed

The communique continued:

"Details now are available of counter-attacks made by German truck-borne infantry supported by all remaining tanks on December 13, 14 and 15; the brunt of three counter-attacks, delivered with the greatest determination, were borne by the Fourth Indian Division in the center of our line.

Counter-attacks Beaten Off.

"Although the Germans had temporarily established considerable local numerical superiority in the area held by the Fourth Indian Division, the latter formation beat off attack after attack without giving ground.

"Indeed during three days and nights of intense fighting in which all available German air forces were also employed in close support of their tanks and truck-borne infantry, the division, and particularly in the last two days the Fifth Indian Infantry Brigade, actually made headway.

"Throughout yesterday's operations our air forces actively cooperated by intensive bombing of enemy transport columns obtaining excellent results, particularly on large concentrations of mechanical transport at Mekili, where vehicles were observed to be on fire. Other air formations successfully engaged detachments moving westward along the coastal road from Derna."

Commentator Cautious

(In London a responsible military commentator took a slightly more cautious line than that of the Cairo communique.

(The air attack on detachments moving west from Derna does not necessarily mean that the Axis has abandoned hopes of establishing a defense line south of that port. Driving toward Derna, the British are moving almost due north. Beyond Derna the coast curves away to the southwest.

(The commentator said there is nothing yet to show that advanced British columns have managed to cut behind the main body of retreating Axis troops and nothing definite on the fate of Axis forces in the Gazala area, which has been passed by the sweeping British advance.

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Armored Penetration

(However, the belief was expressed in London that British armored forces had penetrated well ahead of the east-west-Tmimi-Mekili road, which Cairo said had been reached by the main body of British infantry. A front along this road would be facing north toward Derna. Mekili is 180 miles from the Egyptian border.)

South African bombers raided Axis landing grounds at Barce, northeast of Bengasi, and damaged fifteen Junkers planes on the ground, an RAF communique said today.

The air force said that considerable damage was inflicted on Axis motor transport in raids on the road between El Agheila and Ghemines.

The Italian naval base at Taranto and naval headquarters in Brindisi were bombed and in Sicily airdromes at Catania and Gherbini were raided.

The naval air force atacked an Axis merchant ship under escort of a destroyer and claimed a hi and probably sinking of the ship

Seven British planes were reported lost.

Trying to Quit Gazala.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Axis forces are attempting to withdraw from Gazala, forty miles west of Tobruk, but the British are pressing the enemy hard and pursuing him, a military commentator said today.

The commentator said that 8,108 Axis prisoner had arrived at Alexandria by Dec. 15 and included seventy-six Germans officers, 2,926 Nazis of other ranks, 237 Italian officers and 4,869 Italians of other ranks.

London More Cautious.

In London a responsible military commentator took a slightly more cautious line than that of the Cairo communique.

The air attacks on detachments moving west from Derna does not necessarily mean that the Axis has abandoned hopes of establishing a defense line south of that port. Driving toward Derna the British are moving almost due north. Beyond Derna the coast curves away to the southwest.

The commentator said there is nothing yet to show that advanced British columns have managed to cut behind the main body of retreating Axis troops and nothing definite on the fate of Axis forces in the Gazala area, which has been passed by the sweeping British advance.

However, the belief was expressed in London that British armored forces had penetrated well ahead of the east-west Mimi-Mekili road, which Cairo said had been reached by the main body of British infantry. A front along this road would be facing north toward Derna. Mekili is 180 miles from the Egyptian border.

Polish and Indian troops on December 16 reported taking an additional Italian prisoners.

British Repulsed In Libya, Rome Claims

DEC 19 1941

Rome, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by (AP)—British attacks against Axis positions in both Bardia and the Gazala area in Libya were declared by the Italian high command today to have been repulsed.

"Italian-German armored units decisively arrested the progress of strong enemy armored units which had come up against our positions in the Gazala area," the high command said.

Tank-supported British infantrymen were said to have failed in thrusts against the port of Bardia, while intense artillery activity marked the fighting in the Salen area across the Egyptian frontier.

Counter-Attacks Cited

Units of the Brescia Division were said to have "particularly distinguished themselves "in violent counter-attacks in the Gazala area, the jumping off point for British thrusts against Axis forces farther west.

A few natives were said to have been killed by British air raids against villages of Jebel.

Several bombs were dropped Tuesday night on the Italian naval base of Taranto, the communique said, without causing damage.

Barely had the chase begun when bullets whizzed around his head. He saw some Germans and fired back. Then out of the desert suddenly appeared a British major and two captains—prisoners of the Germans, who broke away when the shooting began. They returned to camp and spread the word.

Aided by Armored Force.

A battalion of Scotsmen went out today to mop up the outfit. They were shot up pretty badly recently by just such a band of Germans. This time the sergeant was accompanied by an armored car, trucks full of soldiers, machine-gun cars and everything necessary for an effective cleanup.

They beat the brush in two wadis (gullies) without any luck. But in the third things began to happen.

"That's the place where I found 'em," said the Black Watch sergeant.

A small band of Germans was discovered behind sand dunes along the Mediterranean shore. Machine guns blazed at them. They returned a few shots and then began surrendering. Germans bobbed from behind other dunes until 90 had appeared.

A roving South African journalist surprised nine Germans hiding in a cave. They surrendered—although he was armed only with a camera.

Treasure Trove of Supplies.

Upward of 200 Germans were captured before the roundup ended. Then the Scots stumbled on a treasure trove of supplies in trucks, in caves, under tents and spread out on the ground—everything from pistols to food and portable typewriters. There were cases of fruit in tins, Chianti wine and champagne and chocolate. Everybody participated—including two truckloads of newspapermen in the expedition.

The scope of German conquests was measured in part by Norwegian fish, Yugoslav sausages and French sauces. There was a surprise package of American tinned foods—probably from huge stores of supplies, partly of American origin, which were captured in Flanders.

The final casualty score of the day was two Germans wounded, not a Scotsman scratched.

What happened to the pig that started all of this still isn't quite clear.

FASCIST SUBMARINE LOST

Italians say it Carried 22 Captured British Officers

Rome, Dec. 18—(Official radio received by AP)—The Italian high command said today that a Fascist submarine with 22 captured British officers on board was missing at sea.

The craft (presumably moving to Italy prisoners taken in the battle of Libya) has failed to return to its base, the high command said

The British yesterday announced the sinking of the Italian submarine Ammiraglio Caracciolo in the central Mediterranean. It said that Italian General Guido Lami and 19 other military officers were aboard, on the way from Libya to Italy.

Berlin Tells of Sea Attack

Berlin, Dec. 18—(Official Radio Received by AP)—The high command said today that German planes had scored two torpedo hits on a heavy British cruiser, one in a formation of ships attacked in the Mediterranean off eastern Libya.

The high command also reported that German fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down seven British planes.

NAZI BATTLESHIPS BOMBED BY R.A.F.

DEC 19 1941

Scharnhorst and Gneisenau Attacked by Daylight.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. bombed the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in daylight today with a powerful force of its heaviest bombers, the British announced.

An Air Ministry communique said that the ships were believed to have been hit.

Bombers and their fighter escort shot down eight German planes with a loss of six R. A. F. craft in the attack, the Air Ministry said.

The ships were in the harbor at Brest in occupied France, where they have frequently been attacked by British planes.

Docks at Le Havre also were attacked and planes on offensive patrol bombed airdromes in German-occupied territory, it added.

Berlin, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Received by A. P.).—Seven British planes were reported shot down by German fighters this afternoon when the R. A. F. attacked a port in German-occupied territory.

the steamship St. Denis has now been withdrawn.

"The German and Italian admiralties will presumably now settle among themselves whether it was the German or Italian Navy that was responsible for the sinking of the steamship St. Denis and similar outrages recently committed by submarines in the Mediterranean and in Spanish territorial waters."

Gen. Wavell Confident

New Delhi, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of India, said today that "I expect a hard year in 1942 against the Axis, which is still formidable, but we ought to finish them off in fairly good time."

He stressed allied successes in Libya and Russia at one of his infrequent press conferences.

Wavell said that he was confident that initial advantages gained by the Japanese through treachery would be wiped out.

"There is no cause for great alarm in India," he remarked.

Civic guards have been enrolled throughout the country and air-raid defenses have been tested.

'FREEDOM ARMIES' LINKED

Yugoslav and Greek Forces in Contact, Radio Reports

New York, Dec. 18—(AP)—The British radio today quoted messages from southeast Europe as saying that the Yugoslav and Greek "freedom armies" have linked up across the mountains of south Yugoslavia and north Greece.

The broadcast, heard here by CBS, said both armies are fighting the Germans in a unified campaign with intelligence agents pooling information on enemy movements.

War To Be Long, Hard, Il Duce Tells Women

It's Last Battle That Brings Victory, Premier Mussolini Declares

Rome, Dec. 18 (Official Radio Recorded by (AP))—"The present war is a hard and long one, for it is not a war like all the others," Premier Mussolini told a group of Italian women today as he praised them for their privations and sacrifices.

It is the last battle that brings victory, Il Duce said.

Mussolini was addressing women Fascist leaders and Red Cross nurses gathered at the Palazzo Venezia on the occaion of the sixth anniversary of the offering by Italian women of their golden wedding rings to help Italy fight the war against Ethiopia.

duty of the women of Italy to remember: "This is a long war because it is different from all others.

"The Italian people know that however grave the privations and sacrifices of the internal front, they are infinitely smaller than those of the soldiers fighting on the desolate steppes of Russia or the sand dunes of Africa."

Axis Is 'Going The Whole Way'

DEC 19 1941

Berlin, Dec. 18 (Andi Agency to (AP) Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels said today that Germany, Italy and Japan are "going the whole way" in the war.

Writing in the weekly *Das Reich* he said the Axis powers were forced to defend their lives and "they will do it in a manner which knows no sentimental consideration."

He called the three-power alliance a natural one and said all three were conducting the war in constant offensives.

The Axis allies, he said, "feel offended and humiliated by the spokesmen for plutocracy to a degree which permits not the slightest thought of yielding."

Americans in Norway Must Report to Police

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today that all Americans over 15 living in Norway had been ordered to report to the police within twenty-four hours.

Italians Reported Rebuffed by Turkey

Istanbul, Dec. 17 (delayed) (A. P.).—An official report from Ankara said today that the Turkish Government had rebuffed an Italian proposal for a Turkish-Italian treaty of friendship similar to that signed between Turkey and Germany.

The reports said the Italians were told that such broad understanding between Italy and Turkey was impossible because of long-announced Italian ambitions for complete mastery of the Mediterranean area.

Pig in Libyan Desert Brings Fortune in Food to Scots

DEC 19 1941

200 Germans Captured in Roundup Among Sand Dunes on Mediterranean Shore

By PRESTON GROVER
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, Dec. 14 (Delayed).—This little pig didn't stay home—and thereby hangs a tale of fantastic events in the desert and how a band of indignant Scotsmen garnered a fortune in food and supplies and captured nearly 200 German prisoners.

A Scottish Black Watch sergeant was doing a bit of quiet foraging in an abandoned German camp far behind the present desert front yesterday when he saw and went after the porker.

RAF Heavily Bombs Brest Where 3 Nazi Warships Are Laid Up

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—The RAF today heavily bombed the Brest drydocks where the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen are under repair.

Swarms of German fighters took to the air during the daylight raid and the British acknowledged loss of five bombers and one of their own escorting fighters. But, they said, the raiders rocked the cradles of the German ships, set a fire that raised thick black smoke from the Gneisenau's dock, and dropped "very heavy bombs very close if not on one of the ships."

Eight of the German planes were shot down, the announcement said, in dogfights in which fifty planes at a time participated through the thick bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

BRITISH SAY VICHY EXONERATES THEM

Assert French Alter Stand on Sinking of St. Denis.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that Vichy authorities had taken the un[illegible] step of withdrawing the cha[illegible] had made that a Briti[illegible] had sunk the French [illegible] St. Denis.

The communique declared:

"The Admiralty announces that the charge previously made by the Vichy Admiralty that it was a British submarine tha[illegible]

PARIS CURBS JEWS

New Restrictions Set Up in Nazi-Occupied City.

Vichy, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Paris Municipal Government ordered new measures today against Jews in the German-occupied capital and surrounding Seine Department, including a requirement that they report changes of residence within twenty-four hours. Jews entering the city likewise must report.

The orders forbade exportation from Seine Department of any wealth belonging to Jews and indicated that Jews would not be permitted to travel outside the Department except in "grave or exceptional cases."

For the last week the Gestapo has been rounding up Jews, chiefly in the legal and engineering professions, and sending them to concentration camps. Travelers arriving at Vichy said that several thousand had been arrested.

MUSSOLINI CALLS ON WOMEN TO HATE

He Says Civilians Suffer Less Than Troops.

Rome, Dec. 18 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today told a gathering of women before his Palazzo Venezia that they must hate the enemy.

He was speaking at an observance of the sixth anniversary of "The Day of Faith," when the women of Italy gave up their wedding rings to support the conquest of Ethiopia.

Il Duce said that it was the

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Americans to Leave Bulgaria Tuesday

Istanbul, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Now that Bulgaria is at war with the United States, George H. Earle 3d, the United States Minister, his staff and other Americans in Bulgaria—in all about twenty—will leave Sofia December 23 for the United States.

Mr. Earle, announcing this in a telephone conversation today, said that the Bulgarian Government was showing the greatest consideration.

George VI Signs Draft Bill

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The national conscription bill providing for compulsory national service by women and extending the conscription ages for men to 18½ to 50 years became law today with the signature of King George VI.

Spanish-Nazi Parley At Madrid

Madrid, Dec. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minisfeh Ramon Serrano Suner conferred at length at the Foreign Ministry today with German Ambassador Eberhard von Stohrer. The subject of the conference was not disclosed.

War Council of Spain Continues Deliberations

Confers With District Chiefs as Latter See Franco

The German radio, heard by The Associated Press, broadcast a Madrid dispatch yesterday reporting that the supreme council of the Spanish armed forces continued its deliberations begun ten days ago after conferring with the commanders of the military districts of Madrid, Catalonia, Andalusia and Spanish Morocco.

The district commanders also reported to Generalissimo Francisco Franco before returning to their posts, it was said.

Spain Offers Aid to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Spanish Embassy told Argentina today that Spain would carry mail between South America and Europe if the ships would not be halted by the British. The Foreign Office said Argentina was negotiating with British authorities to maintain mails, since Axis trans-Atlantic air lines are being stopped.

Egypt Breaks With Hungary

Bern, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Egyptian charge d'affairs at Budapest informed the Hungarian Foreign Minister today that diplomatic relations between Egypt and Hungary were broken off effective December 15, according to a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Budapest.

Canada Recaptures Nazi Lieutenant

Montreal, Dec. 18 (AP) — Lieut. Ulrich Steinhilper, 22-year-old German airman, was thrown for a loss again tonight by the routine of the railroad business, which thwarted his second clean break from a Canadian prison camp in less than a month.

Steinhilper, a good man at burrowing under fences, escaped from the Bowmanville, Ont., camp in that fashion Nov. 24 and got on a Canadian National train bound for the United States—not then at war. He actually got to Niagara Falls, N. Y., but didn't know it until after the train returned to Niagara Falls, Ont.

There the train crew, on a routine check, found him on a tender.

Tonight a railroad detective, on another routine check, found Steinhilper securely tied to the battery box under a New York Central day coach about to leave for New York from Windsor station.

He readily admitted he had gone under Bowmanville's 9-foot fence again and had tied himself under the coach so he wouldn't fall.

Steinhilper is the 66th German war prisoner to escape and be recaptured. Four others were shot dead, Baron Franz Von Werra, the only one to make a clean getaway back to Germany — by jumping bond in the United States—has since been reported killed in air action.

German Airman Flees Canadian Camp Again

By the Associated Press.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., Dec. 18.—Lt. Ulrich Steinhilper, 23-year-old German flyer who was frustrated in a flight by locomotive from the Bowmanville interment camp November 24, was hunted as a fugitive again today.

Lt. Steinhilper escaped last night. He was believed to have cut a hole in the nine-foot-high fence around the camp.

In his original bid for liberty he burrowed under the wire. He then secreted himself aboard a Canadian National Railways engine which was switching cars to Niagara Falls, N. Y., but did not realize when the international boundary was crossed. He was captured by the engine's crew after returning to Canadian territory.

Canadian Corvette Captures Nazi Sub

Halifax, Dec. 18 (AP)—Apparently referring to a Nazi U-boat captured weeks ago by a British patrol bomber in the Atlantic, Commander J. P. Connolly told the Commercial Club today a Canadian Corvette had brought a German submarine into port with its captain and crew.

He mentioned the capture only briefly and did not name the port. He pointed out the announcement of the U-boat's arrival in port had not been announced officially but that the report had "gotten around."

Connolly, the Naval Provost Marshal here, added that "one of our own people"—apparently a Nova Scotian—had figured prominently in the U-boat incident.

United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The text of this morning's War Department's communiqué follows:

The War Department regrets to announce that an Army airplane en route from Phoenix, Ariz., to Hamilton Field, California, with several Army officers, including Major Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, Air Corps, as passengers, has been missing since 7:55 P. M., Dec. 12, 1941. The plane was last reported near Palmdale, Calif. It is believed that it may have crashed or been forced down in the mountains in that vicinity. When the plane failed to arrive at its destination on schedule, a search was instituted, which is still continuing.

Philippine Theatre: There was no apparent enemy activity during Wednesday, Dec. 17.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

A later War Department communiqué said:

Philippines: The Commanding General, Far Eastern Command, reports that enemy air activity during Dec. 18 was confined to mild raids over Luzon. Ground operations were unimportant patrol actions.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

The Navy Department issued the following communiqué:

Atlantic Area—The naval situation has been without incident. Heavy weather continues in the Western Atlantic.

Eastern Pacific—There are no new developments to report.

Central Pacific—There are no new developments to report.

Far East—Submarine actions against enemy forces in the Far East have resulted in the sinking of an enemy transport and the probable loss of one enemy destroyer.

MANILA, Dec. 18 (AP)—The headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur issued this communiqué today:

Enemy activity today has been confined to the air. Nichols and Zablan fields were bombed. The damage was light. No reports have been made on casualties. At least twelve planes were counted.

In order to amalgamate all defense forces and effectuate maximum cohesion and coordination the entire Philippine Army is being inducted into the United States Army Forces in the Far East. Chief of Staff General Basilio J. Valdes of the Philippine Army will continue to administer his echelon.

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 19 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued early today by Lieut. Gen. MacArthur:

ILOILO CITY [on Panay Island] was bombed about 1:10 P. M. Thursday. More than thirty Japanese planes participated. Civilian casualties and property damage have been reported.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 18 (AP)—The British Headquarters communiqué said today:

During the night our troops in South Kedah and the Province of Wellesley successfully disengaged and now are reorganizing south of the Krian River.

Yesterday there was some fighting in the vicinity of Grik, but no enemy activity in that area reported this morning.

In Kelantan an attack on our position was driven off with heavy casualties to the enemy.

No enemy air activity was reported during the night.

The British Far Eastern Headquarters tonight issued this communiqué:

No enemy activity during the day has been reported from either the Kedah or Kelantan fronts.

It is now learned that prior to yesterday's withdrawal from the River Muda a strong attack was launched by the enemy in an endeavor to capture Pekaka Bridge. This was repulsed, the enemy being driven back across the river and leaving behind many dead. The subsequent withdrawal was carried out unopposed.

This morning an R. A. F. Catalina flying boat while on reconnaissance 250 miles south-southwest of Saigon encountered an enemy twin-engined bomber.

In the ensuing engagement, which lasted fifteen minutes, our aircraft outmanoeuvred the enemy and inflicted such damage that it broke off the attack and was last seen with smoke pouring from one engine.

In Malaya Japanese air activity was confined to the area around Ipoh.

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 18 (AP)—A British Army communiqué today said:

One of our patrols on the Tenasserim border exchanged shots with a frontier post.

There is nothing further to report.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 18 (AP)—A communiqué, issued by the Royal Australian Air Force, follows:

Our aircraft have successfully bombed Japanese installations on Greenwich Island, Japanese aircraft which attempted interception were driven off. One enemy aircraft was damaged.

Enemy aircraft made further reconnaissances across the Bismarck Archipelago [former German islands north of Australia now under Australian mandate]. Our reconnaissance over the sea continued.

All our aircraft have returned to their bases.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 18 (AP)—British General Headquarters here today issued this communiqué:

Axis forces in eastern Cyrenaica are now in full retreat.

After five days of intensive fighting in which all remaining German and Italian resources have been thrown into the battle to try to delay our advance the enemy front has everywhere been broken.

Yesterday our troops relentlessly pursued the enemy in spite of adverse weather conditions for a distance of nearly thirty miles.

By evening the main body of our infantry had reached the general line of the Tmimi-Mekili road.

Details now are available of counter-attacks made by German truck-borne infantry supported by all remaining tanks on Dec. 13, 14 and 15; the brunt of three counter-attacks which, delivered with the greatest determination, were borne by the Fourth Indian Division in the center of our line.

Although the Germans had temporarily established considerable local numerical superiority in the area held by the Fourth Indian Division, the latter formation beat off attack after attack without giving ground.

Indeed during three days and nights of intense fighting in which all available German air forces were also employed in close support of their tanks and truck-borne infantry, the division, and particularly in the last two days the Fifth Indian Infantry Brigade, actually made headway.

Ably backed up by battalions of the Fourth Sikh Regiment and the First Punjab Regiment, who had already distinguished themselves on many previous occasions, the Buffs, admirably supported by the Twenty-first Field Regiment of Royal Artillery, played a decisive part in finally defeating these German counter-attacks, in which about twenty German tanks and a number of Axis aircraft were destroyed.

In the course of yesterday's retreat by the enemy our armored forces, operating to the flank and rear, attacked and destroyed a number of columns of mechanical transport, including four German tanks.

Throughout yesterday's operations our air forces actively cooperated by intensive bombing of enemy transport columns, obtaining excellent results, particularly on large concentrations of mechanical transport at Mekili, where many vehicles were observed to be on fire.

Other air formations successfully engaged detachments moving westward along the coastal road from Derna.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Successful attacks were made on concentrations of enemy mechanized transport during operations yesterday. Numerous direct hits were obtained and much damage done to enemy vehicles, a number of which were set on fire.

Bombers of the S. A. A. F. raided the landing ground at Barce, damaging fifteen JU52s on the ground.

Other bombers attacked enemy fuel-carrying transports in the Zuara region. Several petrol tankers were blown up, others damaged.

It is now learned that during the raid on Benina airdrome Tuesday direct hits were obtained on two large enemy aircraft on the landing ground.

Our fighter aircraft were also active in the battle area operating in close support of land forces. Two ME109s were shot down and other enemy fighters severely damaged.

In addition, considerable damage was inflicted on enemy motor transport moving along the road between El Agheila and Ghemines.

Tuesday night the naval base at Taranto was again attacked, but heavy cloud prevented observation results.

Other aircraft dropped bombs in the vicinity of naval headquarters and the railway station at Brindisi.

In Sicily airdromes at Catania and Gherbini also were raided.

In the Central Mediterranean Tuesday night naval aircraft attacked an enemy merchant ship which was escorted by a destroyer.

Torpedoes struck the merchantman, which was believed sunk because the destroyer was later sighted alone.

From these and other operations seven of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Admiralty today issued the following communiqué:

The Admiralty announces that the charge previously made by the Vichy Admiralty that it was a British submarine that sank the steamship St. Denis now has been withdrawn.

The German and Italian Admiralties will presumably now settle among themselves whether it was the German or Italian navy that was responsible for the sinking of the steamship St. Denis and similar outrages recently

mitted by submarines in the Mediterranean and in Spanish territorial waters.

An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the docks at Brest last night. A heavy weight of bombs was dropped.

Docks at Havre were also attacked. Fighter Command aircraft on offensive patrol bombed airdromes in occupied territory.

One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued the following communiqué today:

In the early part of last night there was slight enemy activity, a few bombs being dropped in the northeast and Southwest of England.

At one point in the Northeast some houses were damaged and a small number of persons injured.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué tonight:

This morning a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the coast of East Anglia. Some damage was done and there were a number of casualties.

Netherland

LONDON, Dec. 18 (Reuter)—The following communiqué was published this afternoon by the Information Bureau of the Government of the Netherlands Indies:

In view of Japanese submarine activities off Portuguese Timor, it became an unavoidable necessity to take steps to safeguard this territory against Japanese aggression and to forestall use of it as a base from which attacks could be made on Allied territory and communications.

Accordingly, a force of Allied troops has been landed in Portuguese Timor.

The Portuguese Government having reaffirmed their desire to preserve their neutrality, the local authorities in Portuguese Timor have objected to the action being taken.

Portuguese sovereignty remains intact and it has been made clear to the Portuguese Government that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as the threat from the enemy is removed, since their presence is purely a measure of defense on the part of the Allied nations at war with Japan.

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies fighting forces issued this communiqué today:

During operations of our naval aircraft off Miri, one of the aircraft caused direct hits on a Japanese cruiser, and not on a Japanese destroyer as was previously reported.

From a height of approximately 5,000 meters the flying boat dropped five bombs, each of 200 kilograms, on the Japanese cruiser, which was moving at high speed. Two bombs hit their mark and exploded on the cruiser at approximately one-quarter distance from the stern. A third bomb landed near the ship and possibly was also a hit. The enemy ship lost speed and simultaneously burst into flames.

Bombers of the Royal Netherland Army also attacked the enemy landing fleet and many near misses were observed. All our aircraft returned safely.

Supplementary to the fighting services communiqué No. 4, in which it was reported that a flying boat of the Royal Netherland Navy on patrol was attacked by three enemy aircraft in the South China Sea and succeeded in beating off this attack and damaging one of the enemy planes, it is learned that this enemy aircraft crashed into the sea.

Japanese aircraft attacked Sorong, on the north coast of New Guinea. When Netherland naval planes took off, the enemy fled and all the Japanese bombs missed their mark.

On Dec. 17 a Japanese flying boat carried out a bombing attack on Ternate, one of twin islands in the Moluccan Sea between Celebes and Halmahera. A Netherland naval plane engaged the enemy. Although the Netherland plane was slightly damaged, it succeeded in driving off the attacker.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Bureau of Information today issued the following communiqué:

During the night of Dec. 17-18 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In one sector of the Western Front units commanded by General Rokossovsky drove the enemy out of many populated points and in one battle captured sixteen guns, sixty-three motor vehicles, five mortars and much other material.

Guerrilla detachments in the Crimea are continuing their successful struggle against German invaders.

In the course of several days' fighting in one of the sectors of the Southern Front our men annihilated 3,200 enemy soldiers and officers and captured fifteen guns, fifty-three machine-guns, eleven mine throwers and a large quantity of ammunition.

In one engagement a battery under Junior Lieutenant Gysaloff, by unerring fire, beat off an enemy counter-attack. About 900 enemy corpses remained on the battlefield.

Our troops operating in one of the sectors of the Southwestern Front within one day freed from the enemy seventy villages, captured twenty-eight guns, 105 trucks, seventeen mine throwers and many other trophies. On the same day Curriyanoff's guards occupied ten villages.

In fighting for Kalinin Soviet troops smashed the Eighty-sixth German Infantry Division commanded by General Widhoff, the 110th commanded by General Sehert, the 129th commanded by General Rittau, the 161st under General Wilk, the 162d under General Franke and the 251st under General Burd.

The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué tonight:

According to preliminary and incomplete figures, troops on the Kalinin front, in occupying the town of Kalinin, captured from the Germans the following trophies: 191 guns of various calibers including four heavy 12-inch guns, thirty-one tanks, nine planes, about 1,000 trucks, 160 mine throwers, 303 machine guns, 292 automatic rifles, 1,300 bicycles, forty-seven motor cycles, 4,500 rifles, 21,000 shells, 12,500 mines, over 500,000 cartridges, eighteen wireless stations, four standards.

In addition our troops captured two ammunition depots, one clothing depot, carts, cable and a large amount of other war material.

Counting of trophies is in progress.

In the fighting in the Kalinin area the Germans lost over 10,000 soldiers and officers in killed alone.

MOSCOW, Friday, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued this communiqué:

During Dec. 18 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors of the Western Front around Kalinin and the southwestern sectors of the front our troops engaged in fierce fighting and continued to advance, occupying a number of villages.

Seven German planes were destroyed Dec. 17. We lost one plane.

Three enemy planes were brought down near Moscow Dec. 18.

On Dec. 17 our aviation destroyed or damaged sixteen enemy tanks, two armored cars, about 730 trucks with troops and supplies, destroyed eighteen field guns with their crews, a number of buses, and set on fire ten railroad trains and annihilated or dispersed three regiments of enemy infantry.

On one sector of the Western Front General Vlasoff's units in one day destroyed thirty-two anti-tank guns, 106 trucks, three tanks, fourteen machine guns, an ammunition dump and one military supply depot.

Our units operating in another sector of the Western Front in one day's fighting dislodged the Germans from twenty-four villages, annihilated one battalion of enemy infantry and captured one tank, thirty-three trucks, thirteen guns, fifteen machine guns and many rifles.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In air attacks upon the central sector of the Eastern Front the enemy yesterday suffered extremely high losses in men, tanks and rolling stock.

West of the Gulf of Kandalaksha bombers plastered railway targets on the Murmansk Railway and an air base was bombed.

Last night port installations on the east and southeast coasts of England were bombed.

There were no major operations yesterday in North Africa.

In waters off Cyrenaica German bombers encountered a fairly large formation of British naval forces and scored two hits by aerial torpedoes on a heavy cruiser.

German fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down seven British planes.

In night attacks by the British Air Force on occupied western territory the enemy lost four bombers.

In the period from Dec. 10 to Dec. 16 formations of the German Air Force and units of the navy shot down seventy-four British planes, fifty-two over the Mediterranean and in North Africa. In the same period seventeen of our own planes were lost in operations against Great Britain.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 18 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Enemy infantry and tanks attacked the Bardia stronghold without success.

On the Solum Front there has been intense artillery activity.

Italo-German armored units decisively arrested the progress of strong enemy armored units which had come up against positions in the El Gazala area.

In violent counterattacks units of the Brescia division particularly distinguished themselves.

Enemy raids on villages of Jebel el-Achdar caused the deaths of a few natives.

At Taranto late on the night of Dec. 16, several bombs were dropped without causing any damage.

An Italian submarine with twenty-two captured British officers on board failed to return to its base.

DEC 19 1941

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 18 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus: Harassing fire by enemy artillery and trench motars. Fort Todtleben took part in the firing. Infantry fire along the whole front and very fierce in the eastern isthmus. Our artillery and trench mortars successfully fired on targets observed in the enemy area, destroying several guns and bunkers, silencing machine guns and light machine guns and disturbing enemy movements.

Svir River Front: Fairly small enemy forces tried to cross the Svir, but were repulsed. Our artillery destroyed assembled enemy troop units and bunkers and silenced several enemy batteries.

Eastern Front: In nearly all sectors the enemy made attempts at attacks, all of which were repelled.

Air Activity: Our aircraft twice bombed the Murmansk railway south of Sortokka in the vicinity of Karma or Kotshkoma station, scoring direct hits with heavy bombs. A train and a storage building were also successfully bombed. A locomotive was put out of action by the fire of our aircraft and columns of horse-drawn vehicles were fired on. In an air fight in the Gulf of Finland near Seiskari an enemy flying boat was shot down despite its fighter escort. North of Maaselkae an air fight developed with nine enemy fighters, five of which were shot down. All our aircraft returned safely.

Martinique Gets U.S. Assurances

DEC 19 1941

Trade to Continue With French Colonies In Caribbean

FRENCH SHIPS NOT TO BE USED BY AXIS

F.D. Gives Pledge Territories Will Not Be Attacked

By LLOYD A. LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—American and French authorities in Martinique have reached an accord, it was learned authoritatively tonight, under which the neutral status of French possessions and naval vessels in the western hemisphere will remain unchanged.

Under the agreement, it was learned, the United States will continue to permit trade with French possessions in the Caribbean, in return for pledges that French vessels and nationals there will take no action detrimental to the United States and American interests.

An obvious interpretation of the agreement, it was said, would be that—despite Nazi efforts to secure closer Franco-German collaboration—French possessions, vessels and troops in France's American territories will not be taken over by the axis.

The friendly agreement will also, it was said, make it unnecessary for the United States to take any military action to insure that French territory or warships on this side of the Atlantic will not be used in any way against any of the American republics.

A number of senators and representatives have proposed that the United States, acting in collaboration with the other American republics, take over Martinique lest the Vichy government be forced to hand it over to Nazi Germany to be used as a base for aggression in the western hemisphere.

The accord was reached between Admiral Frederick J. Horne and Admiral Georges Robert, high commissioner for French possessions in the Caribbean, which includes Martinique, Guadaloupe and French Guiana.

Dispatches from Fort de France quoted Admiral Robert as announcing that President Roosevelt had sent personal assurances that the French territories would not be attacked.

Under an agreement reached a year ago the United States has permitted one ship a week to sail from an American port with foodstuffs and other normal civilian requirements for Martinique, and today's accord will continue that arrangement.

The supplies for Martinique are paid for with French funds "frozen" by the treasury when France was defeated by Germany.

When asked about the announcement of Robert that the United States naval officer had met with him yesterday, state department officials said they had received no official report on the conference, but that indications reaching them to date confirmed a belief that an understanding had been reached.

They said Horn had gone to Martinique to discuss naval arrangements with Robert.

In addition to concern over the presence of the French naval craft at Martinique, the geographical position of the French islands in relation to the hemisphere defense has had attention.

Ever since the collapse of France, Martinique has been regarded as a potential loophole for an Axis thrust against the Panama Canal through the great defense rim of the Windward and Leeward Islands and the new United States bases obtained from Britain in the destroyer deal. The position of the orphaned Vichy-French island at the center of the Caribbean defense chain has been a sinister question mark where the United States wanted a positive point of protection.

Demands have been made from time to time by Congressmen and naval experts and editorial writers for the seizure of Martinique on various grounds ranging from debt satisfaction to defensive necessity.

President Roosevelt stopped off at Martinique on his Caribbean cruise of August, 1940, and his visit was saluted in a communique issued by the colonial government.

But the popular affections of the islanders for the Vichy regime, on the one hand, and the De Gaullist Free French, on the other, have remained little known due to a stern censorship. There was some talk of a plebiscite in 1940 to determine between Vichy and De Gaulle, but it never came off, and the official attitude clove to the government of Marshal Petain.

Although Martinique and neighboring French Guadeloupe, both discovered by Columbus in 1502, are considered jewels of the empire for their beauty and production, and as exemplars of colonial life, their main value to the Western Hemisphere is strictly strategic. In hostile hands they would constitute a menace in the far-flung United States defenses guarding a vital link.

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the Panama Canal.

Martinique was the stepping stone for materiel started from the United States in answer to the desperate appeal of Paul Reynard, pre-armistice Premier of France, for "clouds of warplanes" from across the ocean. As evidence of this, nearly 100 American-made planes, stranded while en route to collapsing France, still stand on Martinique, deteriorating under the tropical sun and lashing winds and seasonal rains—useless now.

As further evidence of former American collaboration with France, hundreds of millions in gold lie cached in Martinique, apparently a war-purchase reserve fund spirited out of France ahead of the Nazis and moved to safekeeping through Canada and the United States before France surrendered.

U. S. AND VICHY REACH ACCORD ON MARTINIQUE

French Admiral Says Washington Promised To Respect Sovereignty

Pledge Given Ships Nor Land Will Not Be Turned Over To Axis Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Fort de France, Martinique, Dec. 18—Admiral Georges Robert, high commissioner of the French Antilles, announced today that United States Rear Admiral Horne (possibly Frederick J. Horne) had flown to Martinique "to deliver President Roosevelt's personal assurances that these islands need fear no attack or change of sovereignty."

In a communique, Admiral Robert said Horne arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday from Puerto Rico in a navy plane and left at 9 A. M. today for Washington after having informed Robert that "the United States desires to maintain cordial relations with France during these difficult moments."

LAURA INGALLS SEIZED BY FBI AS NAZI AGENT

DEC 19 1941

Noted Aviatrix Accused Of Failure To Register As Foreign Emissary

Bond Is Fixed At $7,500. Hearing Is Postponed Until Next Friday

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18—An adventure in which Laura Ingalls, aviatrix, said, "I guess I overreached myself," brought her to jail today on a charge of failing to register as an agent of the German Government.

The widely known flyer, first of her sex to pilot a plane non-stop across the continent from east to west, was unable to post the $7,500 bond fixed when she was arraigned before United States Commissioner Needham Turnage.

The hearing was recessed to December 26 to give Miss Ingalls opportunity to consult a lawyer.

Protests To Commissioner

She protested to Turnage that FBI agents who arrested her yesterday had held her incommunicado "in a small room," and that she had been without sleep for thirty-six hours.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said the arrest was the climax of several months of investigation of Miss Ingalls' activities during which she "received a specified salary from an agent of the German Reich for her efforts in spreading the propaganda which they furnished her," and that she frequently visited Washington to meet Nazi representatives.

A Justice Department official said Miss Ingalls was 38 and a native of New York city. Her only known address he added, was the Murray Hill Hote in New York, and she spent much of her time visiting friends.

America First Speaker

Hoover said she had been a "feature speaker" for the America First Committe throughout the Middle West and that on several occasions she "led groups from various women's isolationist organizations to the Capitol for protest demonstrations."

During today's hearing she made a reference to a "private investigation" which she said she had been making.

An official said she was referring to "counter-espionage" and that she had indicated in a statement that she was seeking information for the United States Government in her contact with German representatives.

Expected Suspicion

Miss Ingalls told Turnage she knew her activities would attract suspicion if they were looked into but that she had "carried on what I personally felt was my duty."

"I undertook something that I thought I could handle alone, and I guess I overreached myself," she added.

The complaint charged her with having acted as an agent of the German Government continuously since August 1.

Denies "Taking Oath"

She asked Turnage whether being an agent meant "taking an oath and swearing allegiance, which I never did." She declared that she was "a free agent" and took no orders from anyone.

She attracted attention in September, 1939, when she flew over Washington and dropped peace pamphlets which floated to the White House lawn.

Princess Taken In FBI Roundup Given Hearing

Philadelphia, Feb. 18 (AP)—Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe, reputed friend of high Nazis, went before the Eastern Pennsylvania Alien Enemy Board today for a secret hearing to determine whether she will be interned for the duration of the war.

The red-haired noblewoman, arrested by the FBI Monday at Wilmington, Del., was brought here from the United States immigration detention station at Gloucester, N. J. Nine other Axis nationals seized in the FBI roundup also appeared.

The board, after hearing Government and defense evidence, will make recommendations to Francis Biddle, Attorney General, who is empowered to release, parole or intern aliens.

Roosevelt Signs Big War Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt today signed th ebill carrying $10,077,000,000 in appropriations and contract authority to expand the already huge program for the Army and Navy.

The measure provides funds for huge increases in ordnance equipment, essential supplies for an army of 2,000,000 men, and funds and contract authority for 800 naval patrol vessels.

Roosevelt Turns To History In Paying Tribute To Kelly

Writes Letter To President In 1956 Asking That Flyer's Son Go To West Point

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18 — President Roosevelt reached back into the pages of history today and adapted an idea from the life of Ulysses S. Grant in order to do homage to Colin P. Kelly, Jr., American aviator who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna at the cost of his own life.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote a letter to "The President of the United States in 1956," asking that Kelly's son, Colin P. Kelly 3d, who is now 18 months old, be appointed to the Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Roosevelt told the future President—whoever he may be—that he was making his request "in full confidence that we shall achieve a glorious victory in the war we are now waging to preserve our democratic way of life."

Token Of Appreciation

He said he was making his appeal as a token of the nation's appreciation of the heroic services of the baby's father, who met death at the outset "of the struggle which was thrust upon us by the perfidy of a professed friend."

Mrs. Marion Kelly, widow of Captain Kelly, at Madison, Fla., expressed her appreciation for the President's message, in behalf of her young son, who also is known as Corky.

"I appreciate the President's kind thought very much, indeed," Mrs. Kelly said. "Colin and I had discussed Corky's future, and we once decided that Corky should choose his own career.

"But I am certain now that when Corky grows up he will want to follow in his father's footsteps and attend West Point.

To Thank President

"I certainly hope he will in view of his father's career and President Roosevelt's thoughtful interest. I am writing by grateful thanks to the President."

The incident recalled that Ulysses S. Grant once wrote a similar letter in behalf of his grandson and namesake, Ulysses S. Grant, then 4 years old.

Princess Julia Cantacuzene, General Grant's granddaughter, tells about it in her memoirs. Col. Fred Grant, the general's son and, like his father, a veteran of the Civil War, was very anxious to have his boy go to West Point.

Asked For Favor

He went to his father a year before the latter's death and said:

"Father, I've never asked you to do me a favor, but I think if you will write it, I would like a letter from you to the then President of the United States, asking him to appoint my boy a cadet."

The Civil War campaigner fell in with the idea. He wrote:

"To the President of the United States:

"May I ask you to favor the appointment of Ulysses Grant—the son of my son, Frederick Grant—as a cadet at West Point, upon his application? In doing so you will gratify the wishes of U. S. Grant."

Sherman Adds Name

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman came calling about that time and Colonel Grant showed him the letter, suggesting he indrose it and saying: "My youngster will be very proud of such a paper some day." Sherman immediately did so.

Young Ulysses grew up to want to be a soldier and the double letter was sent to President McKinley, who made the appointment, and with a short note returned his grandfather's letter to the young cadet.

His sister, Princess Cantacuzene, proudly recorded that young Grant fulfilled the indorsement—he graduated from West Point among the first in his clas.

Token Of U. S. Appreciation

The President's letter, written on White House stationery and dated yesterday, follows:

"To the President of the United States in 1956:

"I am writing this letter as an act of faith in the destiny of our country. I desire to make a request which I make in full confidence that we shall achieve a glorious victory in the war we now are waging to preserve our democratic way of life.

"My request is that you consider the merits of a young American youth of goodly heritage—Colin P. Kelly 3d, for appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. I make this appeal in behalf of this youth as a token of the nation's appreciation of the heroic services of his father who met death in line of duty at the very outset of the struggle which was thrust upon us by the perfidy of a professed friend.

"In the conviction that the service and example of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., will be long remembered, I ask for this consideration in behalf of Colin P. Kelly 3d."

It was the second time in as many days that the President has cited the heroism of the army aviator.

Addressing the Labor-Industry Conference to curb wartime strikes yesterday, he applied the word "must" to them as individuals in urging a quick agreement, and added:

"A boy the other day was out in a plane. The Government did not tell him he had to dive on a batleship and lose his life. That was his 'must'; his own personal 'must.' There was nothing in his orders that told he had to dive his plane into a Japanese battleship. That was young Kelly's own personal 'must.'

"And each one of you and I, too, we have our personal 'musts.'"

Arnold Cites Kelly's Heroism

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces, cited the heroism of Captain Kelly and called on officers and men under his command "to continue to fight on with the odds against us until we can build up an aerial fighting force capable of driving hostile airmen from the skies, hostile ships from the seas to decisively defeat our enemies."

Praises Kelly's Feat.

Gen. Arnold said that American air combat units in Hawaii and the Philippines, fighting against overwhelming odds, were seeking out and destroying enemy aircraft and naval vessels wherever they may be.

Capt. Kelly and his crew "proved that the most powerful naval vessels afloat can not operate with impunity within the range of our bombers and the flaming courage of our airmen," Gen. Arnold asserted. "Our officers and men are now fighting with conspicuous gallantry. Never before in the history of American air power have the army air forces been called upon to meet so many different missions, in so many threats of war, with such an extreme disparity of equipment, but never before have the officers and men of the army air forces lived up so bravely to the traditions of the air forces.

"Using what equipment they had, without thought of the odds against them, they have nevertheless fought with great heroism."

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ADMIRAL JACOBS TO HEAD BUREAU

Successor of Nimitz Named for Four-year Term.

DEC 19 1941

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Rear-Admiral Randall Jacobs, on duty with the Atlantic fleet, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be the new chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in the Navy Department here, for a four-year term.

He would succeed Rear-Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, named Pacific fleet commander in yesterday's shake-up of the army, navy and air force Hawaiian commands because of the surprise Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7.

Admiral Jacobs has served in Washington on numerous occasions. He was assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation before going to sea early this year. He also has had many important commands afloat.

Jobs At Pearl Harbor

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 18—Calls were issued today for several hundred men trained in shipyard occupations to aid in repairing damaged vessels of the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Harold K. Montross, superintendent of the shipbuilding section of the New York State Employment Service industrial office, said qualified men in more than fifty occupations, up to the age of 62, would be accepted.

DEC 19 1941

KNOX ASKS NEWS BAN ON ALLIED VESSELS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that "Publicity of the presence or movements of British and Allied war vessels in U. S. waters should be avoided."

The Knox statements follows:

"* * * Due to the present war conditions it is important that publicity on the presence or movements of British and Allied war vessels in U. S. waters should be avoided.

"Under date of March 24, 1941, Secretary Knox requested voluntary cooperation in the avoidance of publicity of British ships in American waters and under date of Sept. 18, 1941, in agreement with British authorities, this request was modified in that the press was requested to avoid publicity on the presence of these ships until their presence had been made public by the Navy Department, and then only under certain restrictions.

"In view of the present war conditions all publicity should be avoided on the presence and movements of British, American, and other Allied war vessels."

Control By Roosevelt Over Wires Approved

House Interstate Commerce Unit Okays Telephone-Telegraph Measure

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Legislation to permit President Roosevelt to take control of telephone and telegraph facilities during the war was approved today by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Members said the authority, similar to that already enacted for radio, would continue until six months after the end of the war, or until Congress by resolution ended the emergency.

They said the measure was designed primarily to give the Government priorities where necessary over the use of telephone lines.

Roosevelt Signs Bill Giving Him New Powers

President Granted Sweeping Authority To Prosecute War Against Axis

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed legislation giving him new and sweeping administrative authority to prosecute the war against the Axis.

The powers, which reenact and extend those granted President Wilson in 1917, include authority to:

Establish a censorship over all forms of foreign communications.

Redistribute Government administrative functions.

Modify defense contracts and permit them to be entered into without competitive bidding or performance bonds.

Control alien financial transactions and utilize in the national interest approximately $7,000,000,000 of alien property in the United States.

Chairmen Sumners (Dem., Texas) and Van Nuys (Dem., Ind.) of the House and Senate Judiciary committees witnessed the signing.

Economic Defense Bd. Changes Name

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The economic defense board today changed its name to the board of economic warfare, the first substitution of "war" for "defense" in the official names of government agencies.

The board, headed by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, has charge of export controls, and other economic activities connected with the war.

American Diplomats In Tokyo Are Housed In Embassy Compound

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—The entire personnel of the American Embassy at Tokyo is housed in the embassy compound and all are in good health, the State Department was advised today.

The department received through the Swiss Foreign Office a message dated December 11 from Ambassador Joseph G. Grew.

The American Vice-Consul at Kobe, Otis W. Rhoades, of Frederick, Md., also was reported to be housed in the compound.

JAPANESE SEIZED

Acting Consul General in Chicago Taken.

Chicago, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—FBI agents, acting on orders from the State Department, have seized Kiagachiro Ohmori, acting Japanese Consul-General in Chicago.

He was confined closely to his home and only persons authorized by the Government, FBI, Naval and Army Intelligence sections will be allowed to communicate with him, the order said.

Consulate offices were locked and sealed after the agents' visit.

Japanese Consul Held By FBI At New Orleans

New Orleans, Dec. 18 (AP)—FBI agents, acting on orders from Washington, today held Kenzo Ito, Japanese consul here, incommunicado at the consulate, which is under police guard. Takegoro Sato, chancellor of the consulate, also was held inside the building.

Jose Garay, Spanish consul, has taken over affairs of the consulate.

Germans Are Moved To Mountain Resort

Diplomats And Newspapermen To Stay There Until They Sail

DEC 19 1941

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—German diplomats and newspaper correspondents, under detention pending their repatriation to Germany, have been moved from Washington to a mountain resort in an eastern State.

State Department officials withheld details concerning their removal until they were safely settled in the comfortable hotel which will be their residence until they sail for Germany.

Swiss Take Charge Of U. S. Interests In Axis Countries

German Diplomats Here W[illegible] Comfort[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—By the Associated Press.

Swiss envoys in the Axis capitals today took over diplomatic representation of the United States in Germany, Italy, Japan and the satellite nations which followed Adolf Hitler into war.

At the same time Dr. Charles Bruggmann, Swiss Minister here, assumed charge of German, Italian and Bulgarian interests in the United States, and W. Bostrom, the Swedish Minister, took charge of Hungarian and Rumanian interests.

Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, has taken over Japanese interests here.

The State Department also revealed that Axis diplomats here, who have had comparative freedom of movement, hereafter will be confined to specified habitations.

Will Be Lodged in Hotel.

Dr. Hans Thomsen, the German charge d'affaires, and members of the embassy staff will be lodged in a "comfortable" hotel, instead of the embassy and their homes, until arrangements are completed to exchange them for American diplomatic representatives trapped in Germany by the war.

American diplomats assigned to Berlin already have been lodged in a hotel at Lake Constance on the Swiss border pending their repatriation, according to available information.

The State Department announcement explained that action in grouping the Axis diplomats in preparation for their exchange was in accordance with international law and on "the basis of reciprocity."

Confined to Embassy.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and members of his staff have been requested to confine themselves to the Embassy premises. Some of the Japanese had been living in houses outside the Embassy grounds.

Japanese consuls and staff members in American cities are to be assembled in a hotel in a locality to be determined.

Brutus Coste, charge d'affaires of the Rumanian Legation, and three Legation attaches, also are to be lodged in a hotel in an undisclosed location.

Newspaper correspondents from Axis countries who were taken into custody were also being lodged in hotels in groups pending arrangements for repatriation of American correspondents in enemy countries.

The State Department announcement made no mention of the Italian or Bulgarian diplomats.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS BACK WAR GOALS

Special Committee Declares "Victory Will Mean Benediction For All The World"

Armed Forces Held Struggling For Things Given World On First Christmas

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18—A special committee of Catholic bishops, discussing the war of the nation, declared today that "Victory will mean not a triumph of might but a benediction for all the world."

Appointed at the annual general meeting of Catholic bishops and Bishops last month, the committee is composed of Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch, Chicago; Bishop James H. Ryan, Omaha, and Bishop Aloisius J. Muench, Fargo, N. D.

Statement Of Committee

Its statement follows:

"The Catholic bishops of the United States lately appointed a committee of bishops to study in the light of the war aims of our nation the Pope's peace points. President Roosevelt recently stid that we will win the peace.

"In the clouds of war we must delineate the peace which is our inspiration and strength. Clearly it has been stated that we are fighting for the rights of men and the security of our freedoms. Victory will mean not a triumph of might but a benediction for all the world.

We desire no conquest, we seek vengeance on no peoples. Our armed forces, backed by a united nation, are struggling valiantly and courageously to the victory for things which were given to the world on the first Christmas when, through the gates of Virgin Mother, the Prince of Peace came and walked this earth.

It is for peace that we are fighting and there is no contradiction in our war and humble adoration before the crib of Bethlehem.

Indispensible Postulates

"This bishops' committee, without entering the realm of statesmanship, will try to make clear the indispensable postulates for a just peace enunciated by our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, leaving to statesmen the details of the peace treaty.

Its work is to try to help, as becomes churchmen, our Government in being the instrument of Almighty God for the setting up of a new era in which human rights, human dignity, human freedoms, and a san human solidarity will offer to all peoples prosperity and a chance for the pursuit of happiness."

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Brazil Military Attache Is Named By Army

War Department Designates Brig. Gen. Leahman W. Miller For South American Post

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen Leahman W. Miller, of Millerton, Pa. the chief of the United States military mission to Brazil, was designated today by the War Department as military attache to Brazil.

His successor as head of the military mission was not announced. Col. Edwin L. Sibert, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., now military attache at Rio de Janeiro, will remain there as assistant military attache.

At the same time, the department announced assignment of Major Thomas H. Young, of Aquasco, Md., as military attache at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Young now is assigned to the Seventh Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California.

Obstructions Reported In Guantanamo Bay

Navy Also Says They Have Been Placed In Harbor At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands' Port

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Navy Department reported today that obstructions have been placed in the entrance to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, navy and marine base, and in the harbor of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, a notice to shipmasters said, has been restricted to daylight hours for all vessels except naval craft. Shipping must be escorted by an escort vessel which maintains a twenty-four-hour watch over the bay entrance.

The notice also warned that vessels should approach the harbor at St. Thomas with caution. The navy also reported that the eastern entrance to Selat Sengkir, at Singapore, British Far Eastern stronghold, has been closed to navigation.

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ALERT JUDGMENT ADVISED BY HULL

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.). Americans should use their judgment during the Christmas holidays in deciding whether to be especially watchful for hostile threats, Secretary of State Hull said today, and should be guided by the reports they get from newspapers and radio.

Mr. Hull indicated that he thought the basic threat to American life and security remained on the high seas in answering press conference inquiries whether in view of Japan's long preparation for the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor this country should be especially alert around Christmas.

Skater To Use Watch Hitler Gave Him For Timing Bombs

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 18—Freddie Tomlins, ice skating figure expert, pointed to the spit-second hand on his wrist watch.

"That will come in handy one of these days," he remarked. "It is just right for timing the release of bombs."

Twenty-year-old Tomlins signs RAF after his name. He's a London youth, a Royal Air Force trainee in Ontario, Canada, and hopes to be back in England in a couple of months.

Because he won the international figure skating championship, March 4, 1937, Tomlins is appearing as a featured performer on the ice at a charity skating show in Oakland this week. He is on special leave from plane piloting duties, on a sort of good-will tour, and returns to Canada this Sunday.

The time piece occupies more than an ordinary role in Tomlins' daily routine. It has its special mission, to be fulfilled if and when its owner is flying over continental Europe.

It was awarded to young Tomlins on the day, as a 16-year-old boy, he won the title in competition at Berlin with the greatest skaters in the world. On the back of the watch is an inscription. Translated it reads: "To our dear Freddie Tomlins in remembrance of his figure skating at the Berlin Sportspalast."

The man who personally presented the watch after witnessing the great German favorite, Horst Farber, defeated, had intoned: "Good sports like this will unite the nations."

The man who presented the watch was Adolf Hitler.

Freddie Tomlins expects to use the split second hand in delivering an explosive calling card in the near future.

PLIGHT OF U-BOAT VICTIMS DESCRIBED

72 Survivors Of British Cruiser Saved After Four Days Of Horror

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Dec. 18—The rescue at sea of seventy-two survivors of the torpedoed British light cruiser Dunedin and a story of hardship and heroism was disclosed here today by the chief engineer of an American freighter.

The engineer, Girard L. Bresson, whose ship docked today, said the survivors had been on seven rafts for four days and three nights when they were fished from mid-Atlantic Ocean near the equator, November 27.

The survivors, many of whom suffered from wounds inflicted by vicious dogfish, were put ashore at a British port, Bresson said.

[The British Admiralty yesterday announced the sinking of the 4,850-ton ship, carrying a normal complement of 450 men, by a German submarine. It was not announced whether any of the crew had been rescued.]

Survivors In Bad Shape

"All of the men," Bresson related, "were in extremely bad shape when we pulled them aboard.

"About half of them had suffered horrible bites from dogfish which flew out of the water and tore pieces of their flesh from their bodies.

"One of the sailors had a large chunk taken from his chest and died five minutes later, his mates told us. All of them had a bad case of sun poisoning and were blistered. Their bodies were swollen.

"Only a few of them had had so much as a drop of water during the four days. On one of the rafts there were thirty-four men, one gallon of water and a can of sea biscuits. This was the only raft that had any provisions whatever.

Men Dive Overboard

"The men told me how some of them had stayed on the raft for a couple of days, then suddenly got up, said 'good-by' and dove overboard."

Bresson said "one seaman, known only as Butler, was the hero of the whole thing in his mates' eyes.

"He sort of organized their plight so that the rafts could be kept together.

One group of men insisted on going alone, Bresson said he was told, "but this fellow Butler swam about in the oil-coated water around his ship and dragged others aboard the rafts. Afterward, when one of the men on his raft died, he would swim to an overcrowded raft and assist one of the other survivors to his raft."

Only One Boat Lowered

Bresson said the British seamen told him "there was time to lower only one boat" before the cruiser sank after the enemy submarine's first torpedo struck.

"Although it was built to hold fifty, in the rush 120 men got into it, with the result that it went right down."

"A second torpedo," Bresson said he learned, "blew the stern off the ship and set off its magazine and depth charges.

"The last one seen to leave the ship was the captain. He slid down the side of the ship and was almost walking on the bottom when it turned over and sank."

[The British Admiralty gave the captain's name as R. S. Lovatt.]

U-Boat Submerged

"After the ship went down the submarine surfaced, cruised around about ten minutes, then submerged, leaving everyone to his fate," Bresson said he was told.

The chief engineer recalled the ship came upon the survivors just after he had finished his Thanksgiving dinner. He said the American freighter's captain, O. H. Olsen, ordered the ship back to the search even after darkness, and managed to find forty more men who had signaled with a flashlight from their raft.

GENERAL, 7 OTHERS MISSING ON FLIGHT

Dargue Believed Headed For Hawaii To Reinforce Its Defenses

Six Days Unaccounted For. Search Is Proceeding In California

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 18—Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue and seven other army officers and men have been missing for six days on a transcontinental flight which, it is believed, was the first leg of a flying trip to reinforce Hawaiian defenses.

General Dargue may have been under orders to take command of the air forces in Hawaii, though there was no official confirmation of this in the War Department's announcement today that his plane had not been heard from since late Friday, when it was about two miles south of Palmdale, California.

It was learned, however, that orders already had been issued at that time to strengthen the high command in Hawaii.

Left Mitchel Field

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Air Combat Force, who has replaced Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short as chief of the Hawaiian Department, was then on his way to Honolulu, although announcement of this change was not made until yesterday.

On Friday, General Dargue left Mitchel Field, New York, bound for Hamilton Field, near San Francisco, one of the takeoff points for flights to Hawaii. Among those flying with him were two general staff officers, Col. Charles W. Bundy and Lieut. Col. George W. Ricker, both of Washington. Their plane was a transport which was General Dargue's flying office.

The time of General Dargue's flight and the fact that the War Department announced last night that Brig. Gen. C. L. Tinker was proceeding to Hawaii to relieve Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, led to speculation here that General Dargue was under orders to assume command of the air force in Hawaii.

Long In Air Service

General Dargue had been in the air service virtually since its conception and was commander of one of the two task forces employed in the great war games last summer. He had been a pilot since 1912 and led the army's Pan-American flight in 1926.

Fifty-five years old, comparatively young among United States generals, he was the senior in rank of the four air force commanders on the continent.

In addition to Bundy and Ricker, others in General Dargue's plane were:

Major Hugh F. McCaffery, Mitchel Field.

Capt. J. G. Leavitt, Los Angeles.

First Lieutenant Homer C. Burns, Spokane, Wash.

Staff Sergeant Stephen Hoffman, Charleroi, Pa.

Private Samuel J. Van Hamm, Jr., Twin Falls, Idaho.

Left Phoenix, Ariz.

General Dargue, whose headquarters are at Mitchel Field, took off from Phoenix, Ariz., at 5.35 P. M., Friday, for Hamilton Field.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said the general was on an inspection flight. The route was by way of Blythe, Cal., and the ship was checked there about 6.50 P. M. the same evening. General Dargue requested permission to change his flight plan to permit him to fly by way of Palmdale.

The War Department said the plane had passed safely over the rugged San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains, between Blythe and Palmdale, and apparently was flying northwestward up the San Joaquin valley to the San Francisco area.

Search Proceeding

Search for the plane is proceeding in the area between Palmdale and Hamilton Field. Presumably General Dargue was flying his command plane, a twenty-one-passenger bi-motored transport that is a duplicate of the latest commercial ship.

General Dargue, who commanded the first air task force that the army put in training maneuvers, directed air operations with the Third Army during the great field exercises in Louisiana in September.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1886, he is one of the small group of air force officers affiliated with army aviation virtually from its inception. He first flew in 1912.

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Graduated In 1911

Graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1911, Dargue was commissioned in the coast artillery. Assigned to the Philippines, he served there a little more than a year and was assigned to the aviation section, Signal Corps. General Drague, with an old hydroplane which he kept in repair, made numerous flights to locate targets for the coast artillery.

"Possibly, some of the data being used new in repelling Japanese attacks on the Philippines was developed by General Dargue," the War Department said.

With the first aero squadron at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dargue served with Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico.

Before assuming command of the First Air Force, he served in the Panama Canal Zone.

6 Men Reported Killed In Army Bomber Crash

Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 18 (AP)—The coroner's office reported six men were killed today in the crash of an army bomber at Muroc Dry Lake, in the Mojave Desert, seventy miles southeast of here.

Coroner N. C. Houze was en route to Muroc, an army bombing field. His office said the accident occurred before 7 A. M. Names of the victims were not learned.

Officer Held For Criticism

DEC 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18—Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis today ordered Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, retiring Fifth Corps Area air officer, "confined to his quarters" pending an investigation of recent speeches, area headquarters at Fort Hayes announced.

Colonel Muhlenberg, on terminal leave pending retirement, told the Curtiss Flying Club, Inc., dinner meeting last night that America nearly lost the Hawaiian Islands to Japan because military planes had been given to other countries, authorities said.

Former commander of Hickam Field in Hawaii, Colonel Muhlenberg declared that the American people should not hunt "goats" for the surprise Japanese attack because they themselves were the "goats" for adopting a program which disbursed airplanes "all over the world."

In the War Zone

DEC 19 1941

Hitler Seen Preparing to Strike Anew in Effort to Aid Japanese

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Japs continue to trail in their race to beat time before Allied re-enforcements can arrive to take a hand in the battle of the Pacific, nothing of a decisive nature having yet occurred in any of the several strategic zones where the Nipponese are attacking—and that is good news at this stage.

However, a little item from the distant Russian front today reminds us forcibly that Hitler undoubtedly is preparing to strike again in some other direction, and that his fresh blow will be calculated to divert as many Allied resources from the Far East as possible. An Associated Press correspondent after a three-day tour of the Moscow front reports that there have been no signs of the Nazi air force. That is ominous.

Any Hitlerian offensive which will put an added strain on Allied air and naval forces will be plum-duff for the Japs. This is especially true of the aerial arm, because the Oriental battle at the moment is turning on control of the air.

So important is this question of air control that a newspaper editor has asked this column to comment on it, on the basis that "It does seem that the first phase of the war will be determined in the air." Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former commander of the Asiatic fleet, goes even further and declares the United States will win the war of the Pacific through air control.

Air Power Vital Factor.

Certainly air power is a vital factor in the battles now raging about the Philippines, Singapore, Hongkong and lesser air bases. Air re-enforcements or lack of them—especially fighter planes to fend off attacking bombers—may spell the difference between victory and defeat.

Probably the question most often in the public mind relates to our chances of bombing Japanese cities. Remember Pearl Harbor! Interest undoubtedly has been stimulated by the knowledge that the dropping of incendiaries on the flimsily built towns of the island empire would be likely to produce a holocaust. That is one reason why Russia's attitude toward Japan at this juncture of the crisis is highly important. The Bolshevists have a large air force at Vladivostok, only about 600 miles away from Nippon.

I should say that right now our chief striking power must come from aircraft carriers. We have no bases near enough to the Japanese mainland to enable us to do much practical bombing, employing the long distance bombers commonly in use by America and Britain. These ships can fly some 3,000 miles without heavy load, but obviously their serviceable bombing radius is considerably less than half that distance because allowance must be made for adverse winds, maneuvering and the return trip home.

Now if you will glance at your Far Eastern maps you will see that our available bases are outside the battle radius of such machines, so far as concerns Japan proper. We could get to Formosa from Manila—and that would be an exceedingly valuable raid, for Formosa is a strong base—or we could reach the Japs in Hainan or French Indo-China. Tokio or the other great cities of Nippon are too far away.

Of course, you will remind me that the newspapers long have been discussing bombers which are said to do much more than 3,000 miles. Also it's true that emergencies like the present frequently produce quick improvements. However, for the purpose of this article we will stick to the bombers now in general use. If we have anything else in mind for the Japs they will hear of it soon enough—and they may have cause for the concern they have been showing about possible air raids.

The Japanese got Pearl Harbor from aircraft carriers which crossed the Pacific. On the supposition that what a Jap can do a Yankee can do, it would scarcely be surprising to see Tokio or Osaka or some other enemy city bombed from airplane carriers almost any time now.

So much for that. While you and I have been bombing Tokio mentally, news bulletins have come over my printer machine to report further Allied successes in the western theater of war. The British claim that the Axis forces in eastern Libya are in full retreat, and the Russians are said to be continuing to smash back disorganized German troops in the Moscow sector.

Both these operations mean a tremendous strengthening of the general Allied position in the European war.

Mexico Now Mine, Granary For Democracy

DEC 19 1941

Produces Minerals Not Found in U.S.; Fields Will Yield Other Supplies

By L. F. STUNTZ

MEXICO CITY—(Correspondence of Wide World).—Mexico stands now where the United States did before Japan attacked her—as a mine and a granary for the democracies.

But President Avila Camacho's statement that Mexico's job of aiding the United States will be for the present in mines and fields and factories instead of the trenches raises a frank question in the United States: What can Mexico do to help?

Equally frankly, not much in her factories. Shoes from Leon for the army—a big purchase for the U. S. government was reported under negotiation a few weeks ago. Blankets and other wool textiles from Puebla. But Mexico's major industries, aside from these, are beer, processing artificial silk (with Japan, the chief source of supply cut off) and pottery.

Mexico can do more in her fields. Raw wool, leather, meat, rice—Agriculture Minister Marte R. Gomez, a few hours after President Avila Camacho spoke, gave his estimate of what Mexico could send to the United Sttaes every year: 450,000 to 500,000 head of cattle, 34,000 tons of rice, 35,000 tons of coffee, 50,000 tons of tomatoes, 26,000 tons of beans.

And Mexico can do most in her mines—with pre-war prices, the Mexican mineral output in 1938 was worth $100,000,000. Some of these are metals not produced in the United States, others reinforce the United States production. Antimony, vanadium and molybdenum for alloys, copper, lead and zinc, some tin, most of the United States supply of mercury, used in making fuses and percussion detonators for ammunition.

Other mercury supplies are in Spain and the Balkans, with the Axis taking most of the output. Russia has mercury, too, but Japan has none. Her need for it was highlighted recently when an elaborate plot was uncovered for shipping mercury to Japan hidden in drums marked "bronze scrap." Nearly 50 tons of the liquid metal was discovered in one shipment, and Mexico is not sure how much was shipped previously in this manner.

Taking first and second place in metal output, from a standpoint of value, are gold and silver. These are good for Mexico's economy, but they have not great bearing on the conduct of the war.

Even before Mexico broke diplomatic relations with Japan, the supply of metals was pledged to the United States. By treaty, the United States agreed to buy the entire surplus of metals at a fixed price. In return, Mexico agreed to sell none outside the western hemisphere. That was why Japan was unable to import mercury legitimately, though she paid $250 for a 96-pound flask, compared to a fixed price of $170.

But Mexico can do more for the United Sttaes than help clothe, feed and arm her soldiers—she can make sure no Japanese base, even a temporary one, is established on the flank of supply lines between the United States and Hawaii.

Mexico's northern border is 10 miles from the San Diego naval base.

And Mexico's west coast is cut off by the 700-mile lower California peninsula, almost deserted and isolated by sea from quick reinforcements on the mainland. The Peninsula has Magdalena bay, one of the best naval anchorages in the world. Furthermore, Japanese fishermen have operated off it for years.

Also Mexico has Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo—all good harbors and the latter well known to Japanese ships which have made it a regular port of call.

Mexico recognizes the importance of its long stretch of coast. Even before the president clarified his country's position, military, naval and air reinforcements were on their way to the west coast. All were put under a unified command, and the command was given to former President Lazaro Cardenas.

Mexico's naval force, while not etxensive, will be useful for patrol of the long coast. Mexico has 10 coast-guard cutters, about the size of small sub-chasers, three gunboats and one armed transport. All these will be under Cardenas' command.

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Mechanized warfare, if it comes to Mexico, will be new, although the government is motorizing its field artillery as quickly as possible, and three motorized regiments are already equipped. Nearly all Mexican army officers in the higher ranks have had experience in the field, but against other armies of its own type.

The Agrarian reserves, armed peasants whose training has been kept up by regular army officers, were fierce and efficient fighters in the long series of wars, collectively called the revolution, from 1910 to 1920 and they have had refresher courses in the form of three revolutionary attempts between 1920 and 1929. Mexico has been at peace since then.

There is talk in Mexico of a military treaty with the United States permitting North American troops to garrison Acapulco and the other possible bases. Mexico has lost her fear of the United States. The "good neighbor" policy is working [illegible] now.

30.24 — 13633

30.24-13633

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY WAS EXAMINING THE QUESTION OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO RESTRAIN CITIZENS OF EITHER COUNTRY WHO WORK AGAINST THE POLICY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

DEC 19 1941

RICHARD LAW, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "THIS EXAMINATION WILL OF COURSE INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF THE MOST SUITABLE FORM OF SANCTION TO BE EXERCISED AGAINST SUSPICTED PERSONS."

THE ACTION PRESUMABLY WOULD AFFECT BRITONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AMERICANS IN BRITAIN WHO ACT AGAINST THEIR COUNTRIES.

KA103PES

ITS EXTENSION IN A CAMPAIGN THAT IS STILL MOBILE DESPITE THE TERRIBLE WINTER WEATHER.

DEC 19 1941

ON THE NORTHWEST FRONT, AROUND KALININ, THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED STEADY PROGRESS, WITH 24 MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED IN ONE DAY AND NEW DESTRUCTIVE BLOWS TO GERMAN EQUIPMENT AND MANPOWER.

WITH BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH DANGER-POINTS THUS NEUTRALIZED AND THE GERMANS SACRIFICING TERRITORY IN ORDER TO SAVE THEIR OWN NECKS, THE RED ARMY WAS ABLE TO THROW NEW POWER INTO ITS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NAZIS DIRECTLY WEST OF MOSCOW.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, DEC 19--SOVIET COMMANDERS WERE URGED TODAY TO TAKE THE RISK OF THROWING OUT MANY LONG SPEARHEADS TO TRAP AND DESTROY THE RETREATING GERMANS AS THE RED ARMY REPORTED CONTINUING ADVANCES HAD BROKEN OFF INVASION SALIENTS ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE GREAT FRONT OF MOSCOW.

DEC 19 1941

THE OFFICIAL ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CALLED FOR TURNING THE TYPICALLY-NAZI TACTIS ON THE GERMANS, TELLING COMMANDERS TO DISREGARD THE ORTHODOX SLOGGING OF FRONTAL ASSAULT AND SEND SPEED TROOPS OUT AHEAD TO ENCIRCLE AND CUT UP THE FOE UNIT BY UNIT.

THIS METHOD ALREADY HAS BEEN USED BRILLIANTLY IN THE RECAPTURE OF SHEKINO AND ALEKSIN IN THE TULA AREA, AND AS A SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF NEW GAINS THERE TODAY, RED STAR CALLED FOR

MANILA, FRIDAY, DEC.19-(AP)-TWELVE AMERICANS, INCLUDING TWO CHILDREN AND A BABY, HAVE ARRIVED HERE AFTER A 150-MILE HITCH-HIKING TRIP ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS FROM THE MINING TOWN OF JOSE PANGANIBANN IN CAMARINES NORTE PROVINCE, SOUTHEAST OF MANILA.

L.L.CALDWELL, CHEMIST FOR THE PHILIPPINE SMELTING COMPANY, DESCRIBED THE TRIP AS "AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE," INCLUDING ONE HIKE OF 20 MILES ACROSS ROUGH MOUNTAINS.

OTHERS IN THE PARTY INCLUDED MR. AND MRS. O.PORTER; MR. AND MRS.C.R.SMITH AND THEIR CHILDREN, NADINA, 10, AND REX, 6; MR. AND MRS.E.R.BEGOLE AND THEIR 7-MONTHS-OLD BABY; AND L.J.VALERO.

THEY SAID THEY DECIDED TO LEAVE AFTER RECEIVING NEWS OF JAPANESE

LANDINGS FARTHER SOUTH.

MR. AND MRS.R.J.KENNON AND C.H.FLETCHER DECIDED TO REMAIN AT THE MINE FOR THE PRESENT.

DEC 19 1941

MV1143PES

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 18-(AP)-AN ARGENTINE SHIP MAY BE USED TO EXCHANGE ALLIED AND JAPANESE DIPLOMATS NOW STRANDED IN ENEMY TERRITORY, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.

ARGENTINA, A FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID, HAS VIRTUALLY DECIDED TO SEND A VESSEL TO SAN FRANCISCO TO CARRY A NEWLY-APPOINTED ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, ALBERTO CANDIOTI, TO HIS POST IN TOKYO. CANDIOTI IS NOW STRANDED IN THE CALIFORNIA PORT.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT IF THE TRIP IS MADE JAPANESE EMBASSY AND CONSULAR EMPLOYES FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE TAKEN TO TOKYO, AND UNITED STATES, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND OTHER DIPLOMATS REPRESENTING NATIONS FIGHTING JAPAN WOULD BE BROUGHT BACK TO SAN FRANCISCO ON THE RETURN TRIP.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR THE ARGENTINE SHIP IS NOW BEING NEGOTIATED, IT WAS SAID.

CANDIOTI ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES SHORTLY BEFORE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR BUT WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN TRANSPORTATION TO JAPAN BEFORE HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

Rm/MV1102PES

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, DEC. 18-(AP)-ARMY COURSES IN SHARPSHOOTING WERE OPENED TODAY IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR PUPILS OVER 15.

DEC 19 1941

FD656PES

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE NATIONAL LOTTERY MACHINERY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, WILL BE USED TO SELECT THE MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 30 FOR OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE IN NICARAGUA'S DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.

DEC 19 1941

FD655PES

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC.18-(AP)-PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS SAID IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT THAT COLOMBIA WOULD BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY BUT WOULD NOT DECLARE WAR ON THEM UNLESS ATTACKED.

A DECLARATION OF WAR, IT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN EXPLAINED, WOULD COMPEL A CANCELLATION OF FORTHCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS UNDER A LEGAL TECHNICALITY.

COLOMBIA, THE PRESIDENT SAID, MIGHT SOON FACE THE TRIALS OF WAR AND CANNOT MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

DEC 19 1941

"COLOMBIA IS NEITHER NEUTRAL NOR INDIFFERENT IN THIS WAR," HE SAID, "AND WE CANNOT CONTINUE BUSYING OURSELVES WITH BUSINESS AND SMALL POLITICS WHICH WOULD CLASS US AS A NATION FIT ONLY FOR SLAVERY.

"WE WILL FILL OUR PART WITHOUT HATE AND RANCOUR FOR ANYONE. COLOMBIA WILL NOT HESITATE TO MAKE ANY SACRIFICES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE (PANAMA) CANAL, AND WE STAND FAST BY OUR FRIENDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR IDEALS AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS."

SANTOS WARNED AXIS NATIONALS THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO OPPOSE THE NATION'S WILL WOULD BE DEALT WITH SEVERELY.

JH111AES

30.24 — 13635

30.24 - 13635

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION BY THE SINARQUISTAS BEGAN TODAY WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST 100 FAMILIES FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN CENTRAL MEXICO. THE FORMER "SUPREME LEADER", SALVADOR ABASCAL, LED THE MIGRATION.

THE GROUP OF ABOUT 500 PERSONS FORMS THE NUCLEUS OF WHAT SINARCHISTS HAVE DECLARED WILL EVENTUALLY BE 100,000 COLONISTS.

-DASH- DEC 19 1941

THE SINARQUISTAS WITH AN ESTIMATED 250,000 TO 500,000 MEMBERS HAVE DENIED CHARGES BY LABOR SPOKESMEN AND CONGRESSMEN THAT THEY ARE PRO-FASCIST. THEY WEAR A BROWN, MILITARY-TYPE UNIFORM AND SALUTE WITH THE RIGID RIGHT FOREARM ACROSS THE RIGHT CHEST. THE COLONIZATION PLAN WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT DESPITE BITTER OPPOSITION BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

EJ156PES NM

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18-(AP)-MARC PETER, FOR 20 YEARS UNTIL 1939 THE SWISS MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AS DELEGATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE TO THIS COUNTRY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ACTING UNDER THE TREATY OF GENEVA, PETER WILL INSPECT CAMPS OF INTERNED ALIENS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

NY1156PES NM

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19)

- - -

CREAM OF NIPPON SOCIETY
IN JAPANESE AIR FORCE

DEC 19 1941

- - -

THEY GET BETTER CARE,
BETTER FOOD THAN
OTHERS IN NAVY (270)

DEC 19 1941

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FRANK L. MARTIN, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM THE ORIENT AFTER TWO YEARS OF SERVICE AS A CORRESPONDENT THERE, WRITES FOR WIDE WORLD HIS OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE.)

- - -

BY FRANK L. MARTIN

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC. 18-(WIDE WORLD)-JAPAN'S YOUTHFUL FLIERS ARE THE CREAM OF NIPPON SOCIETY.

NEARLY ALL THE JAPANESE PILOTS HAVE BEEN EDUCATED IN COLLEGES IN JAPAN OR ABROAD. MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AIR FORCE SPEAK ENGLISH.

THEY RECEIVE THE BEST EQUIPMENT THE JAPANESE NAVY HAS TO OFFER. THEY ARE BETTER FED AND TAKEN CARE OF THAN MEMBERS OF ANY OTHER BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

THE AIR FORCE IS UNDER THE NAVY. THE ARMY HAS BUT A FEW OLD PLANES THAT SELDOM HAVE TAKEN PART IN ACTION EVEN IN THE FOUR YEARS OF FIGHTING IN CHINA.

SOCIALLY THE JAPANESE NAVY OUTRANKS THE ARMY IN JAPAN. A JAPANESE SOLDIER SELDOM IS SEEN IN THE COMPANY OF NAVAL MEN IN PUBLIC.

ONLY HIGH ARMY OFFICERS ARE INVITED TO NAVAL GATHERINGS. EVEN

IN THE PORTS OF SOUTHERN CHINA AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, FAR FROM HOME, THE MEN IN THE TWO SERVICES DO NOT FRATERNIZE.

THERE ALSO IS A DISTINCT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE AND ARMY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL. JAPANESE BOYS WHO ARE FLYING AND NAVIGATING PLANES ARE MODERN AND MUCH LIKE COLLEGE BOYS IN AMERICA.

DEC 19 1941

THEY OFTEN HAVE BROUGHT THEIR BOMBERS DOWN ON A MILITARY FIELD AFTER AN ATTACK ON SOME CHINESE CITY, MAKE A HURRIED REPORT, THEN STRIPPED OFF THEIR COATS FOR A GAME OF BASKETBALL OR BASEBALL, THEIR FAVORITE SPORT.

MANY OF THE PILOTS ATTENDED SCHOOLS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND AND HAVE RETURNED TO JAPAN IN RECENT YEARS. THEY FOUND BUSINESS SLOWING DOWN AND FOUND IT HARD TO FIT INTO JAPANESE WAYS OF LIFE AFTER LIVING ABROAD. FORCED TO JOIN THE ARMY OR THE NAVY, THEY CHOSE THE AIR ARM OF THE NAVY BECAUSE IT WAS MORE MODERN AND OFFERED THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DEC. 19, SENT DEC 16)

UX424PES

Berlin, Dec. 18---(Official Radio received by AP)---

Port installations on the east and southeast coasts of England were bombed overnight and four British naval vessels which attacked German-occupied territory in Western Europe last were shot down, the German high command said today.

In the week from Dec. 10 to Dec. 16, the high command said, 74 British planes were shot down against a loss of 17 German aircraft in operations against great Britain.

Of the 74 British planes claimed, 52 were reported destroyed in north africa and over the No discernment.

DEC 19 1941

apl 48 216th 1233 JEF 720ms

LONDON, DEC. 18 (AP)---SWITZERLAND HAS ASSUMED CHARGE OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN GERMANY, RICHARD LAW, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY WERE HANDLED BY THE AMERICAN EMBASSY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES BECAME A BELLIGERENT.

DEC 19 1941

BERLIN, DEC. 18-(AMS AGENCY TO A P)-DISPATCHES FROM BRUSSELS SAID TODAY THAT A 33-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO HAS RESIDED IN BELGIUM 14 YEARS WAS CAUGHT STABBING A GERMAN

30.24 — 13637

30.24 - 13637

OFFICER DEC. 15 AND ADMITTED STABBING A GERMAN SOLDIER DEC. 7.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, MADE BY THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER OF THE OCCUPIED CITY, SAID THAT BEFORE MEASURES TO FIND THE MURDERER IN THE FIRST ATTEMPT, INCLUDING THE ARREST OF HOSTAGES, HAD BEEN CANCELLED.

DEC 19 1941

AQ 01250 ED 7thA

BERN, DEC. 18-(AP)-TWENTY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO HUNGARY REMAINED IN THEIR BUDAPEST HOMES TODAY WHILE NEGRESS NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED TO SETTLE THEIR METHOD OF DEPARTURE, DISPATCHES FROM BUDAPEST SAID.NEX

PMB HAUKINS 01115 ED 647A

BERN, DEC. 18-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BUCHAREST SAID TODAY THAT RUMANIA ORDERED NEW RESTRICTIONS ON GASOLINE CONSUMPTION TO PERMIT INCREASED EXPORTS.

PMB HAUKINS 01120 ED 645A

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 18 (AP)— THE NEWSPAPER FRANKFURTHER ZEITUNG REPORTED TODAY FROM PRAGUE, CAPITAL OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, THAT THE GERMAN-IMPOSED STATE OF SIEGE IN FIVE OF SEVEN DISTRICTS OF THE PROTECTORATE HAD BEEN LIFTED, BUT REMAINING IN EFFECT AT PRAGUE AND BRUENN.

DEC 19 1941

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT CZECH WORKERS NOW UNDER STAND ON WHICH SIDE OF THEWAR THEIR ADVANTAGE LIES. THE STATE OF SIEGE WAS IMPOSED [illegible] TO SUPPRESS ACTS OF SABOTAGE AND EVEN REBELLION.

(1r Delayed)

TEHERAN, IRAN, DEC [illegible] (AP)-POLISH ARMY UNITS WILL BE EVACUATED FROM RUSSIA TO ASSEMBLE POLISH CORPS ON OTHER BATTLEFRONTS [illegible] GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT [illegible] EXILE, SAID TODAY UPON ARRIVAL FROM RUSSIA.

DEC 19 1941

REPORTING ON HIS THREE-WEEK TRIP TO THE [redacted]

DEC 19 1941

U.S.S.R. DURING WHICH HE CONFERRED WITH PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN, SIKORSKI SAID AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED WHEREBY "A LARGE POLISH ARMY OF SEVERAL DIVISIONS" WILL REMAIN IN RUSSIA AND VARIOUS POLISH LAND, AIR AND NAVAL UNITS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO BRITAIN AND LIBYA.

UNITS MOVED TO LIBYA WILL HELP BUILD A MECHANIZED DIVISION FROM THE PRESENT POLISH BRIGADE.

SIKORSKI SAID HE WAS "FULLY SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS" OF HIS RUSSIAN SOJOURN. POLISH CIVILIANS, LIKE SOLDIERS, REMAINING IN RUSSIA WILL BE MOVED TO SOUTHERLY REGIONS WHERE THEY WILL HAVE BETTER BE LIVING CONDITIONS, HE SAID.

the polish leader visited the camps of three polish divisions which are as yet unequipped. the job of furnishing them american arms still lies ahead, he said.

sikorski commented that the germans have no major strategic defenses until they reach the dnieper river and said he was convinced that leningrad, moscow and the caucasus were safe. he said he had reports that german soldiers were so poorly clad against the winter that they wore [redacted] women's kerchiefs and even skirts.

CALCUTTA, [redacted] DEC. 18-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND ART TREASURES DECORATING THE PUBLIC GALLERIES OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL IN CALCUTTA ARE BEING REMOVED TO PLACES OF SAFETY AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

LAP 00113 OL 337A

NEW YORK, DEC. 18-(AP)-TWO BRITISH OFFICERS ARMED ONLY WITH PISTOLS CAPTURED 15 ITALIANS AND A WIRELESS NEAR BARDIA IN LIBYA, AND [redacted] THE BRITISH PRESS SERVICE TOLD [redacted] THIS STORY:

DEC 19 1941

"WE KNOW ITALY HAS LOST THE WAR, BUT WHAT CAN WE D

30.24—13639

30.24-13639

DO?" ONE FASCIST COMPLAINED, "THE GERMANS HAVE A STRANGLE-HOLD ON OUR GOVERNMENT."

DEC 19 1941

ONE OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS PROMPTLY WROTE OUT A MESSAGE URGING ITALIANS TO QUIT FIGHTING, AND HANDED IT TO THE ITALIAN RADIO OPERATOR.

"NOT A BAD IDEA," HE SAID AS HE BEGAN HIS BROADCAST.

Manila, Friday, Dec. 19-(ap)-[redacted]

Three [redacted] were killed and six were injured today when a diesel engine exploded in a japanese bicycle factory [redacted] the army [redacted] seized dec. 8 near here. one of the dead and two [redacted] injured were americans but their names were not disclosed.

Workers said the explosion apparently was accidental. [redacted]

DEC 19 1941

pkl- brings 60510 yw 57 630pesr.

H N K

B L H

BRITISH HARD PRESSED IN HONG KONG, HOLD HILLS; CONGRESS PASSES BILL TO DRAFT MEN

20 TO 44

BRITISH FORCE SPLIT FOR FIGHT AT HONGKONG

DEC 20 1941

Garrison Covers Separate Landings Without Hope Of Reinforcement

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 19 (Andi to A. P.) A Domei dispatch from Tokyo said tonight that the Japanese flag was flying over Hongkong harbor and that Japanese forces were breaking the last British resistance on the island.

Final occupation is only a matter of a short time, it was stated.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—A last-stand garrison of British, Canadian and native troops was believed to be fighting on at separate strong points on Hongkong Island tonight against an overpowering force of Japanese invaders.

There had been no word from the defenders of the century-old crown colony since early morning and officials refused to confirm or deny Japanese reports that it was substantially in Japanese hands.

Reports To Chungking Ended

The British Embassy at Chungking, which has been receiving regular reports from Hongkong, said communications had ceased today. Contact between Hongkong and the Chinese headquarters in Kwangtung also was broken.

The Axis reports themselves were confusing and contradictory. At about the same time, enemy broadcasts claimed:

That Hongkong's capital city of Victoria was occupied by the invaders, the defenders withdrawing to Victoria Hill.

That the fighting on Hongkong Island still "overshadows that in other sectors."

DEC 20 1941

The former broadcast was German, the latter Japanese.

Without Hope Of Retreat

The garrison fought without hope of reinforcement or retreat. Its force had been split and dispersed in several areas to cover separate landings of Japanese troops and the battle, apparently, was going on over a considerable terrain.

"Heavy fighting is going on and the position is serious," one British announcement said.

Later, a spokesman added:

"There isn't a chance for reinforcement of Hongkong, at least for a long time. The garrison has orders to hold on at all costs. Our troops will stay there and take it—and do some dishing out."

Dive Bombers Reported Active

Japanese dispatches heard by radio indicated that enemy dive bombers still were assaulting key points held by the British up to this evening; artillery positions and other military targets on the island were said in these reports to be enveloped in smoke.

Authorities here did not know whether the Japanese had invaded by sea, by air or both Chinese dispatches, however, said the Japanese had an army of 45,000 available for the assault from Kowloon, mainland part of the colony which they took last week.

The heart of the 390-square-mile colony, the capital city of Victoria, is on the island to which the battle now has moved. A million people live here, and there has been no general civilian evacuation.

Governor's Withdrawal Denied

During the day the Colonial office vigorously denied a Japanese report that Sir Mark Young, the Hongkong Governor, had left the colony. It said: "The Colonial office has been in telegraphic touch with the Governor this morning."

One scrap of news from the American consul at Hongkong was relayed from Chungking—that the consulate was intact but that his residence on Victoria Peak had been damaged badly by Japanese shellfire.

British authorities would not comment on the continuing Chinese operations behind the Japanese invaders. Chinese field dispatches said one Chinese force, attacking the Japanese flank along the Canton-Kowloon River, had reached a point ten miles northeast of Shumchun, on the colony's outer mainland border, and was continuing to push southwestward. It also was contended that a Chinese detachment operating against the outer defenses of Japanese-held Canton had destroyed enemy defense works at two points north of the rity.

The size of the Hongkong garrison has, naturally, been a military secret. It was reinforced in November, however, by the first Canadian troops ever to serve in the South Pacific. Mostly infantrymen from Manitoba and Quebec, under Brigadier J. K. Lawson, they are described as seasoned troops.

BRITISH SAID TO HOLD KEY DEFENSE POSTS

DEC 20 1941

But London Admits Being Out of Direct Touch With Its Beleaguered Colony for Hours—Victoria's Fall Rumored.

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Unbroken resistance by Britain's embattled Hongkong garrison was indicated tonight by a Reuters report of a Domei announcement that fighting there and on the Malayan front overshadows any other in the Far East.

This report, unless long-delayed, presumably represented the situation in the British Crown Colony early Saturday morning, Hongkong time. It followed by one hour the British Colonial Office's acknowledgement that communications with Hongkong have been out since early this morning, London time and that it is not known directly, therefore, what—if any—new progress the Japanese have made.

Reuters quoted the Japanese agency as saying there was nothing important to report from the Philippine, Hawaiian or British North Borneo fronts.

British Hold Key Positions.

The British agency previously had announced receipt of a German broadcast of a Tokio dispatch conceding that the British still held key positions on the beleaguered island.

[The German radio declared tonight that Japanese troops have occupied the city of Victoria, the chief settlement of Hongkong. The German broadcaster quoted reports from Tokio.

[All Government and administrative offices of the British Crown Colony are in Victoria, which lies along the extensive Hongkong harbor. The broadcast said that most of the island was in Japanese hands and that British troops had withdrawn to Victoria Hill—"the Peak" which towers almost 2,000 feet high over Victoria and is the site of the Governor's residence.]

The Reuters dispatch quoting the Berlin radio was received shortly after 12 noon, Eastern standard time or 1 A. M., Saturday, Hongkong time. It stated that Japanese dive bombers were continuing to bomb British positions. Artillery emplacements and other military targets on the island were said to be enveloped in great clouds of black smoke.

The garrison had previously been reported holding out at 10:45 P. M. Hongkong time Friday against Japanese who had landed in considerable force on the island.

DEC 20 1941

British Position Grave.

There was heavy fighting and the British position was admittedly grave. Strategically Hongkong island is the most important part of the British Crown Colony of the same name whose naval installations make it second only to Singapore as a bastion of British sea power in the Far East.

The Japanese already have occupied the mainland portion of the colony, operating from long-occupied territory on the South China coast. "Heavy fighting is going on and the position is serious," a British spokesman declared, explaining that the British garrison was comparatively small and had a considerable area to defend.

Earlier this afternoon the Japanese-controlled Saigon radio was heard broadcasting an announcement that the Japanese forces had captured "the fortress of Hongkong." From the wording of the broadcast, however, it was not clear whether it referred to previous Japanese announcements of landings on Hongkong island and seizure of important heights thereon or was reporting new Japanese successes.

Deny Hongkong Governor Left.

Young Flight Denied

Meanwhile, the Berlin radio, heard here, said today that Sir Mark Young, Governor and commander in chief of Hongkong, had escaped from the colony to an unknown destination.

But the Colonial Office today promptly spiked the rumor, saying:

"Not the slightest credence should be attached to the report that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong, has left the colony. The Colonial Office has been in telegraphic communication with the Governor this morning."

(The British radio said today that Chinese batteries emplaced along the Yellow river had destroyed five Japanese vessels. The craft were not otherwise identified. The broadcast was heard in New York by NBC.)

30.24-13641

30-24-13641

Capture Called Matter Of Hours

DEC 20 1941

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (Official Radio Recorded by (AP)—Domei today broadcast Japanese reports which declared that British resistance in Hongkong was collapsing and that capture of the crown colony—described as already conquered—was only a matter of

(This broadcast was made fifteen minutes after London heard a vague announcement by the radio at Saigon, French Indo-China, that Japanese forces had captured "the fortress of Hongkong." The Tokyo radio's own statement that resistance was still being encountered indicated that Saigon merely meant Japanese capture of a fortified position.)

Using Planes, Artillery

The Domei broadcast declared that Japanese forces which gained a foothold on Hongkong Island under cover of darkness last night had kept up a driving offensive with air and artillery protection.

Jardine's Hill, an observation post rising 1,420 feet at the center of the island—which has an area of thirty-two square miles—was captured after two and a half hours' fighting, the agency said, and "Japanese guns and planes are furiously battering the enemy."

Domei's report followed the announcement of Imperial Headquarters that landings had been effected after more than a week's bombardment of the British positions from artillery and air bases on the mainland and naval vessels at sea. The Japanese drove in, the communique declared, at 10 P. M. (8 A. M., New York time) on Thursday and, within thirteen hours, had overrun numerous defense positions on Hongkong island.

The communique acknowledged a fierce defense of the naval base and business center, but declared that the invaders were "rapidly carrying out further operations." Hongkong had twice rejected Japanese ultimatums for surrender.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said that a twelve-hour barrage preceded the night landings at Hongkong. Japanese forces stormed pill-boxes in the darkness and won them in bitter hand-to-hand fighting, it reported. Then flares were set off by the landing parties and re-enforcements moved across the mile-wide strait separating Hongkong from Kowloon, the mainland section of the colony, already held by the Japanese.

Domei acknowledged that ten divisions of Chinese troops were concentrated near Canton, at the rear of the Japanese forces attacking Hongkong, but declared that they seemed unprepared for any strong offensive. Even if they should start attacking, the agency asserted, it was doubted whether they could have any major effectiveness.

[Chungking reports have declared that the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were making strenuous assaults on the Japanese rear and flanks at points within thirty miles of the Hongkong border.]

Victoria Reported Occupied

BERLIN, Dec. 19 Official radio recorded by (AP)).—Japanese troops have occupied the City of Victoria, the chief settlement of Hongkong, a German broadcast declared tonight, quoting reports from Tokio. All government and administrative offices of the British crown colony are in Victoria, which lies along the extensive Hongkong Harbor.

The broadcast said that most of the island was in Japanese hands and that British troops had withdrawn to Victoria Hill—The Peak—which towers almost 2,000 feet over Victoria and is the site of the governor's residence.

Swedish Freighter Hit In Raid On Hongkong

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The new 6,073-ton Swedish motorship freighter Ningpo was hit by bombs from Japanese planes and is aflame in Hongkong harbor, the American Swedish News Exchange said today.

The agency said the vessel had gone into Hongkong for repairs after suffering damage from striking a mine near Singapore. The news was received in a radio dispatch from Hongkong to Stockholm and thence to New York.

Chinese Drive Toward Colony.

Chungking, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Dispatches from the Hongkong mainland front declared today that Chinese forces assaulting the Japanese flank along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad had reached a point ten miles northeast of Shumchun, on the colony's border.

Another Chinese force was said to have demolished Japanese fortifications at two points north of Canton in operations against the invaders' outer defenses of that occupied city.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Saturday, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—A single Japanese army plane has sunk a British warship, believed to be a cruiser, at anchor south of Hongkong Island, scoring two direct hits, a dispatch from a "Japanese army base" said today.

DEC 20 1941

Canada Reports Contact.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Defense Minister Ralston and the Canadian Defense Department today were in contact with Canadian troops fighting under the command of Brigadier J. K. Lawson at Hongkong, it was learned. (A large contingent of Canadian infantry troops arrived at Hongkong November 16 aboard a Canadian transport.)

HONGKONG ONCE PIRATES' NEST

British Have Ruled Crown Colony for 100 Years.

By Associated Press.

Hongkong, Great Britain's mightiest stronghold on the China coast, has been British territory for 100 years. In this century of British rule it was transformed from a pirates' hideaway to one of the world's major seaports, its spacious harbor visited by some 50,000 ships a year.

Some $40,000,000 has been spent in recent years in an effort to make it impregnable. As many as fifty British warships have been based at one time behind the heavily mined entrances to its harbor. Heavy coast-defense guns and anti-aircraft batteries formed part of its network of protection. British and Indian troops were garrisoned there.

Seized during the opium war of 1839-42, Hongkong's earliest prosperity was based on British control of the opium trade. Later it became the chief embarkation port for coolies shipped to the gold fields of California and Australia.

When the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, cutting the distance between China and Europe by thousands of miles, Hongkong's trade was quadrupled and its rise to world importance began. In recent years it was the world's principal center of rice distribution, the main source being French Indo-China and the main market, interior China.

At first only the island of Hongkong came under British rule; subsequently various small portions of the nearby mainland were ceded by China. The Crown Colony of Hongkong consists of 390 square miles, one of the smallest but most important of Britain's far-flung possessions.

About Size of New York City.

Hongkong Island, site of the capital, Victoria, is only slightly larger than New York city. Its total population of approximately 1,000,000 consists mainly of Chinese, and of these nearly 100,000 live afloat on the countless houseboats of the harbor. The normal peacetime population includes approximately 20,000 European and American residents.

Typhoon shelters, consisting of strong breakwaters, have been built in various parts of the harbor to protect lives and shipping from the recurrent danger of typhoons. In 1906 a typhoon claimed some 10,000 lives.

In the early years of Japan's war against China, Hongkong became a refuge for wealthy Chinese and headquarters for various Chinese officials. Huge fortunes were made through diversion of China's imports of war materials and supplies from other ports to Hongkong.

The flow of munitions subsequently was halted under Japanese pressure, and eventually Japanese advances in southern China and French Indo-China virtually paralyzed all phases of Hongkong's commercial life, including the vital traffic in rice.

24 JAP PLANES IN BRIEF RAID ON MANILA BAY

Smoke Comes From Cavite Area, But Details Are Withheld

DEC 20 1941

Tarlac Military Objectives Attacked By Small Plane Force

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 19—Twenty-four Japanese planes made a brief, sharp attack on the big United States naval base of Cavite on Manila Bay this afternoon while American fighter planes remained on the ground.

A second wave of nine raiders also flew across the bay less than two hours later, but a communique said there were no bombings reported after that flight.

There was no announcement of damage, or casualties at Cavite. A big column of smoke was seen rising from the Cavite area after the high-flying attack, but all fires were extinguished by sundown.

Alarm Is Brief

Manila had only a brief alarm beginning at 1.30 P. M.

"Military objectives" near Tarlac, sixty miles northwest of Manila, also were officially reported attacked yesterday afternoon by a small force of Japanese raiders.

The Commonwealth Government said the Philippine defense forces held complete dominion over all provinces except for three widely separated beachheads on Luzon Island held by the Japanese landing forces.

Under Intermittent Attack

These were at Aparri in the north, Vigan in the west and Legaspi in the southeast. These points have been under intermittent air attack by United States flyers to keep the Japanese from establishing air bases, or widening their salients.

Ground forces also have been attacking the Japanese invaders, but reports on these fights were meager.

President Manuel Quezon, at a Cabinet meeting tonight, outlined a program of civilian welfare and defense, including construction of air-raid shelters and formation of labor battalions immediately, making use of a $10,000,000 emergency fund granted by President Roosevelt.

The labor battalions will go where the army requires. Needy persons will be employed. Reliable sources said Quezon also soon would authorize detention without judicial process of persons caught looting.

MORE U. S. WAR AI SOUGHT BY QUEZO

DEC 20 1941

Philippine President Asserts "Supplies Must Be Forthcoming" From America

Terms Islands "Citadel Of Liberty," To Be Defended To The End Against Japs

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 19—President Manuel Quezon, of the Philippine Commonwealth, declared tonight that materials, equipment and supplies were indispensable to the defenders of America's island protectorate and "must be forthcoming from the United States."

Quezon, in a broadcast made at 9.45 A. M. Saturday, Manila time, described the Philippines as "the citadel of liberty," to be defended to the end.

"Time is of essential importance for any assistance that will come from the United States," he said.

Says He's Sure Of Assistance

"I am sure that the Government of the United States is fully aware of the situation and will give us much assistance without delay."

The faith of the Philippine natives in the United States, he said, "remains unshaken in this darkest hour of our history. We know that this war is being daged in order to preserve democracy and to secure for all peoples the essential freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt—the freedom of thought and expression and relizion and the freedom from what and the freedom from fear."

Quezon said, "We have complete full faith and confidence in the courage and leadership of Lieut. Gen Douglas MacArthur. We know he is responsible for the success of our national defense program, and if we are now capable of resisting the aggression it is due in large measure to his vision and ability."

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Saw 17 Japanese Planes

Discussing the day of invasion, Quezon said, "I went out to the street and saw, up in the sky, seventeen planes in formation. I did not know they were Japanese planes until I heard the explosion of bombs falling around my house, shaking it as though it were an earthquake."

Quezon said the Japanese were flooding the islands with propaganda in an effort to convince the Philippine people "that this is not a war between the Philippines and Japan but a war between Japan and the United States."

"They seek to convince the Filipinos through numerous methods that the objective of Japan is to liberate, not to subjegate them," he said. "The enemy has misplaced the loyalty of the Filipinos to the United States. This propaganda is having no effect on our countrymen because they are convinced that their duty demands that they fight on the side of the United States."

Manila Issues Report

Manila, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Two waves of Japanese bombers, flying at 30,000 feet, flew over the vital naval base at Cavite, on Manila Bay, in less than two hours today in short, quick thrusts, and the first left a gigantic column of smoke billowing in the sky.

A communique issued by the United States Army, Far Eastern Command, said that no reports of bombing by the second wave of planes had been received at 4:20 P. M. (2:20 A. M., New York time), nearly three hours after the raiders had flown over the Manila area.

The Far Eastern Command also announced that "military objectives" in the vicinity of Tarlac province, northwest of Manila, on Luzon Island, were bombed by a small number of Japanese planes yesterday afternoon.

No American aircraft took to the air when the high-flying planes roared over in hit-and-run tactics. The Japanese maintained an unbroken formation and flew straight over the target.

This afternoon's communique said that twenty-four planes were in the first group. Nine were in the second group, which caused an alarm in Manila about 1:30 P. M. The city was under alarm for thirty minutes, but the attack itself lasted only a few minutes before the Japanese roared away.

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About an hour before the alarm the Far Eastern Command announced that "there has been no enemy activity this morning."

Second Raid Reported.

A damaging raid on another Philippine island was officially reported earlier, while the Philippine Commonwealth Department of the Interior announced that it held complete dominion over all provinces except for three scattered Japanese beachheads on Luzon Island.

The Far Eastern Command announced that more than thirty Japanese planes took part yesterday afternoon in a raid on Iloilo City, an important port about 310 miles south of Manila, on Panay Island. This communique said that civilian casualties and property damage were reported from the city, which has numerous industries and a population of 40,000. The raid lasted thirty minutes.

Panay Island thus was the fourth in the archipelago to be raided by the Japanese. They also have bombed the key island, Luzon; the airport at Davao, on Mindinao Island, and the central island of Cebu, southeast of Panay.

Meanwhile, the Japanese apparently were being effectively confined to the Vigan, Aparri and Legaspi areas of Luzon.

At 9:15 A. M. today the Commonwealth Department of the Interior said it was in control of all provinces except for the three invaded sectors of Luzon; that peace and order were established throughout the islands, and that Filipino morale was high. The announcement indicated every civilian was helping defend the islands. It said the people were co-operating fully against subversive elements and fifth columnists.

The department told how thoroughly the Japanese had prepared for invasion, sending agents as business men to important points. These Japanese showed their true colors when the invaders appeared, it was said.

The Japanese are attempting to set up local puppet governments and to circulate their own money in the areas they have occupied, news dispatches said.

Americans Turn Up.

Quoting persons who escaped from those areas, these advices said Japanese in such areas were appearing as army officers or civilian officials. They were said to have put on uniforms promptly when warships hove to off the coasts.

The Philippine constabulary and other soldiers battled furiously against the Japanese at every point, but they were reported outnumbered at Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi. Hundreds of Filipinos who fled Manila at the outbreak of the war to seek refuge with relatives in rural sections of northern Luzon were returning to the city because of the Japanese landings at Vigan and Aparri.

Twelve Americans also arrived after a 150-mile hitch-hiking trip across mountains from the mining town of Jose Panganiban, in Camarines Norte Province, southeast of Manila. They left their homes after receiving news of

Japanese landings farther south (apparently the landing at Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila).

Meanwhile, today the Far East Command announced that Gen. Basilio J. Valdes and the entire headquarters of the Philippine Army were inducted into the services of the United States this morning, including officers and enlisted men of the general and special staff. Col. Richard J. Marshall, deputy chief of staff of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, was the inducting officer, the communique added.

The Manila Labor Council pledged full support to the United States and the commonwealth governments in forming labor battalions for army or civilian use. The workers declared they were willing and ready to dig trenches, build air raid shelters, manufacture munitions, gas masks, sand bags, medical supplies and all other necessary articles for prosecution of the war.

Mirrors Used To Aid Bombers Over Luzon

Sentry Detects Bright Object In Tree, Work Of Japanese Fifth Columnists

Manila, *Saturday*, Dec. 20 (AP)—Like the sideshow magician, the Japanese fifth columnists are trying to do it with mirrors.

Army men returning from central Luzon said a sentry at a command headquarters spied a bright object in a tree.

Investigation disclosed that the camouflaged post was encircled with tree-top mirrors which made it a bull's-eye for bombers.

Japanese Raiders Dr Fragmentation Bo

DEC 20 1941

By Cla
Associated Press

Manila, Dec. 19—Scenes at an American airport in the Philippines where the dust from a dozen Japanese air bombs still is settling after a quick raid:

Filipino pilots remove their tin hats, brush the dirt from their uniforms, pour you a glass of ginger ale, and then display a magazine article entitled "Japan's Bush League Air Force."

"Hell," says one, "if they're bush league I am in no hurry to see big-timers."

Flat On Their Faces

All had been flat on their faces except the anti-aircraft gunners during the brief raid when several Japanese planes dived to about 2,000 feet with machine guns blazing.

As they zoomed away, the bombers came over at 30,000 feet and dropped twelve bombs. None hit the field, hangars, or other military objectives. But over on one side soldiers are extinguishing a small fire in the cockpit of one plane which already was partly wrecked in a raid two weeks ago.

Wind Makes Bombs Miss

A shiny sedan drives up to the communications center where an American colonel sits. A Filipino major, graduate of West Point and commander of this base, gets out.

"We are lucky today, sir," he says, "only minor damage, and no air force personnel hit. The Japs had a line all right, but a high wind blew the bombs off their marks.

"They sneaked in on us, and we didn't have a chance to get into the air."

Pseudo-Stuka Plane

The colonel says, "They sprang a new one in this raid—a pseudo-Stuka plane. But they seem to be slow with

rk Lee
Staff Correspondent

non-refractable gear, unable to do better than 200 miles an hour."

Then he turned to the pilots:

"Who saw those dive bombers just now?" he asks.

Most of the pilots sheepishly confess, "I had my nose in the dirt."

"That's the place for your nose when you're caught short," the colonel reassured them.

Fragmentation Bombs

Then he displays a jazzed razor sharp piece of metal.

"The Japs are using fragmentation bombs," he says. "They explode about 50 feet from the ground and umbrella down. I saw two infantrymen killed because they crouched instead of falling flat."

A small fighter side-slips in to a quick landing and a young, wiry Filipino clambers out to report on a successful reconnaissance mission.

"Speedy Joe" Reports

Hedge-hopping 200 miles to locate enemy troops somewhere in Luzon, he says:

"I saw a number of Japs standing in a school yard. They scattered like chickens."

The pilot is known as "Speedy Joe," a name he picked up at Randolph Field, Texas, because he never could get a plane fast enough to suit him.

"Just give me a ship that will go high enough to bust up those bomber formations," he says. The others agree with him, since this Filipino squadron is flying outmoded planes.

Three Planes To Its Credit

Even so, the squadron has three Japanese planes to its credit, but the pilots say "that's just luck . . . we have to get above them and dive on them."

As you leave "Speedy Joe" sings out:

"I am mad, and a mad Filipino can match any ten Japs; but I hope I live long enough to fly one of those new speedy jobs."

AMERICAN WOMAN DEAD IN HONGKONG

Mrs. Florence Webb Victim of Shrapnel Fire.

DEC 20 1941

Chungking, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Word was received here today of the first American casualty in the Japanese attack on Hongkong—Mrs. Florence Webb of Shanghai, killed by shrapnel. The United States embassy here was advised of her death.

Where she came from in the United States was not learned. Presumably she had lived for some time at Shanghai before moving to the British Crown Colony.

The embassy said that it had received a radio message from the Consul-General in Hongkong stating that the consulate was intact, but that his residence on Victoria Peak was damaged badly by shellfire.

Japs Claim Six Fighters.

Tokio, Dec. 19 (Official radio recorded by A. P.).—Eight United States heavy bombers were set afire and six fighters were shot down in Japanese air raids yesterday on air bases in the vicinity of Manila, the army section of the Imperial Headquarters reported today.

PENANG FORCE WITHDRAWS TO HELP OTHERS

DEC 20 1941

Joins New British Line Along River 300 Miles Above Fortress

Enemy, Suffering Heavily, Begins Thrusts At Tin Center

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Dec. 19—Alfred Duff Cooper, in his first broadcast since being named Resident Minister here for Far Eastern Affairs, today told Britons in the Orient bluntly that "the news is grave tonight."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Singapore, Dec. 19—The British have beaten the Japanese offensive in northwestern Malaya down to a substantial halt and the Imperial garrison of the outflanked island settlement of Penang off the west coast has been safely withdrawn to aid in the continued defense of the distant approaches to Singapore.

This was the situation tonight as described in official British announcements and it thus appeared that the fall of Penang—inevitable under the circumstances—had been far from a total loss.

The *Exchange Telegraph* in London reported the following communique was issued at Singapore Saturday morning: "The situation remains quiet on both fronts. Air force reconnaissance was carried out over enemy territory and the China Sea."

Penang's military strength remained intact, perhaps to aid in strengthening the new British line along the Krian river some 300 miles north of Singapore. Only two Europeans were left on the island—British physicians staying behind to practice under any hazard their profession.

Military Equipment Saved

Not only was British military personnel brought out, it was stated, but all of Penang's military equipment likewise was salvaged.

For twenty-four hours up until this morning the invaders had lain panting in the difficult terrain of the mainland—marshy along the west coast of the peninsula and harsh and rugged with mountains further inland. They apparently were trying to deal with their heavy casualties.

Then, they began new thrusts against strong and apparently unyielding British opposition as the probable preliminaries to an effort to take the town of Ipoh, the Malayan tin center, which is astride the main railway running down to Singapore and is flanked by mountains.

Dutch Action Reported

Strong Dutch action against Japanese forces seeking to infiltrate into British North Borneo, strategically situated to the east of the Malay Peninsula in the Singapore-Philippines-Dutch East Indies communications and defensive area, meanwhile were reported.

The East Indies command announced during the day that Dutch bombers had assaulted the invader in Sarawak, to continue bombing attacks which previously had been successfully concentrated off shore against Japanese sea power. This earlier action had set a Japanese cruiser aflame.

The Aneta news agency disclosed about the same time that Dutch army and naval forces had raided a Japanese settlement in North Borneo, interning a large number of Japanese. This, too, was a continued operation, it having been earlier reported that Dutch naval forces had liquidated a potential Japanese colony of fifth columnists at Sandakan.

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Scores Die In Raid

Dutch West Borneo was under enemy air attack, however, a communique announcing that scores of persons, including many school children, had been killed and many more injured in a Japanese raid on the town of Pontianak.

British air activity likewise was heavy, particularly in reconnaissance over the Timor Sea, between the island of Timor and Australia.

The Portuguese half of the island itself was under strong Allied control, Dutch and Australian forces having moved in yesterday, and Dutch dispatches reported that all Japanese subjects had been interned.

Jap Drive at Standstill in Malaya, British Claim

By C. YATES McDANIEL

SINGAPORE, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Japanese drive in northern Malaya has been battered to a standstill, the British announced today, but the rich island settlement of Penang, outflanked by the Japanese on the mainland, has been abandoned by its British defenders.

Presumably the withdrawal of the garrison from Penang, leaving its 108 square miles and mixed population of 240,000 to Japanese domination, was undertaken while the Japanese were thrusting their spearhead about 100 miles into northwestern Malaya.

30.24 - 13643

30.24 - 13643

The garrison—of unsuspected strength—was removed without loss to another zone of defense, possibly the Krian River line, where the British hope to halt the Japanese for good, some 300 miles from Singapore.

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All equipment also was withdrawn and the island now is completely deserted by Europeans with the exception of two British doctors who remained behind to attend wounded from recent air raids.

This afternoon's communique of the combined British commands reported continued opposition to Japanese thrusts in northern Malaya and said that the R. A. F. had carried out reconnaissance flights over "enemy territory" in the Timor Sea, between the island of Timor and Australia.

The Portuguese half of Timor—where the Japanese had an air station—was occupied yesterday by Dutch and Australian forces.

An earlier communique said that the Japanese in Malaya seemed to have been stopped by sheer exhaustion and heavy casualties.

The communique said that the night was quiet all along the northern Malayan front and that the Japanese had been inactive for 24 hours.

But well-informed sources here expected a new thrust from the northwest across the Krian River, when the Japanese have rested and reinforced their spearhead, this probably to be paralleled by a push from Grik—18 miles within the border with Thailand.

The chief immediate objective of the Japanese probably is Ipoh, the heart of Malaya's tin industry, about 300 airline miles northwest of Singapore, on the main railway. Japanese planes were active over the area yesterday.

There were radio reports that Rangoon, capital of British Burma, was bombed again this afternoon and a Rangoon communique, apparently issued earlier, said that British air patrol activity had increased in the last 24 hours.

Initial Japanese landings in Sarawak, at Miri and Brunei, and possibly a third, near Lubong Point, appear to have been small-scale operations, presumably designed mainly to gain oil fields. Some oil installations were destroyed ahead of the invaders.

The Japanese, however, may attempt to extend occupation of North Borneo by seizing airfields and by occupying Labuan—island harbor off the northwestern Sarawak coast. There was no confirmation of a report that Japanese had landed at Sandakan, across the northern part of Borneo from Labuan island.

The Dutch reported last Saturday that a naval force had liquidated a Japanese colony at Sandakan which might have turned into a Fifth Column.

The British Empire forces also found in the Malayan respite a chance to solidify their Krian River line in anticipation of the next Japanese move.

There was a marked lack of hostile activity in the past 24 hours, a communique said, and this was in line with other British declarations that the invasion had been slowed despite the isolation of Penang and the mainland province of Wellesley from the remainder of the peninsula.

The British, holding a defense line 300 air miles north of the vital Singapore Naval Base, said that the invaders' penetration of 100 miles in 11 days of jungle fighting had been made with a fanatical disregard for heavy casualties.

The loss of Penang—the territory's second city—places in Japanese hands an island base 15 miles long and five miles broad, off the northwest coast, which is strategically important to the defense of north Malaya.

The invaders—achieving their gains by a series of thrusts by small units—using light tanks, have yet to break the defense in a major battle, the British asserted.

Japanese bombing has slackened markedly. Neither side has had much air support for the jungle fighting, since movements of troops and equipment are almost invisible from above.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—The British garrison at Penang, island state of British Malaya off the northwestern fighting zone, has been evacuated "quite safely," it was announced today.

Penang had been outflanked by the Japanese thrust through Kedah Province, the mainland just opposite the island.

Now, presumably, the Japanese will take over Penang, if they have not done so already.

A military commentator said nothing was known here of any civilian evacuation of the island. Probably that was not attempted, he added.

Although the announcement failed to specify when the garrison was removed, it was believed that the troops probably left before the British retired from Kedah Province to the Krian River line.

The size of the Penang garrison was not made public, nor could it be learned whether the men went to Singapore or to the Krian River front.

Dutch Bombers Blast Jap Troops in North Borneo

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 19 (AP)—Dutch bombing planes have attacked the Japanese forces which have landed in northern Borneo, the Dutch East Indies command announced today.

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This was an assault on Japanese forces at Miri or at two nearby points in Sarawak, where landings have been reported. Sarawak is the British-protected domain of the "White Rajah," Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. All North Borneo is British Empire territory.

It was off Miri on Wednesday that Dutch naval planes attacked a concentration of Japanese warships and transports, setting fire to a cruiser. Now the Dutch airmen have carried the attack ashore.

The Dutch communique, however, said that owing to bad weather results of the bombing could not be ascertained.

Another communiqué, quoted by the Aneta news agency, said that scores of persons, including many school children, were killed today in a Japanese air raid on the city of Pontianak, in the West Division of Netherland Borneo.

The Netherlands Indies Command also announced that "a joint action by the Army and Navy on a Japanese settlement in North Borneo resulted in the internment of a rather large number of Japanese."

This was the second time action against a Japanese settlement on the British North Borneo coast had been announced, the previous incident having been the liquidation of a Japanese colony of potential fifth columnists at Sandakan.

Japanese were reported to have filtered into the Portuguese part of the island since the October 14 opening of the Japanese air line between Timor and Japanese-mandated Palau under a Portuguese concession. A Japanese vice-consul arrived recently with a staff of thirty.

Occupation Described.

The occupation of the Portuguese territory began at daybreak yesterday when Netherlands and Australian troops under command of a Dutch Army officer proceeded to Dilli, the Portuguese Timor capital, covered by naval forces and planes. Negotiators were sent in advance to inform the Governor of the action. The Portuguese official protested but did not resist. A guard of honor was placed in front of the Governor's palace and Portuguese officials were informed that protection of the colony would end as soon as the danger from Japan is eliminated.

JAPANESE REPORT ON ALIEN ARRESTS

DEC 20 1941

Tell of Seizing Americans and British Subjects.

Berlin, Dec. 19 (Official Broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Dispatches from Tokio said today that communists and British and United States citizens suspected of espionage were arrested in all parts of Japan immediately after the outbreak of war. An official German radio broadcast, today the following dispatch from Tokio

"Four hundred United States citizens and 300 British were entirely free in Japan and only 270 nationals of those two Powers had been restricted in their movements, a Japanese spokesman said today, thus contradicting reports from foreign sources tending to convey a false impression concerning the treatment of enemy nationals in Japan.

"Members of the diplomatic staff of enemy countries are resident in Embassy Legation buildings, where they are looked after by officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry specially appointed for the purpose. All wishes of enemy nationals are, as far as possible, fulfilled by Japanese authorities.

"United States missionaries have asked their Government to be informed that they are well treated and able to continue their missionary activities."

Portugal Protests Allied Occupation Of Far East Isle

Premier Says Anzacs And Dutch Entered While Discussing Defense

(By The Associated Press)

Lisbon, Dec. 19—Australian and Dutch troops marched into Portuguese Timor when "there was no reason to consider that an attack by the Japanese was probable," and while Portugal was discussing plans with Britain for the island's defense, Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar told Parliament today.

"The situation is not settled yet," he said. "Discussions still are going on. I shall disclose later the further developments."

Crowds jammed the streets outside Parliament in expectation that Salazar might announce a change in foreign policy, but the Premier gave no such indication.

He asserted that Portugal, as a non-belligerent ally, had agreed to study co-operation with Britain in defending Timor, which is 450 miles off the Australian Coast, and that the suggestions for such collaboration had been made as long ago as Nov. 4.

Preparations also had been made to send Portuguese reinforcements to Timor, Salazar said.

"We also would have accepted the co-operation of Dutch troops under the command of the British General Staff—but exclusively in case of attack," he announced.

Portugal has been walking the tight-rope of neutrality ever since the war began although she is one of Britain's oldest traditional Allies.

Germany and Italy obviously were exerting pressure on her, and the Italian newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista uttered a renewed threat today when it declared:

"Portugal must not forget that strong German forces stand on the Pyrenees and that tension is rising in the area of the Atlantic."

The reference to the Atlantic meant the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, which are coveted by the Axis in the sea fight against the Allies. Portugal has been reinforcing the islands steadily, and evinced great concern when President Roosevelt not long ago mentioned the Azores as a likely target for another Axis seizure.

"Repercussions" Threatened

The Italian *Giornale d'Italia* also warned that if Portugal accepted the occupation of Timor, it "could have repercussions. . . ."

Berlin propaganda stations also were busy all day broadcasting that Timor's occupation was "an arbitrary act without parallel in this war," adding that the cases of Holland, Norway, Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia were different.

These Axis-occupied lands "violated neutrality," the Berlin radio said.

Spain, although she today declared her "non-belligerency" in the Pacific war, has never disguised her sympathies for the Axis, and some of her picked troops known as the "blue division" are fighting beside German and Italian troops in Russia.

PREMIER TELLS PORTUGUESE OF TIMOR LANDING

DEC 20 1941

Salazar Says Talks Continue With Allies—Nazi Troops Reported in Pyrenees.

ITALIAN PAPER WARNS LISBON

Axis Fears Seizure of Azores and Cape Verde Isles for Naval Bases.

Lisbon, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar told his Parliament and people today that Australian and Dutch troops had invaded Portuguese Timor without the threat of a Japanese attack and while mutual defense discussions were under way. Though this speech had been forecast as one of Premier Salazar's most important statements, he gave no hint of a drastic change in Portuguese policy as a result of the occupation.

"The situation is not settled yet," he said, "and discussions still are going on. I shall disclose later the further developments."

[A. B. B. C. broadcast quoted the Italian newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista today as warning Portugal that she "must not forget that strong German forces stand on the Pyrenees and that tension is rising in the area of the Atlantic Ocean." The broadcast was heard here by C. B. S.]

Australian and Dutch forces have announced occupation of the Portuguese part of the East Indian island to forestall any Japanese action in Timor. Premier Salazar said that the first suggestions for collaboration on defense were made on November 4.

Terms of Alliance.

"Portugal agreed to study co-operation with British troops in defense of Timor in case it was attacked and according to the terms of the (British) alliance," he told the National Assembly, which had been called into extraordinary session to hear his statement. "We would also have accepted the co-operation of Dutch troops under the command of the British General Staff, but exclusively in case of attack."

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The Premier asserted that "there was no reason to consider that an attack by the Japanese was probable," and that while conversations were in progress, Australian and Netherlands troops invaded the territory of Portugal—an ally of Britain. Preparations to re-enforce Timor with Portuguese troops were being made at the time of the occupation, he said.

His speech was interrupted several times by cheers of "Long live Portugal," and crowds outside Parliament applauded Premier Salazar as he left.

Before Premier Salazar spoke, the Portuguese radio had announced every fifteen minutes throughout the day that the statement would be of "highest transcendency and importance." It kept the nation keyed up with reminders that the whole session of the Assembly would be broadcast and that loudspeakers had been set up in public places everywhere. Admiral Joao de Azevedo Coutinho, Portuguese monarchist leader, told his followers that they must unhesitatingly back the Government, no matter where its policies may lead.

British Embassy Guarded In Lisbon, Nazis Claim

New York, Dec. 19 (AP) — The German radio, in a broadcast beamed at the United States, said tonight that the British embassy in Lisbon had been placed under police guard," CBS reported.

Axis Expresses Azores Concern

DEC 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 19—Newspapers of both Germany and Italy expressed concern today lest anti-Axis occupation of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands follow the seizure of Portuguese Timor in the South Pacific.

(The Netherlands Government announced yesterday that the Portuguese half of Timor had been occupied by Allied troops to counteract Japanese submarine and other activities.)

"Attitude Awaited"

The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper, *La Suisse*, said German authorities were anxiously awaiting Portugal's attitude on the Timor move for its bearing on the situation of the Atlantic islands.

The Lisbon correspondent of *Il Lavora Fascista* asserted rumors were circulating in Lisbon that Britain twice in recent weeks had demanded the Azores of Portugal.

(Portugal, which has declared its intention to defend Portuguese positions in the Atlantic by force if necessary, has sent thousands of troops to the Azores and the Cape Verdes in recent months. Last summer the United States gave Portugal assurances regarding her Atlantic possessions.)

The Italian newspaper Giornale d'Italia, commenting today on the Australian and Dutch occupation of Portuguese Timor, said that "resistance to the Anglo-Saxon invasion demands that the Lisbon Government revise its position of neutrality."

"Portugal is unable to admit a fait accompli," the newspaper declared, "without giving birth to suspicion of an entente with British war policy. y such an attitude Portugal would invite other similar initiatives and create a precedent which could have repercussions in its vast complex colonial system."

SPAIN DEFINES WAR ATTITUDE

Declares Non-belligerency in Pacific Struggle.

DEC 20 1941

Madrid, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government announced today that Spain was a non-belligerent in the Pacific war between Japan and the United States, Great Britain and other Powers.

A brief decree, signed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his Foreign Minister, Gen. Ramon Serrano Suner, said: "In view of the extension of the present conflagration through the state of war which exists between Japan and the United States of North America, and the participation in the same of other European and Hispan American nations, Spain maintains, as in the earlier phase of the conflict, her position of non belligerency."

The decree, dated yesterday, first appeared in today's Official Bulletin.

Within the past twenty-four hours, Gen. Serrano Suner talked with both the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, and the German Ambassador, Eberhard von Stohrer. The Spanish Government earlier had been informed officially by the American Ambassador, Alexander W. Weddell, of the American declarations of war against Japan and against the Axis.

Spain's non-belligerency, in the light of that word's past meaning toward the war in Europe, apparently will be along these lines:

The controlled Spanish press will continue to cheer for the Axis—(Spain adheres to the anti Comintern pact, but is not a signatory of the three-Power treaty) —while the Government still maintains diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain and tries to continue friendly intercourse with Latin America.

From a material viewpoint, Spanish and American ships may trade, but Spain's "Blue Legion" will continue to fight against Russia and Spanish wol go to Germany under cont

Franco's Government has ba its foreign policy on two cardina points since the war began in 1939 — friendship for Germany and Italy, his supporters in the Spanish civil war, and a Pan-Hispanic program designed to strengthen the ties between Spain and Latin America.

Post of Resident Minister Created for Duff Cooper

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information, has been appointed Resident Minister for Far Eastern Affairs with Cabinet rank at Singapore, where he will preside over a war council, an official spokesman said today.

It was said he would relieve the commanders of the forces there of various "extraneous responsibilities."

Cooper has been representing the British Cabinet in the Far East since September.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 19 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, in his first broadcast since being named resident minister here for Far Eastern affairs, told Britons in the Orient bluntly that "the news is grave tonight."

Speaking of the British evacuation of Penang, he said:

"Let us not blind ourselves to the gravity of the situation or the seriousness of the task that awaits us.

"Let us frankly admit that so far the Japanese have been extremely successful."

Five Japanese Ships Sunk by Chinese, Says London

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British radio said today that Chinese batteries emplaced along the Yellow River had destroyed five Japanese vessels. The craft were not otherwise identified. The broadcast was heard by N. B. C.

Berlin, Dec. 19 (Official Broadcast recorded by A. P.).—A dispatch from Tokio said today that Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo has sent messages to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru in which he undertook to refute accusations by the United States and Great Britain that Japan had any intentions against South America.

Jap News Given First Over German Ra

New York, Dec. 19—(AP)—Radio monitors noted today that Berlin apparently now considers Japanese news better than German reports.

NBC listeners said that for the first time the Japanese high command communique was read before the German communigue on the Berlin radio.

European news was given only three minutes out of the 15 minute morning broadcast.

Japanese Assert 'China' Is a Disgraceful Name

'Middle Kingdom' Suggested by Language Society

TOKIO, Dec. 19 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP).—The term "China" will be deleted from the Japanese language if the Society for Middle Kingdom Good Will has its way, Domei, Japanese official news agency, said in a broadcast today.

Leaders of the society have visited the Foreign, Education and six other ministries to present their contention that the name "China" should be replaced by "Middle Kingdom."

The current Japanese word for China, they said, "is derived from the Anglo-American term for chinaware, and it is truly disgraceful that such a great nation should be called by such a name."

[Actually, the English word "China" is believed to be an Occidental corruption of the name of the Chin dynasty, which ruled in the third century B. C, and whose outstanding member built the Great Wall. It is true that the current Japanese word for China—Shina pronounced shee-nah—is a Japanese adaptation of the English word. Generations of Chinese have called their country the Middle Kingdom—Chung-kuo—and the Japanese proposal to change the name of China is an apparent gesture seeking Chinese sympathy.]

Wake Island Again Raided By Bomber

Two Fliers Given D.S.C For Battle Of Hawaii Heroism

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — Wake Island's little garrison of United States Marines still clung tenaciously to their scarred and battered atoll tonight after beating off two more Japanese onslaughts.

This good news, with word of an intensified enemy air attack upon the Philippines — its results still unannounced—summarized the day's operations in American-held territory, as revealed in the communiques of the army and navy.

It was supplemented, however, by an announcement in Manila, that defending forces were in complete command of the situation there, except for three small areas on which the Japs established landing parties very early in the war. So far as is known, however, they have been beaten back in every attempt to extend their positions.

The War Department's evening communique had this reference to the Philippines: "Army patrols increased their ground operations."

Thus, it seemed evident to a capital busy with the legislative and administrative business of running a war, that American forces were doing every bit and more than could be expected of them.

With one eye on the military situation, Washington simultaneously watched Congress ratify a compromise agreement on the question of draft ages.

For heroism in the Hawaiian theater, the war communique announced awards of the distinguished service cross to Lieut. George S. Welch, Wilmington, Del., and Kenneth M. Taylor, Hominy, Okla. Welch was credited with bagging four Japanese aeroplanes and Taylor two in air battles over the island of Oahu Dec. 7, 1941.

From informed quarters came word that a conference of the powers fighting the Axis would be held soon in Washington, to work out a common strategy and co-ordinated distribution of war materials.

President Roosevelt declined to discuss this prospect at his regular Friday press conference, but did say that conferences between the anti-Axis nations had been in progress for a long time—weeks at least.

The House passed and sent on to the White House an appropriation bill carrying $512,000,000 for a broad extension of defense housing and to provide food reserves for the civilian population of Hawaii.

Few chapters of the present war have so electrified the nation as the picture of the stubborn little Marine garrison at Wake unconquerably fighting off a series of enemy attacks, and even sinking enemy warships off their shores.

The Navy in telling of developments there has given few details. Communication with the island has apparently been difficult and sporadic. But the country has been quick to perceive what has been going on.

Today's announcement was typically terse but revealing:

"There have been two additional air attacks by the enemy on Wake Island," the Navy said. "The first occurred on the night of the 17th-18th and was comparatively light. The second was in greater force, and occurred in the forenoon of the 19th. Wake Island continues to counter these blows."

Otherwise, the Navy reported, there were "no new developments" to report.

The Army meanwhile said:

"There was heavy bombing over Manila and over the city of Iloilo on the Island of Panay, south of Luzon (in the Philippines). There is nothing to report

2 U. S. Flyers Given D. S. C.'s For Heroism At Pearl Harbor

Welch And Taylor Are Honored By War Department For Battling Japanese Planes At Hawaii

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross were announced by the War Department today to Second Lieutenants George S. Welch and Kenneth M. Taylor, of the Air Corps, for extraordinary heroism in action during the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

The awards were the first of a number to be given for heroism in Hawaii and the Philippines. Others will be made soon in accord with a policy of awarding decorations for gallantry in action as promptly as possible.

Welch, 23, a native of Wilmington, Del., was credited with destroying four Japanese planes.

Taylor, 22, of Hominy, Okla., was credited with two.

The two flyers, piloting pursuit ships, attacked an enemy formation of approximately twelve planes, said a citation. Each shot down two enemy planes and, returning to the air after refueling and loading ammunition, both attacked again. Welch accounted for two more enemy planes in the second attack.

"Both officers showed great initiative, presence of mind and coolness under fire against overwhelming odds."

Roosevelt Reveals Weeks Of Conferences With Allies

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Started Long Time Back, He Says at Press Meeting—Silent on Parley of Joint Command.

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Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asserted today that conferences had been in progress for a long time—for weeks at least—among the allies combatting the Axis.

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Asked about an appointment he had Wednesday with the Australian Minister, the President replied, without elaboration, that they had discussed common defense in a common war.

The President would not discuss at his press conference, however, the possibility of an inter-allied command meeting in Washington to work out a common strategy for the conduct of hostilities.

It was learned authoritatively before Mr. Roosevelt met with the press that the United States, Great Britain and Russia were expected to take leading parts in such a meeting soon.

Diplomatic discussions, already under way, are being speeded because of the rush of world events, and it was considered probable that at least preliminary sessions could be held next month.

The information obtained here tied in with reports from London that military and political experts of the nations arrayed against the Axis were discussing the creation of a supreme war council. One London spokesman asserted that announcements of great importance were expected soon. Clement R. Atlee, British Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons that discussions were under way for concerting Allied war plans.

Caribbean Flank Safe.

Even before the plan for the anti-Axis conference became known, the United States got the cheering news that its Caribbean flank had been made more secure against potential attack.

It was learned authoritatively here an agreement had been reached with officials of the Vichy French Government in Martinique under which the neutral status of that and other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere will remain unchanged. Likewise neutralized were French naval vessels on this side of the Atlantic. The French naval units at Martinique include an aircraft carrier and a cruiser.

The accord reportedly was worked out by United States Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, who flew to Martinique, and Admiral Georges Robert, French proconsul for Western Hemisphere colonies. The United States, it was learned, will continue to permit trade with the French possessions in the Caribbean; in turn, the French pledged they would take no action detrimental to this nation's interests.

All Axis Foes Lined Up.

The State Department has made no announcement of the impending anti-Axis conference, and officials today declined any speculation concerning the nations which will participate or the questions to be discussed.

China has valiantly resisted Japanese aggression for more than four years, and the Netherlands and the British dominions now are defending strategic outposts in the South Pacific.

The date for the conference has not been set, but in view of the urgency of the situation it is expected that preliminary sessions will be held in January.

The spokesmen for the anti-Axis nations, it was learned, will thoroughly explore major questions of policy involving co-ordination of their military, economic and political strength to provide the most powerful striking power against the Axis in whatever war theater it would be most effective.

Says Understanding Exists.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet's newly arrived Ambassador, hinted at the general strategy of the anti-Axis Powers when he declared that around the world there were now "separate sectors of one great battlefield."

Mr. Litvinoff added that he was sure that "complete understanding exists, or will be arrived at," between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet "as to which should concentrate its greatest efforts and energy or which sector, and that they will be ruled in this by the interests of the common cause."

At the forthcoming conference it was forecast, the anti-Axis Powers may reach a decision as to whether the Soviet should assume an active fighting role in the Pacific, or concentrate on its increasingly successful efforts to smash Hitler's war machine on the eastern front.

M'ARTHUR GETS PROMOTION TO GENERAL RANK

DEC 20 1941

Far Eastern Commandant Confirmed Soon After Presidential Action

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—A grateful nation today conferred the rank of general on Douglas MacArthur, 61, once-retired soldier who has conducted a gallant defense of the Philippines with slender military resources.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate a recommendation for promotion of MacArthur from lieutenant general to the rank which has been held by only one other American field commander in wartime, General Pershing, leader of the World War AEF.

Casting aside routine, the Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination a few hours later.

Made Record At Academy

The son of Lieut Gen. Arthur MacArthur, and born at the Little Rock (Ark.) army post, MacArthur was graduated from West Point in 190 with the academy's best scholastic record in twenty-five years.

He commanded an army division in France in 1917-18, but his military career seemed to have reached a climax with service from 1930-35 as chief of staff.

In the latter post, it was his duty to chase the bonus marchers out of Washington during President Hoover's administration. He did that job with a characteristic thoroughness which brought considerable criticism, but when he retired in 1937 President Roosevelt told him, "your record in war and peace is a brilliant chapter in American history."

Called By Quezon

That was a sentence with which to close the book, but retirement was not for MacArthur: President Quezon of the newly-formed Philippine Commonwealth asked him to organize defense forces for the islands.

MacArthur was busy at that job when war clouds formed in the Far East and President Roosevelt recalled him to active service and placed him in charge of the Far Eastern Army Command into which all Philippine forces were inducted.

The rest is a new chapter—brilliantly started but not yet finished.

As a full General, MacArthur would have equal rank with any military officer Britain or other Allies might assign to the Far East.

Although Pershing is the only field officer to hold this rank heretofore in wartime, nine others have received it in peacetime, either in active service or after their retirement.

In recent years the rank has been enjoyed temporarily by the War Department Chief of Staff while he held that post. Gen. George C. Marshall, the present Chief of Staff, is the only other General.

Aside from MacArthur and Marshall, War Dearment records list these four-starred Generals:

Ulysses S. Grant, July 25, 1866, to Mar. 4,1869; William T. Sherman, Mar. 4,1869, to Feb. 8, 1884; Philip H. Sheridan, June 1, 1888, to Aug. 5, 1888; John J. Pershing, Oct. 6, 1917, to Sept. 3, 1919, on emergency status. He was retired Sept. 13, 1924, with the unique rank and title of General of the Armies of the United States.

Tasker H. Bliss, Oct. 6, 1917, to May 19, 1918, (retroactive by 1930 act of Congress).

Peyton C. March, May 20, 1918, to June 30, 1920, (retroactive by 1930 act).

Charles P. Summerall, Feb. 23, 1929, to Nov. 20, 1930, as Chief of Staff.

Douglas MacArthur, Nov. 21, 1930, to Oct. 1, 1935, as Chief of Staff.

Malin Craig, Oct. 2, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1939, as Chief of Staff.

George Washington, records show, held the rank of General and Commander-In-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783. He lost the rank, however, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, but was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander-In-Chief, July 3, 1798. Congress established the office of General in 1799, but records are lacking to show that it was ever conferred on Washington.

The President also nominated four brigadier-generals to be major-generals, twelve colonels to be brigadier-generals and Capt. John F. Shafroth Jr. to be a rear-admiral in the navy.

Second of His Rank.

Gen. MacArthur would be the second of his rank in the army. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, likewise is a full general.

Gen. MacArthur's advancement from a three-star to a four-star general was said in military quarters not to give him any more authority than he had under his lieutenant-generalship. It was generally agreed that it was a reward for the vigorous job he is doing in defense of the Philippines.

The rank of general is the highest in the United States Army and compares with field marshal in foreign armies.

In unofficial discussion of Gen. MacArthur's nomination it was pointed out that his new rank under the United States system would be the equal of the highest field commanders of other nations concerned in the Far East fighting. However, Gen. Marshall, as Chief of Staff, is superior to MacArthur.

Gen. Pershing, when he went to France, was only a Major-General but he still was commander of all United States field forces and worked with field marshals. He later was made a full General and after the war was made "General of the Armies of the United States."

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Capt. Shafroth, born in Denver March 31, 1887, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and a veteran of thirty years naval service. He received the Navy Cross for Distinguished World War Service and also has been awarded a number of decorations by Pan-American governments. He recently was transferred to duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Promotions Are Listed.

The army promotions, it was explained, were for the purpose of providing commanders for Philippine commonwealth troops which are rapidly being mobilized and all are temporary advancements. The War Department said:

"These officers have demonstrated their leadership in the field and are at present exercising combat command appropriate to the rank to which they are being advanced. In addition to the American officers promoted, President Quezon, on the recommendation of Gen. MacArthur, is advancing to the rank of Brigadier-General officers of the Philippine Army who have shown marked command ability during the bitter fighting which has already taken place on Luzon."

The list of nominations of American officers, with their home addresses, follows:

Brigadier-Generals to be Major-Generals: Edward P. King Jr., Atlanta; George F. Moore, Washington; George M. Parker Jr., San Francisco; Richard K. Sutherland, Elkins, W. Va.

Colonels to be brigadier generals:

Clifford Bluemel, infantry, Trenton, N. J.; R. N. Weaver, infantry, Fremont, Ohio; V. Brougher, infantry, Jackson, Miss.; Albert M. Jones, infantry, Washington; Joseph P. Vachon, infantry, Westbrook, Me.; Bradford G. Chynoweth, infantry, Washington; William F. Sharp, field artillery, Monkton, Md.; Allan C. McBride, field artillery, Frederick, Md.; Clyde A. Selleck, field artillery, Rutland, Vt.; Spencer B. Akin, signal corps, Greenville, Miss.; Charles C. Drake, quartermaster corps, Washington; Richard J. Marshall, quartermaster corps, Portsmouth, Va.

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Knox Discloses 3d Pearl Harbor Air Raid Failed

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Tells Annapolis Graduates Hawaiian Base Needed Only Half-Hour Warning

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 19 (AP).—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, asserting that thirty minutes' warning of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would have made "all the difference in the world," disclosed today that the third and final wave of enemy bombers met such a devastating barrage that it turned away without hitting a single objective.

Mr. Knox, speaking at graduation exercises for the Naval Academy's class of 574 for 1942, said that Japan's assault on the great Pacific naval base was a "damning account of infamous treachery" such as "was never recorded in the history of the world."

"There is no question at all, in the light of what transpired," he said, "that half an hour's warning of the approach of the Japanese planes would have made all the difference in the world.

"I say this with considerable confidence because that assault was divided into three attacks. The third came two hours after the first one. With all of the resources that were left . . . we were ready, and that attack never got home.

"It encountered, as it approached Pearl Harbor, such a barrage from every gun and every ship that the enemy planes had to sheer off, and not a single torpedo found its mark or did the slightest damage to our ships or to our equipment ashore."

On the other hand, he told the midshipmen, "We ought to have been on our guard against treachery. If we had studied Japan's record in the war with Russia when, in a similar manner, they descended upon the Russian fleet at a moment when those two nations were still at peace and destroyed that fleet without warning—if we had studied that and remembered that, we would not have been surprised."

But the attack did serve a useful purpose, he continued, because it drove home "with frightful force upon the minds of our military leaders the importance of guarding against surprise, the importance of never underestimating the boldness and resourcefulness of the enemy; and upon the civilian population, it drove home with a sense of horror the treachery of the foe we have to defeat."

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Mr. Knox told the midshipmen it would not be easy to live up to the heroism and devotion to duty shown by their Navy mates at Pearl Harbor but that it was up to them to do so.

"There are names which are fragrant in our memories whenever we think of American courage and American fighting spirit," he said, "Valley Forge and Belleau Wood, Bunker Hill and Mobile Bay, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry.

"'Today we have a new pearl to add to the rosary of memory: Pearl Harbor."

When Midshipman Isaac C. Kidd jr., of Long Beach, Calif., stepped to the rostrum for his diploma, Secretary Knox whispered words of encouragement to him. Midshipman Kidd's father, a rear admiral, was killed in action at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

Parents, relatives and friends of graduates in packed Dahlgren Hall gave the graduating class a thunderous ovation after graduation hurled their white caps high into the air.

Before caps were tossed, the entire regiment—the largest in academy history—gave the traditional three cheers for "those about to leave us." Graduates, in full dress blues, responded with three cheers for "those we leave behind us."

Commissions were conferred later upon 519 graduates, 495 becoming ensigns in the Navy and 24 second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Twenty-six graduates were honorably discharged but some may be commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve later.

The new officers went on leave and will report for active duty later. Christmas leave for the regiment begins tomorrow and ends Jan. 3.

Taft Suggests Widening Of Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Asks Whether Hull Told Knox of Demands on Japan

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP).—Senator Robert A. Taft, asking for a Congressional investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, said today: "Perhaps th. fault at Hawaii was not entirely on the admirals and generals."

In an address before the Executives Club of Chicago, the Republican leader from Ohio said he believed the inquiry should not be left entirely to the executive department.

"We might well investigate whether Secretary Hull told Secretary Knox the contents of the note which he submitted to the Japanese government ten days before (the attack), requiring them to withdraw from China, and which was not published until after the attack on Hawaii," Senator Taft said.

"Did Secretary Knox communicate to the admiral that we had sent an ultimatum to Japan which in all probability they would not accept? Perhaps the fault at Hawaii was not entirely on the admirals and generals."

Senator Taft said that, as a matter of general principle, he believed there could be no doubt that criticism in time of war was essential to the maintenance of any kind of democratic government.

"Nevertheless," he said, "every problem must be approached in a different spirit from that existing in time of peace, and Congress cannot assume to run the war."

He said he had always been opposed to an American expeditionary force and that he still hoped that such a force would be unnecessary.

Hull Denies He Halted Patrol

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today formally denied reports spread here that the State Department had asked for a suspension of naval patrols around Hawaii during the progress of Hull's negotiations with Japanese envoys.

In biting language Secretary Hull declared there was not a shred of truth in the report and that he wished to deny it emphatically.

"Mighty Mean Person"

The State Department has not conferred with the Navy Department on the question of patrols around Hawaii or elsewhere in the Pacific, Secretary Hull said, and spreading of such rumors in such critical times could only come from some one whom he described as a mighty mean person who was, in effect, joining the fifth column in spreading foul and mendacious rumors.

Rumors and reports, some of which have come from the Congressional cloak room, it was said, declared that suspension of patrols around Hawaii during the Hull-Nomura-Kurusu talks had been a major factor in permitting the Japanese to make a surprise attack on Hawaii.

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Chinese Says U. S. Should Drop Idea Of A.E.F. In Asia

Wants Land Fighting And Invasion Of Japan Left To His People

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—K. C. Li, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, urged tonight that the United States "surrender the idea of an A.E.F. to Japan" and permit China "to do the land fighting in Asia."

In an address for delivery before the China Society of America, Li declared that America should concentrate her resources on "maintaining naval and air supremacy in the Pacific and keeping Hongkong, Rangoon and other ports open."

"I urge the democracies to take full advantage of China's huge manpower and help her train and equip it for invasion of the Japanese Empire," he said. "Invasion is the surest means of ending the Japanese menace quickly and decisively."

He asserted that Chinese soldiers had gained valuable experience in fighting the Japanese during more than four years of warfare and that Chinese troops could fight "on rice and pepper, while an American soldier will need coffee, milk, butter, bread, beef and other canned goods which will be difficult to transport."

"China has already offered the British 200,000 Chinese troops for fighting service on the Burma border but the British refused," he said. "This is the time to accept China's offer and help her train and equip a Chinese expeditionary force to Japan."

American Ship Sunk In Pacific Identified

Submarine Victim Was Freighter Cynthia Olson, New York Marine Circles Hear

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The American ship which the White House announced was sunk by a submarine in the Pacific about 700 miles off San Francisco was identified by marine circles today as the 2,140-ton freighter Cynthia Olson, of San Fancisco.

Manned by a crew of about thirty-one, the freighter carried a load of lumber. No report has been received here as to whether the crew was rescued or lost.

The freighter was the former Matson liner Coquina. Built in 1919 at Manitowoc, Wis., she was owned by Oliver J. Olson & Co., of San Francisco.

Officials said her slow speed made it almost impossible for her to escape from a submarine. She was unarmed.

GEN. EMMONS ASSUMES POST

New Hawaiian Departmental Commander Takes Over.

By Tom Yarbrough

Honolulu, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons took command of the Hawaiian Department of the army today, within twenty-four hours of his arrival, and found that the blackout was Honolulu's most immediate war intrusion—now that the shock of the first raid and the change in top commanders had largely been absorbed. Gen. Emmons took command with the issuance of two simple proclamations.

One, by Major-Gen. Walter C. Short, relinquished command of the department. The other, by Gen. Emmons, placed the department under himself. The announcement of the change of commands, arising from the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, was made in Washington this week by Secretary of War Stimson.

Just as it was in the eight-month sitzkrieg in Britain and on the Continent in the early stages of the war, the civilian districts of this city would seem a great deal like any peacetime city of a quarter-million population were it not for the blackout.

Honolulu Enjoys Christmas Season

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Nobody Seems Downhearted After Pearl Harbor

HONOLULU, Dec. 19 (AP)—It's the Christmas season in Honolulu, despite the Pearl Harbor attack and nightly blackouts, and there are many evidences of it.

Santa Claus peers persistently from among blackout paper advertisements. Christmas shopping is on in full swing, with a goodly number of white uniformed Navy men among the sidewalk groups carrying stacks of brightly wrapped packages.

Nobody seems downhearted. Nevertheless, the territorial Office of Civilian Defense has established a public morale section to promote loyalty to the United States and interracial harmony, in which Hawaii takes great pride. This section is headed by a American, with one Chinese assistant and another of Japanese-American ancestry.

Reds Wipe Out Nazi Division "To Last Man"

Special Announcement Tells Huge German Casualties

37,000 Killed In Drive

(By The Associated Press)

Moscow, Saturday, Dec. 20 — Red Armies pursuing retreating Germans through the snows of the Moscow Front have wiped out Adolf Hitler's 134th Division to the last man and in ten days of fighting preceding this action killed and wounded 22,000 other Nazis, the Russians announced today.

This would represent a total of 37,000 Germans killed, wounded or captured in the latest successes reported by the Russians, since a German division normally has 15,000 men.

A special announcement broadcast by the Moscow radio told of the enormous casualties inflicted upon the backtracking Nazis between Dec. 7 and 17. The regular midnight communique reported destruction of the 134th Division in a trap west of Moscow and the re-capture of numerous villages and towns there and on the northwest and southwest.

German losses in equipment equalled their casualties, the special announcement said, listing 319 tanks, more than 3,700 trucks and huge quantities of other motorized equipment, and guns destroyed in the ten-day period.

The Germans were declared encircled by Soviet forces which drove west and southwest of Moscow, took by storm the town of Ruza, 60 miles due west of the capital, and cut west of the importan rail junction of Kaluga, 90 miles southwest, taking several villages. Tarussa, 65 miles south of Moscow and 40 miles northeast of Kaluga, and the town of Kanino southwest of Kaluga also were reported captured.

The General of the 134th Nazi Division was killed, the communique said, and a number of prisoners were taken.

"Not a German escaped," a communique said.

The Russians said seven Nazi divisions of perhaps 105,000 men had put up desperate resistance south of Ruza but that Red forces got the upper hand in one mighty assault after another.

Kaluga is an important rail junction on the line running south to Bryansk and Kiev. It was here that the Germans had concentrated one of their strongest forces in their now thwarted drive upon Moscow. Moreover, German troops retreating from Tula had fallen back toward Kaluga, now partly encircled.

Major Soviet Offensive Reported On Finnish Front

London, *Saturday*, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Russians have opened a major offensive along the entire Finnish front, taking advantage of weakened opposition caused by the German army's withdrawal of three fifths of the troops it had there originally, British reports said today.

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"Dense waves" of Russian cavalry and ski troops were reported thrown into the assault with the support of guns and tanks especially designed for warfare on this frozen front.

A Stockholm dispatch to the *News-Chronicle* said Finnish lines buckling under the impact of the initial Soviet thrusts had been withdrawn to the north bank of the Svir river at some points between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega.

Other dispatches said the Germans left the Finns ill prepared to meet the slashing Red offensive and that the Nazis remaining there "are feeling the anger which has reinforced Finnish contempt as the Finns realize to what extent the German high command has been using them as a puppet power."

Finnish official reports tonight confirmed the continuation of Russian attacks on the Svir river as well as on the East Karelian front. These attacks, described as weak, were declared to have been repulsed.

Line Broken, Reds Say

The Russians, however, contend they have broken the whole Finnish-German line between the two lakes crossing the frozen Svir and advancing at three points.

The day's news from the Moscow front was a steady narrative of the capture by the Red army of scores upon scores of snowbound settlements on both flanks of the capital.

Pravda said Red army divisions had taken 138 settlements in new operations; 120 in the Tula area 100 miles south of Moscow and 18 others west of Kalini which is about 95 miles northwest of the capital.

Many Villages Recaptured.

Moscow, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Russian Army divisions, striking from the wings of the Moscow defense arc, were today reported by Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, to have recaptured 138 villages in new operations growing out of the seventeen-day-old counter-offensive along the central front.

Falling back toward the west and southwest from the Tula area, the Germans yielded 120 towns yesterday, and eighteen others were recaptured southwest if Kalinin, despite a stubborn rear guard resistance, Pravda said. Tula lies 100 miles south of Moscow, Kalinin ninety-five miles northwest.

Russian flyers on the Leningrad front claimed the destruction of four German railway trains, about 200 trucks and about 1,000 officers and men killed or dispersed. On the Moscow front Pravda said "the enemy has been forced to abandon large quantities of air materials."

"The enemy has been forced to abandon large quantities of war materials," Pravda said.

[Meanwhile the British radio said that reports from Helsinki today announce that all German troops have been withdrawn from Finland in a great hurry, following an avowal that the Finnish lines had been broken between Lakes Onega and Ladoga by a Russian offensive in the vicinity of the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway.]

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Concentrate on Transport.

The destruction of German rolling stock was emphasized in today's official communique, as the Soviet Army sought to disorganize the Nazi withdrawal and to destroy supplies which might help the invaders to dig in on a shortened winter line.

"Our advanced units have already reached the approaches to Ruza (sixty miles due west of Moscow) and fighting is in progress at the outskirts of the town," Pravda added. Seven German divisions in the Mozhaisk sector, south of Ruza, were said to have put up stiff resistance, but the newspaper declared that "the rate of our offensive is growing noticeably."

Russian flyers and Russian ground forces alike struck at trains, trucks and buses, the Soviet Information Bureau declared.

"On December 17 our aviation destroyed or damaged . . . about 50 trucks with troops and supplies," the communique said, "destroyed . . . a number of buses, set ten railroad trains on fire and annihilated or dispersed three regiments (perhaps 6,000 men) of enemy infantry."

The destruction of 106 German trucks, an ammunition dump and a military supply depot was credited to units of Gen. Vlasov in one day's operations on the central front. Other Red Army men counted thirty-three trucks in the booty of one day.

[The British radio, in a review of fighting on the eastern front, said that the Germans were withdrawing in the direction of Kaluga, ninety miles southwest of Moscow, and about sixty miles west of the old Tula fighting zone. Snowstorms raged about the Germans in their retreat, said the broadcast, heard here by C. B. S.

On the Finnish front, northeast of Leningrad, Russian shock troops and light tanks crossed the frozen Svir river, the B. B. C. said, throwing back the Finns at three places.]

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With Russian drives under way along the entire snow-covered battle line from Leningrad to Taganrog, the Red Star, the official army newspaper, urged Russian commanders to increas the use of speed troops to spea into the German lines and cut off detachments, unit by unit, for destruction. The general plan, it said, is to "encircle and exterminate the enemy." This method has already been used brilliantly, the Red Star reported, in the recapture of Shekino and Aleksin, in the Tula zone.

Russian Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Says

Berlin, Dec. 19—(Official Broadcast Recorded By AP) — Russian attacks on the eastern front are being repulsed at several points at heavy cost to the Russians, the German high command reported today.

"Hard fighting developed at several points on the eastern front as enemy attacks were being repulsed," the communique said. "The enemy suffered heavy losses."

The Germans added that the Nazi air force attacked troop concentrations, artillery positions, tank forces and lines of communication despite bad weather.

Raid on Brest.

In another section the communique (apparentyl referring to a raid by the British planes on the occupied port of Brest) said that a "raid by a strong British bomber-fighter force on a port in occupied territory was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

Twelve British planes in all, including five four-engined bombers, were shot down, it said.

In the Arctic Kola bay region, the high command reported, a medium-sized merchant ship was damaged seriously by bomb hits.

No mention was made in its communique of the fighting in North Africa between British and Axis armies.

Finns Admit Reds Attack.

Helsinki, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Russians have launched numerous weak attacks on the Svir River front between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega and the Eastern Karelian front, the Finnish High Command acknowledged today, but said that the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. A communique said that despite snowfalls, Finnish planes successfully bombed the Murmansk railroad north of Karma and fighters shot down one enemy plane.

Report Train Derailed.

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio today reported an outbreak of sabotage in Poland and derailments of a German ammunition and troop train near Lublin. Fifty German soldiers were reported killed.

Germans Admit Line Pierced By Russ

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[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Dec. 19—The Germans admitted today that Russian forces had penetrated their Eastern defenses at several points, but said they were quickly dislodged by strong counter-attacks. This came from DNB, official news agency.

Fighting was extremely violent, the agency said. Much of it was waged in snowstorms with temperatures near zero, Fahrenheit.

DNB bluntly acknowledged that the Russians continued their pressure all along the line, supported by powerful forces of artillery and armored units.

Red Losses Claimed

Russian losses were "considerable," DNB said, reporting the death of more than 600 in a sector held by one German battalion.

"Five hundred Russians fell attacking lines held by an armored division," DNB added. "The attack failed."

German artillery was said to have shelled Leningrad heavily, damaging an automobile factory and a munitions depot.

Hitler Aid Sees Peril in Russia

Military Expert Says Red Soldiers Equal and Are Sometimes Better Than Nazis.

Berne, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—In the midst of Germany's great withdrawal on the Russian front, Lieut.-Col. Solden, the military expert of Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, was today quoted as writing that Russian soliders "equal us or" and are sometimes even bett

Soldan further declared that "no country other than the Soviet Union could have stood such losses in men and materials—yet the resistance of the Russian Army even today is very strong." His analysis, which appeared first in Hitler's Voelkidscher Beobachter, was republished in the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuricher Zeitung, which commented: "Never before has a German military writer spoken so openly to the public of the great difficulties of carrying on the war in the east. His statements bring a new, pessimistic warning to the people of the severity of the struggle. . . .

"New troops brought in from Siberia, and other regions where they are accustomed to the cold, were put into the fighting where troops had been ten times beaten, and threaten to nullify those defeats," Soldan declared. He then confessed that the Germans had underestimated the Russians. It is now clear, he said, that the Red Army had held back its best material in the first Finnish winter war (1939-40). He also credited the Russians with learning quickly from the Germans.

Not only Russia's army, but her economic and industrial resources were underrated, he went on to say. Russian industry, he said, had been especially built to support modern war. The writer asserted that the Russians always succeeded in restoring their troop discipline in the midst of the heaviest German destruction.

Nazis Seize Red Horses, Sleighs

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(AP) — The Germans, falling back in Russia, have taxed their wits to gain all sorts of transport, including horses and sleighs, according to a statement issued today by the Soviet information bureau.

At one town, the statement said, the Germans announced that salt would be distributed free. Peasants drove their sleighs into town from miles around to get their share.

When many peasants had gathered in the town the Hitlerite scoundrels threw a cordon around it and took away from the peasants all their horses and sleighs," the bureau said. "The Germans shot on the spot all the peasants who protested."

In all the towns and villages of the Smolensk region, the bureau reported, the Germans took from the people all pillows, feather mattresses and warm clothing. The victims are marooned in their own homes because they lack warm clothing.

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Rome radio reported tonight the deputy chief of the Nazi press bureau, von Stumpf, had been killed on the Russian front.

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The German radio tonight reported that the 1,900-ton Rumanian destroyer King Ferdinand had been torpedoed by Russian naval forces.

Von Brauchitsch Seen in Mufti; Believed Ousted

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the German Armies, has been seen in civilian clothes in Vienna, leading to the belief he has been relieved of his command, the New York Times said today.

"Well-authenticated private information" was given as the source of this report.

Gen. Alfred Jodl, one of Hitler's military advisers, has been mentioned to succeed Von Brauchitsch, the Times story said.

Goebbels Speaks To Nazis Tonight

Announcement Of Broadcast Brings Speculation On Surprise Move

Berlin, Saturday, Dec. 20—(Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—Propaganga Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels will broadcast to the German people at 8 o'clock tonight (1 p. m. E.S.T.) the German radio announced today.

The announcement said Goebbels' address would be heard over all German radio stations.

The fact that the Nazi propaganda chieftain's address will be heard in all corners of Germany indicated that it might be of major importance.

There was speculation he might discuss in some manner the wide-scale recent Nazi reverses in Russia and North Africa.

The German press itself of late has soft-pedalled reports from these two fronts, playing up instead accounts of Japan's initial successes in the Far East.

Until the Nazi drive bogged down in Russia the controlled German press spoke glowingly of the "invincible" German Army.

But now its utterances have been chiefly about the weather in Russia, the "strategic" Nazi withdrawal to "stronger positions" and the hardships under which the Army was fighting.

Emphasis also has been placed on the Russian tenacity and the high quality of their equipment, which the Germans admit now they underestimated at the start.

There has been considerable conjecture recently that Germany might be getting ready to spring some big surprise, possibly a thrust through Turkey to get at the oil fields of the Middle East. Support of this has been seen in increased German military activity in Bulgaria.

It was considered unlikely, however, that such a move would be announced by Goebbels since Adolf Hitler usually has reserved such disclosures for himself.

Goebbels' last important public pronouncement came early in November when he told the Germans they had hard sledding ahead.

Writing in the weekly Das Reich, he declared the Axis Powers were "fighting for bare existence, and the worries and distress which we all must bear in t war would pale in the face of t inferno which would await us we were to lose."

Then he admonished Germa "not to ask when victory wh come, but rather to see that it comes."

Swedes to Return From Finnish Front

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A DNB broadcast from Berlin said today that a battalion of Swedish volunteers in Finland which had engaged in the battle for Hango was returning to Sweden, but would go back to Finland later in a new formation.

Swedes Irritate Nazis, Report

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 19 — Dispatches from Berlin indicated today that Germans are irritated over Sweden's neutrality in the European war, the correspondent of one Swiss newspaper, *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, reporting that "Germany is out of humor with Sweden."

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In his last speech, that is his war speech against the United States Adolf Hitler referred to "the comfortable bourgeoisie of other northern states," obviously meaning Sweden the correspondent wrote.

Ironic Remarks

"The opening of the office of a British consul in Stockholm resulted in ironic and belittling remarks in Berlin," he added.

The correspondent of *La Suisse* said, "for some time neutral observers have noticed hat the German press and certain German circles have made numerous remarks filled with venom in regard to Sweden and the neutral press of that country."

This writer added that the Germans interpreted the opening of the British consular branch at Stockholm as showing "the possibility that Sweden is becoming a principal in the field of activity of Anglo-Saxon propaganda."

Norse Bishops Defy Quisling

Churchmen Barred From Politics—50 Nazis Reported Killed in Polish Train Wreck.

Berne, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Scandinavian correspondent of the Berner Tagwacht reported today growing friction between Norwegian bishops and the German-backed government of Vidkun Quisling.

Bishop Fivind Berggrav of Oslo, leader of the churchmen and known as a democrat and progressive, has refused to permit the National Lutheran Church to participate in Quisling politics and he has refused to attend meetings of the Parliament since the German occupation.

'Holy War' Opposed.

He also has rejected efforts to have the church call for a "holy war" against Russia and, as a result, was denounced by the controlled press. He wrote to ministers, instructing them to cancel collective prayer after the Quisling Government substituted for the prayer mentioning King, Parliament and Government another calling for obedience to the Chief of State.

The correspondent also reported that the Government had been forced to write all schools warning that acts of students hostile to the State no longer could be tolerated. Another order prohibited use of the Norwegian coat of arms, colors or letters standing for King Haakon.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung reported today that the police of occupied Norway had been compelled to tighten border restrictions as the result of activity against the German-sponsored Norwegian Government.

Entry Permits Seized.

In extensive raids along the Swedish border, the police were said to have seized entry permits and to have ordered inhabitants to present their residence permits to the police to be examined and restamped. Frontier guards have also been increased.

Any one can buy plenty of food in Hawaii, including sugar, butter, meat, eggs and many other things that ordinarily shrink on a wartime market. No longer is there a rush to food stores.

Cigarette dealers who limited customers to one package at a time last week now sell them by the carton.

But it is impossible to buy, beg or borrow flashlights and flashlight batteries. This makes the blackout harder to take, because restrictions have been relaxed a bit and a careful citizen lucky enough to have a flashlight is not now so likely to have it shot from his hand.

More and more thousands are sealing up at least one room in their home or apartment for reading, card games or conversation. The rumor content of this conversation—strikingly high the first few days—has been reduced sharply by the disclosures of naval losses made by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

BRITISH TAKE DERNA AIRPORT IN QUICK SALLY

Race 200 Miles In Libyan Desert In Pressing Retreating Axis Foe

Airdrome Capture Seen Forcing Enemy Base Farther West

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Dec. 19—Flying spearheads of the British Eighth Army raced 200 miles deep in the Libyan Desert tonight behind fleeing Axis forces in a relentless pursuit which netted the big airport of Derna and threatened to envelop all the coastal highlands on the hump of Cirenaica.

The advance was at such tremendous speed that British general headquarters brushed aside tabulation of captures behind the front lines on the former battlefield of Gazala, and announced: "All attention at the moment is being concentrated on maintaining relentless pressure upon the retreating enemy."

In Cairo, British headquarters made public an order of the day which the British Middle Eastern commander, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, issued November 25, when the German general, Erwin von Rommel, unleashed his greatest effort to escape destruction.

"Attack And Pursue"

In part it said:

"There is only one order: Attack and pursue! His (the enemy's) position is desperate, and he is trying—by lashing out in all directions—to distract us from our object, which is to destroy him utterly. We will not be distracted, and he will be destroyed.

"You have got your teeth into him. Hold on! Bite deeper and deeper and hang on until he is finished."

The flight of the German and Italian forces had obviously forked: one force perhaps preparing a rear-guard action at the port of Derna itself, which the enemy still held at last reports; the other plunging southwest through Mekili to try to skirt the coastal highlands and reach Bengasi, main Axis base.

Tanks And Planes Strike

But British tanks were hard on the enemy's heels in both areas of pursuit and ahead of the tanks was a hard-hitting British air force.

"Our pursuit of the remaining enemy forces toward Derna and also around and beyond Mekili continued through yesterday," said a communique.

"By nightfall the Derna airdrome was in our hands, but enemy troops still were in occupation of Derna itself and also were in the Mekili area.

"Our air forces were presented with excellent targets and yesterday's bomber effort was the heaviest since operations began. Repeated attacks were made on enemy columns on roads leading to Derna and west of Mekili."

Commands Highway Zone

British sources stressed the importance of the Derna airport, saying it was on elevated ground from which artillery can command the coastal highway zone. The field lies about ten miles southeast of Derna and its loss to the Axis means that German and Italian planes must be based much farther west.

Disclosure that the British had bombed and destroyed part of an oil tank train near Zuara, western terminus of the railway of Tripoli, made observers think the Axis was getting oil supplies from French Tunisia and sending them east. Zuara is about 20 miles from the Tunisian border.

Royal Air Force headquarters reported incessant harassment of the westward Axis retreat, relating that much motor transport was smashed and heavy casualties inflicted on Axis troops.

Many Planes Destroyed

Many Axis planes were reported destroyed both in the sky and on the ground. Bengasi again was bombarded and a tanker was hit and probably sunk out at sea.

Ground forces had captured more than a dozen Axis airfields containing 200 German and Italian planes, one of them a British Hurricane fighter with German markings.

Far back of the advanced lines, at Bardia and Halfaya Pass, the British said a few enemy strong points still were holding out under heavy bombing and cannonade.

British Capture Derna Airport

Swift Gains Take Column 195 Miles Into Libya, Forcing Constant Axis Flight.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—British forces driving on the heels of the broken, retreating Axis army in Libya have captured the Derna airport and are exerting incessant pressure to keep the enemy in flight, British Headquarters announced today.

The new, swift gains west of the Gazala tank battleground put the British about 195 miles deep into Libya at the start of the second month of the westward push from the Egyptian frontier and marked a decided acceleration in pace from the early, hard-won advances.

Capture of the airport indicated that British forces at Tmimi had branched, one column cutting about forty miles southwest on the Mekili Road and the other about thirty-five miles northwest toward the port of Derna.

Although Derna airport was in British hands last night, the communique said, the port itself still was Axis-held and the enemy still had troops in the Mekili area at the southern edge of the coastal highlands in eastern Cirenaica.

A flanking operation "around and beyond Mekili" was in progress, the communique added.

[This apparently was the result of an Axis split in which, British sources in London said, one force fell back to the west and another veered northwest toward Derna.]

So fast were the British driving and so intense was their concentration "on maintaining relentless pressure upon the retreating enemy," the war bulletin asserted, that "details are not yet available of captures at and west of the main Gazala battlefield."

Air support of Britain's ground forces, unparalleled since the start of the campaign, was stressed by the communique which said:

"Our air forces were presented with excellent targets and yesterday's bomber effort was the heaviest since the operations began. Repeated attacks were made on enemy columns on roads leading into Derna and west of Mekili.

"In other areas, great damage and disorganization were caused not only by bombing but also by persistent low-flying fighter attacks."

Airfield a Useful Base.

British sources placed great importance on the seizure of the Derna airfield because, they said, it is on elevated ground from which British artillery could command the coastal highway and its loss compels the Axis to shift its planes to fields much farther from the fighting zone. The field is eight or ten miles southeast of Derna.

The RAF Middle East command announced that "throughout yesterday our fighter and bomber aircraft incessantly harassed the westward retreat of the enemy in Cirenaica.

British sources predicted today early destruction or surrender of the routed German and Italian armies in Libya and contended that further concerted opposition by the Axis forces would be impossible.

Counter-Attack Smashed.

Maj. Gen. Erwin Rommel was reported to be retreating with the remnants of his shattered German-African corps after the Fourth Indian division threw off a desperate conuter-attack, bringing to a climax a fierce five-day battle west and southwest of Gazala.

The last phase of the campaign launched Nov. 18, in which British-manned American-made planes and tanks have played an important part, thrust the Axis forces back 30 miles to a sparsely-established line along the Tmimi-Mekili road some 160 miles inside Libya.

The British reported that parts of the scattered Nazi units were attempting to escape toward Derna while others were fleeing toward Mekili in hope of reaching Tripolitania.

See No Hope for Axis.

As the British advance pressed steadily forward, one observer declared that Rommel's last remaining hope was to escape to the hilly country behind the position of his present defeat. This spokesman suggested that the

...oradic ...terrain, in ...ort to stave off ...on on the chance that ...nforcements and supplies could be slipped in from European bases. The success of any such scheme was considered likely to hinge on the number of tanks the Axis forces were able to salvage from repeated British assaults.

While the observer said that the Axis would be expected, for the sage of prestige, to make every effort to save Rommel's army from total destruction, he considered it unlikely that even the re-enforcement of German air units diverted from Russia would be sufficient to alter the course of the Libyan campaign.

Axis Position 'Desperate'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Britain's Middle East commander, today told his troops pursuing the Axis forces in Libya that the enemy's position was "desperate . . . and he will be destroyed."

The "final order" of the day broadcast by the BBC and heard here by CBS Auchinleck said:

"During three days at your advance headquarters I have seen and heard enough to convince me—though I didn't need convincing—that the determination of your commanders and troops to beat the enemy could not be greater, and I have no doubt whatever that he will be beaten.

"His position is desperate, and he is trying, by lashing out in all directions, to distract us from our object, which is to destroy him utterly. We will not be distracted, and he will be destroyed.

"You have got your teeth into him. Hold on. Bite deeper and deeper, and hang on until he is finished. Give him no rest, and there's only one order: Attack and pursue."

170 Axis Planes Taken

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British radio said today that Allied forces in Libya had seized more than 170 Axis planes, 70 of them German, and captured more than a dozen airdromes in the current offensive. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

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RAF Fires Axis Tanker

Cairo, Dec. 19 (AP)—An Axis tanker, escorted by a destroyer, exploded and was set ablaze by British naval planes in the Central Mediterranean, the RAF announced today.

London Cites Libya Gains

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—British forces in Libya are advancing "in all directions" west and north of Mekili, forty miles south of Derna, a military commentator said here today.

He said the British occupied Gazala, about forty miles west of Tobruk, Wednesday morning, but he was unable to say who was holding Mekili itself.

Axis forces are continuing to withdraw in two bodies, the commentator added, one northwest toward Derna and the other westward.

Italians Report Severe Fighting.

Rome, Dec. 19 (Official Broadcast Reported by A. P.).—The Italian High Command announced today that severe fighting was in progress in eastern Cirenaica toward the port of Derna.

"The enemy, with the support of fresh mechanized units from Egypt," the communique said, "is increasing pressure against the Axis troops, who are fighting with praiseworthy tenacity." Artillery fire developed again on the Bardia and Salum fronts, it was reported, and an attack by armored trucks was said to have been repulsed.

"Bombing operations on columns on the march were carried out with excellent results by Italo-German aerial formations," the High Command added.

The British were said to have lost thirteen planes, four to Italian fighters, seven to German fighters and two shot down by Axis anti-aircraft fire.

"Three of our planes are missing," the Italians said.

Rome Claims 5 Cruisers Hit By Torpedo Planes

Rome, Dec. 19 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—The Italian high command claimed today that five British cruisers had been attacked by Axis torpedo planes in the Mediterranean, but did not say whether any were sunk.

Three were declared hit Wednesday by successive waves of Italian squadrons in Libyan waters where "important British naval forces" were present.

A fourth, it was asserted, was attacked yesterday near the British fortified island of Malta.

The fifth was said to have been hit and set on fire by German planes. Just where was not stated.

[The German high command reported a British cruiser of the 7,270-ton Leander class had been sunk off Alexandria.]

It was acknowledged that two Italian planes "did not return to their bases," and that "others returned with dead and wounded on board."

5 Cruisers Hit In Air Raids, Rome Says

Rome, Dec. 19 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Five British cruisers were declared by the high command today to have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean Wednesday afternoon, four by Italian air formations and one by German flyers.

(The German high command announced a British cruiser of the 7,270-ton Leander class had been sunk by a German submarine off the Alexandria, Egypt, naval base.)

In Major Formation

Of the five cruisers reported hit by Axis aerial squadrons, three were in a major naval formation off the coast of eastern Libya, the high command said.

Another was torpedoed by diving airmen near the British island base of Malta, it declared.

German aircraft were reported to have "torpedoed and set afire one British cruiser." The zone of this action was not officially identified.

Neither was there any official description of the extent of the damage done to the announced victims.

"Two Italian planes did not return to their bases," the high command said. "Others returned with dead and wounded on board."

2 Naval Units Damaged: Nazis

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 19—Exchange Telegraph today quoted the Bremen radio as saying the German air force severely damaged two other large naval units in addition to a British cruiser reported sunk north of Bengasi.

The Germans yesterday reported the attack on a formation of ships in the Mediterranean.

The DNB agency also quoted the Bremen radio as saying a Rumanian destroyer sank a Russian submarine in the Black Sea yesterday.

The radio was quoted as saying the R. A. F. lost eighty-nine planes this week against nineteen German planes. It said fifty nine were brought down in North Africa.

Report Cruiser Sunk.

Berlin, Dec. 19 (Official broadcast received by the A. P.).—A German submarine has sunk a British cruiser of the Leander class in the Mediterranean, the German High Command said today, in action off Alexandria, British base port.

Five ships compose the Leander class, according to Jane's Fighting Ships. They are the Leander herself, which displaces 7,270 tons; the Orion, Neptune, Achilles and Ajax. Each normally carries a complement of 550 men and has eight six-inch guns, eight four-inch anti-aircraft guns, four three-pounders and ten smaller guns.

2 Cruisers, Destroyer And 3 Other Craft Sunk. 1,000 Men Rescued

[By the Associated Press]

Tunis, Dec. 15 (Delayed)—Five thousand Italian seamen and troops apparently en route to Libya were drowned December 12 when British naval units sank two Italian cruisers, a destroyer and three transports in a fierce night fight off Cape Bon on the Tunisian coast.

Approximately 1,000 Italians suffering from severe burns, exposure and other injuries were rescued. They are being treated here and at Kelibia, Menzel, Temime and other towns along the coast.

The Italian cruisers reported sunk were the 5,000-ton ships Alberto di Giusanno and Alberico da Barbiano, launched in 1930.

All of the 1,200 sailors aboard the two cruisers were said to have lost their lives. The other casualties mainly were aboard the transports.

Entire Flotilla Destroyed

The British Admiralty announced last Saturday the apparent destruction of an entire flotilla of Italian ships, including three destroyers, by British and Dutch destroyers and submarines.

London naval circles expressed belief that the Italians have only eleven cruisers of the thirty-two built, or building at the start of the war.

A submarine attack apparently preceded the main engagement, then the British destroyers, Sikh, Legion and Maori, and the Dutch Isaac Sweers raced in to finish the heavier armed Italian convoy with a storm of shell and torpedo fire.

One cruiser was seen to blow up, and another was left blazing from stem to stern, the Admiralty said. Three torpedo hits on a third was reported by the submarine command.

Some 1,000 Italians were rescued and are being treated for burns and other injuries in cities along the Tunisian coast.

The Italian cruisers sunk were the 5,000-ton Giussano and Alberico da Barbiano, which normally carried complements totaling 1,000 men.

The attack was said to have occurred at midnight December 12.

(The British Admiralty announced last Saturday that British and Dutch destroyers and a British submarine, in two separate but related engagements, apparently had sunk three Italian cruisers in the Mediterranean in a night battle.)

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5,000 ITALIANS DIE IN ATTACK ON TROOPSHIPS

Seamen And Soldiers Drowned In Night Battle Off Coast Of Tunisia

5,000 Italian Seamen Die

Tunis, French Tunisia, Dec. 15 (Delayed) (AP) — Approximately 5,000 Italian seamen lost their lives December 12, when British naval units sank two Italian cruisers, a destroyer and three transports off the Tunisian town of Kelibia on Cape Bon.

FREE FRENCH NAVY BIGGER

Has Grown Fifteen Fold Since Its Birth, Officer Says

Montreal, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Free French navy is fifteen times as strong as when it was first formed, Commander De Villefosse said today.

The commander, here with Admiral Emile de Muselier, head of the navy, was among the Frenchmen interned by the British at Alexandria. He joined the Free French, he said, when he "found evidence that the Vichy regime was traitorously serving the Germans in Syria."

AXIS BELIEVED USING TUNIS BASE

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—An announcement that R. A. F. planes had bombed and destroyed part of an oil-tank train near Zuara, in western Libya, today gave rise to a belief that the Axis forces may be obtaining vital fuel and supplies from neighboring French Tunisia. Zuara is only about forty miles from the French border.

Australian Forces In Palestine, Syria

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 19 — (AP) — Army Minister Francis Forde said today that Australian imperial forces in the Middle East have been concentrated in Palestine and Syria as a unified force.

The action was recommended by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the Australian forces, who urged that the A. I. F. fight in the future as a single corps.

Nazi Warships Bombed Again

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—British bombers followed up a daylight raid yesterday on the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, under repair at Brest, with another attack last night, the Air Ministry said today.

The results were not announced in the Ministry's brief communique, but it said "none of our aircraft is missing."

Five bombers and a fighter plane were acknowledged lost in the attack yesterday upon the oft-bombed 26,000-ton vessels, while eight German defense planes were reported downed.

Anothr frequent target of R. A. F. attacks on German ships docked at Brest has been the cruiser Prinz Eugen.

British Plane Directs Rescue

Funchal, Madeira, Dec. 19 (AP)—Survivors of the Portuguese freighter Cassequel, sunk by a submarine Monday, asserted today that "We owe our lives to a British warplane."

The survivors brought to Madeira yesterday by the freighter Mariamelia said the British plane sighted their lifeboats early Wednesday and directed the Mariamelia to the rescue.

The rescued said they were unable to identify the submarine that torpedoed the Cassequel Monday. The ship, which Portugal seized from Germany during the first World War, had nine passengers and a crew of forty-seven aboard.

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British radio related today that an RAF fighter fired a burst at one German dive bomber—and bagged two.

The broadcast said the first German plane, hit and crashing out of control, smashed into the other and both fell into the North Sea.

Vichy Denies Knowing of Pact

Vichy, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Authorized French quarters today said that they had no knowledge of any naval agreement having been reached between the French High Commission of Martinique and the United States Government.

They also issued a denial of London's announcement that the French Government had withdrawn its accusation that the submarine which sank the French merchantman St. Denis recently off the Balearic Islands was "presumably British."

Commons Holds Secret Session

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London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The House of Commons went into secret session this afternoon to allow members to air their questions and complaints about the conduct of the empire's round-the-world battle.

The House was expected to recess for Christmas at the conclusion of the debate, and no general Government statement was expected until after the holidays.

Zog Bans Albania War on America

London, Dec. 19 (AP).—King Zog, exiled ruler of Albania, repudiated today a declaration of war on the United States by the Italian puppet government at Tirana.

He added that a state of war still exists between the legal Albanian Government and Italy.

Colombia Jilts Axis

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 19 (AP). German and Italian Ministers to Bogota were officially informed today that Colombia had severed relations with their countries. The German Minister told reporters that the German legation would remain indefinitely, because there were no facilities for departure.

Cuba Declares Emergency

Havana, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Cuban House of Representatives early today approved by a vote of 168 to 10 a measure declaring a state of national emergency. The measure had originated in the Senate.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 19 (AP)—Nicaragua, already formally at war with Germany, Japan and Italy, declared war today against Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

RCAF READY ON PACIFIC

New Bases Said To Reduce Peril Of Surprise Raid

Victoria, B. C, Dec. 19 (AP)—Air Marshall Lloyd S. Breadner, Chief of staf of the Royal Canadian Air Force, sai today all necessary steps have bee taken for adequate air defense of th Pacific Coast in the event of a...

The danger of a surprise attack, h said, was reduced by the recent open ing of new air bases on the Britis Columbia coast line.

Mexico City, Dec. 19 (AP)—Mexican army aviators, cooperating with United States airmen, already have begun to patrol the Pacific Coast, it was announced today.

Government sources said the patrols were created to safeguard Mexican waters from exploration by Japanese "fishermen."

GUATEMALA HALTS TOTALITARIAN PLOT

Conspirators Are Reported Caught and Shot.

Mexico City, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Travelers from Guatemala were quoted today in a dispatch to Excelsior from Comitan, in the State of Chiapas, as saying that leaders of a totalitarian conspiracy to overthrow the Guatemalan Government had been caught, court-martialed and executed.

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United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Navy Department communiqué No. 13 on the situation as of 9 A. M. today follows:

Atlantic Theatre—There are no new developments to report.

Eastern Pacific—There are no new developments to report.

Central Pacific—There have been two additional air attacks by the enemy on Wake Island. The first occurred on the night of the 17th-18th and was comparatively light. The second was in greater force and occurred in the forenoon of the 19th. Wake Island continues to counter these blows.

Far East—There are no new developments to report.

War Department communiqué No. 18 follows:

1. Philippine Theatre—There was a marked increase in enemy air and ground activities during the past twenty-four hours. There was heavy bombing over Manila and over the city of Iloilo on the island of Panay, south of Luzon.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department communiqué No. 19, covering reports up to 5 P. M., said:

1. Hawaii—The War Department today announced awards of the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenants George S. Welch and Kenneth M. Taylor, Air Corps, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in action during the Japanese attack on the Island of Oahu of Dec. 7, 1941.

These awards are the first of a number to be given for heroism in Hawaii and the Philippines during the present conflict. The others will be made in the near future.

It is the policy of the War Department to award decorations for gallantry in action as promptly as possible.

2. Philippine Theatre—Enemy patrols increased their ground operations.

MANILA, Dec. 19 (AP)—A United States Far East Command communiqué issued shortly before noon today said:

There has been no enemy activity this morning.

General Basilio J. Valdes and the entire headquarters of the Philippine Army were inducted into the service of the United States this morning, including officers and enlisted men of the general and special staff.

Colonel Richard J. Marshall, deputy chief of staff of the United States Army forces in the Far East, was the inducting officer.

The headquarters of Lieut. Ge... Douglas MacArthur issued th... communiqué at 4:40 P. M. toda...

Military objectives in the vicin... ity of Tarlac Province wer... bombed yesterday afternoon by ... small number of Japanese planes.

Twenty-four bombers attacked Cavite at about noon. Manila wa... alerted again about 1:30 P. M., but no reports of bombing have been received.

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British

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Our pursuit of remaining enemy forces toward Derna and also round and beyond Mekili continued throughout yesterday.

By nightfall the Derna airdrome was in our hands but enemy troops were still in occupation of Derna itself and also in the Mekili area.

Our air forces were presented with excellent targets and yesterday's bomber effort was the heaviest since operations began. Repeated attacks were made on enemy columns on roads leading to Derna and west of Mekili.

In other areas great damage and disorganization was caused not only by bombing but by the persistent low-flying fighter attack.

Details are not yet available of captures at and west of the main El Gazala battlefield as all attention at the moment is being concentrated on maintaining relentless pressure upon the retreating enemy.

In the Bardia and Halfaya areas enemy strong points still holding out are being subjected to heavy bombing and artillery fire.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command today issued this communiqué:

Throughout yesterday our fighter and bomber aircraft incessantly harassed the westward retreat of the enemy force in Cyrenaica. Numerous bombing raids along road communications and on motorized units west of Mekili gave the enemy no respite and considerable damage was done to motor transport, many lorries being destroyed.

Our fighter aircraft were particularly active and successful. Heavy casualties were inflicted

ON MAINLAND AND ISLANDS THE BATTLE OF THE FAR EAST GOES ON



The Japanese claimed to have won virtual control of Hong Kong (1), but the British appeared to be holding out at scattered points. Imperial forces evacuated Penang opposite Northern Malaya (2) but stood firm on their new line along the Krian River as the enemy attacked slackened. Pontianak (3) in Netherland Borneo was heavily bombed, but Dutch fliers in turn attacked the Japanese forces landed in British North Borneo (4). In the Phil... pines, Japanese bombers carried out a stiff assault on the Ca... naval base (5) and the invaders established at Aparris, Vi... and Legaspi intensified patrol activity. Portugal demanded t... Netherland and Australian troops quit Timor (6), whose occu... tion to forestall the Japanese, was announced Thursday.

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on enemy troops and a large number of vehicles were left in flames or rendered unserviceable.

Effective attacks were also made on enemy landing grounds and in an engagement with ME-109's which were seen taking off from an airdrome. One of the enemy fighters was destroyed. During the day many enemy aircraft were severely damaged either on the ground or in aerial combat.

In the battle area enemy fighters which were attempting to attack our troops west of El Gazala were engaged or driven off.

By night, attacks on road communications and retreating units of enemy forces west of Barce were maintained.

In addition our bombers raided

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the airdrome at Benina Wednesday night, setting the hangar and airdrome building on fire. In the course of operations Thursday night the harbor and objectives in the town of Bengazi were heavily and successfully attacked. Berka airdrome was also bombed.

In the Central Mediterranean naval aircraft attacked an enemy tanker which was escorted by a destroyer. Two direct hits were obtained on the tanker, causing an explosion and fire. The vessel was believed to have been sunk.

From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command resumed the attack on warships in docks at Brest.

None of our aircraft is missing.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué today:

There was slight enemy activity in the early part of last night.

A few bombs which were dropped at one point in Southwest England caused neither damage nor casualties.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 19 (AP)—The following communiqué was distributed today by the Netherlands Indies news agency:

A number of bombers of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army carried out an attack on enemy forces that landed in British North Borneo. As a consequence of adverse weather conditions the results could not be obtained. All the planes returned safely.

Today at 12:30 P. M. the city of Pontianak in Netherland West Borneo was bombed with high explosives and incendiary bombs by Japanese planes, first by land planes and later by seaplanes. The attack continues. There are no reports yet about the damage inflicted and possible casualties.

A joint action by the Navy and Army on a Japanese settlement in North Borneo resulted in the internment of a rather large number of Japanese.

A later Batavia announcement said:

A report of the Resident of the western division of Borneo to the Governor General gives the following particulars of the Japanese attack on Pontianak:

The attack lasted three-quarters of an hour. Between twenty and thirty incendiary as well as a smaller number of high explosives were dropped.

A couple of European houses and establishments were wrecked and a large fire was started in the Chinese quarter, Kampong Bali, which is still burning. It is hoped that it can be extinguished before dusk.

So far as is known many tens of people were killed, including several school children, when a bomb made a direct hit on a Netherland-Chinese school. It is estimated that about 100 persons have been seriously injured.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Bureau of Information communiqué today said:

During the night of Dec. 18-1 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Soviet fliers operating on the Leningrad front destroyed four German railway trains, about 200 trucks and killed or dispersed about 1,000 enemy officers and men.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Dec. 20 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Today's Soviet Information Bureau communiqué follows:

During Dec. 19 our forces fought the enemy on all fronts.

On several sectors of the Western, Kalinin and Southwestern fronts our troops continued fierce battles with the enemy. We occupied populated areas, including the towns of Ruza, Tarussa and Khanino and villages west of Kaluga.

On Dec. 18 eight enemy planes were destroyed. Our losses were three.

Our forces wiped out the 134th German Division, not a German escaping. The general was killed. Many prisoners were taken. The 134th Division was encircled after trying to break through to the west.

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On Dec. 18 our troops destroyed twenty-eight German tanks, 340 trucks, eleven field guns and crews, 100 ammunition carts and set fire to railway trains. They also annihilated an infantry regiment and two platoons of cavalry.

This special announcement was made by the Soviet Information Bureau:

Twenty-two thousand Germans were killed and wounded on the Moscow front between Dec. 7 and 17.

During the same period they lost 319 tanks, forty-eight armored cars, 484 guns, 231 trench mortars, more than 3,700 trucks, 359 machine guns and 440 motor cycles.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué today said:

Hard fighting developed at several points on the eastern front as enemy attacks were being repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Despite bad weather, the German air force attacked enemy troop concentrations, artillery positions, tank forces and lines of communications.

In Kola Bay a medium sized merchant ship was seriously damaged by bomb hits.

In the Mediterranean, a U-boat commanded by Lieutenant Driver sank a British cruiser of the Leander class off Alexandria.

Attempts by a strong British bomber and fighter formation to attack a port in occupied territories in the west failed yesterday with heavy losses for the enemy.

German fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down twelve British planes, including five four-engined bombers. One German plane is missing.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 19 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The High Command communiqué today said:

Fierce fighting is in progress in the eastern region of the Cyrenaica highland, around Derna, where the enemy, with the support of fresh mechanized units from Egypt, is increasing the pressure against Axis troops who are fighting with praiseworthy tenacity.

On the Bardia and Solum fronts there was artillery fire. An attack by armored lorries was repulsed.

Bombing operations on columns on the march were carried out with excellent results by Italian-German aerial formations.

The enemy lost thirteen machines. Four were brought down by Italian fighters, seven by German fighters and two by anti-aircraft defenses.

Three of our planes are missing.

In the afternoon of Dec. 17 squadrons of torpedo-carrying planes attacked in successive waves in Cyrenaican waters important British naval forces and scored hits on three cruisers.

Another cruiser was torpedoed yesterday by Italian torpedo-carrying planes near Malta. German torpedo-carrying planes in their turn hit and set on fire a large enemy cruiser.

Two Italian planes did not return to their bases. Others returned with dead and wounded on board.

Planes brought down in the last raid on Taranto are admitted by the enemy to be six and not three as announced in our communiqué No. 562.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 19 (From Finnish broadcast recorded by the Associated Press)—The High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus—On both sides artillery, trench mortar and harassing fire. Our artillery and trench mortars shelled enemy positions, scored hits on machine gun nests and log bunkers, and silenced a couple of direct fire cannon.

Svir River Front—The enemy launched weak attacks in numerous sections which, however, were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

East Front—The enemy weakly attacked numerous sectors, but everywhere was repulsed. Our artillery silenced enemy batteries and gun nests.

Air—Our air force successfully bombed the Murmansk railroad north of Karma Station [Kotshkoma]. South of the upper Svir our fighters shot down one enemy plane. Local snowfalls restricted flying activities.

Congress Approves Army Draft Ages of 20 to 44, Inclusive

600,000 Potential Soldiers Left Out By Raising Limit From 19—All Men, 18-64, Must Register

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Washington, Dec. 19 (AP) — Congress cleared the way today for a 4,000,000-man Army by approving and sending to President Roosevelt legislation requiring the registration of all men from 18 to 64 years old, inclusive, and making those from 20 to 44, inclusive, subject to military service.

Officials at Selective Service headquarters said the registration probably would not begin before several weeks. Although the new draft bill makes possible an Army of at least 4,000,000, there is no way of telling whether that many men will ever be called to the colors. Secretary of War Stimson has said increases in the Army would be ordered "in the light of the strategic situation as it develops."

Both Houses agreed speedily on compromise amendments to the Selective Service Act which War Department officials said would make a total of 2,215,000 men available in the next few months, in addition to the 1,800,000 now in uniform.

This included, experts said, 915,000 men from 21 through 35 already registered and listed as [illegible] in class 1-A.

They estimated the new bill would provide an additional 600,000 class 1-A registrants from among 20-year-olds; 400,000 in the ages from 36 through 44; and 300,000 who have reached the age of 21 since the last registration was held.

By compromising on a minimum age of 20 for active service — a year younger than the House desired and a year older than the Senate had voted — Congress cut off an additional supply of 600,000 potential soldiers.

But with 100,000 youths turning 20 every month, congressional leaders said there was every reason to believe that the Army would get all of the men it could equip and train as fast as it could handle them. Under recently approved legislation the Navy could obtain up to 50,000 of the selectees and the Marines 10,000.

Registration of 23,500,000 men would be undertaken under terms of the bill calling for the listing of all males from 18 through 64. Added to the 17,500,000 already registered this would give Selective Service officials records on 41,000,000.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, informed Congress that his staff was making preparations to begin registrations within the new age limits. Registrations will be taken in age classifications at the discretion of President Roosevelt, with those subject to active service expected to be listed first.

Hershey said the men in the latter groups would be added to the lists of those already classified under the 21 through 35 age limits and thus become subject to the draft along with them.

As finally approved, the legislation left within the Selective Service Act a provision defining dependency grounds upon which potential selectees might be deferred from active service. The Senate had sought to strike this out in order to give local draft boards more discretion in such matters, but conferees killed the Senate amendment.

A clause in the new bill provides that elective State officials shall be granted deferment as long as they remain in office.

The bill extends for 120 days the time in which members of the armed forces may apply for national insurance. It provides payments of $5,000 to the survivors of all men who died or were totally disabled on active duty since Oct. 8, or who die or are totally disabled within the next 120 days without obtaining such insurance.

Shortly after approval of the Selective Service measure, Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) introduced in the Senate a bill to increase the emergency strength of the Army from 300,000 to 500,000 men and to raise the Marine Corps limit from 60,000 to 104,000 men.

James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, said in a letter to Walsh that 1,00,000 men would be required for the two-ocean fleet now under construction but that 500,000 would be sufficient at the present time.

Additions to the Navy and Marine personnel are expected to be made largely through enlistments.

BARES AXIS SPYING IN LATIN AMERICA

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House Committee Says Thousands Of Nazis, Fascists, Japs Are Active There

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—In a startling report on Axis espionage and propaganda in Latin America, a House committee asserted today that thousands of German, Italian and Japanese agents are active there and have established air bases, arms depots and jungle radio stations.

The committee, a special aircraft investigating group headed by Representative Nichols (Dem., Okla.), based its report on a first-hand air survey of sixteen Latin-American nations which covered 21,000 miles.

As a major step toward combating these activities, the committee urged that the State Department speedily complete negotiatons to supplant German and Italian commercial air lines in Latin America with American companies.

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Threatens House Debate

Nichols said if these negotiations were not quickly concluded he would discuss the question on the House floor in an effort to bring the matter to a head.

The report declared that while many thoughtful Latin Americans were on the alert to recognize and counteract Nazi, Fascist and Falangist influence, the "subversive forces are strong, and their continuance has a very direct and harmful effect upon inter-American aviation."

Saying their information came from authoritative sources, the committee dealt at length with spy and propaganda activity in seven countries—Argentina, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala and Brazil.

2,200 Agents In Argentina

As for Argentina, the report said there were 2,200 Gestapo agents operating in Buenos Aires alone, and there was "reason to believe that a large contingent of Storm Troopers has been organized and that secret drilling is now in progress."

The city of more than 2,000,000, the report added, had been divided into fifty-six districts, with ten cells in each district, all of which "are carefully policed and supervised by the Nazi organization."

The German Embassy in Buenos Aires, it said, operates its own printing plant and only recently "it printed the speeches delivered by a United States Senator and by Charles A. Lindbergh, compiled these speeches in a green brochure, and gave them wide distribution in Argentina to impress people there with the fact that disunity exists in the United States."

90,000 Active Nazis

It said there were 90,000 active Nazis operating in Buenos Aires, that they had infiltrated into trade unions and charitable organizations, and there was reason to believe they had perfected plans to sabotage utilities. In a crisis, they probably could establish an operating base there, it added.

Regarding Peru, the report said there were 22,000 registered Japanese in Lima and that the actual number probably exceeds 30,000; that the Nazis are "very active" in the country, and that two Lima newspapers, *El Comercio* and *La Prenza*, appear to have definite Fascist leanings."

Chile—"There is reason to believe that Storm Troopers are drilling in Chile. The very best diplomats from Germany, Spain and Italy are now coordinating their activities in Chile in order to break down the cordial relationship which has existed between Chile and the United States.

Taught In Germany

"Chilean army officers, over a period of many years, have been feted, instructed, and educated in Germany, and have developed an admiration for the German system. Santiago, the capital, has a newspaper subsidized by the Nazis."

Mexico—"It was disclosed to the committee that short-wave radio stations abound in the jungles for direct communication with Berlin and European centers. A number of these short-wave stations have actually been confiscated by the Mexican Government at the instance of the United States officers.

"The committee has reason to believe that merchant vessel departures from the United States across the Atlantic have been communicated in code to Mexico City and then by short-wave transmitted to Nazi authorities in Germany. . . .

"It is believed that the German Ambassador in Mexico City is the head of the Gestapo for the North American continent. It is known that women spies are very widely used for the purpose of procuring information of diplomatic and military value."

Colombia—"There is reason to believe that photographs of Colombia now repose in the military archives of Germany" through use of German pilots for many years on the Scadta air line.

"It was represented to the committee by competent persons that a Japanese colony, located approximately thirty miles from the city of Cali, on the Pacific side of the Andes, has become a veritable storehouse for rifles, ammunition, pistols and hand grenades, all of which were imported under the misleading appellation of farm machinery.

"This colony, ostensibly working a 2,000-acre bean farm, is surrounded with a wire fence which is electrically charged."

In Guatemala

Guatemala: "It was represented to the committee by American authorities that sixty per cent. of all the coffee plantations are owned and operated by Nazis. . . . One of the leading hotels in Guatemala City is operated by a subchief of the German Gestapo," who "has sought to lure Americans and American flyers to this hotel for the purpose of eliciting information and secrets which have some value."

"The committee is advised that the Gestapo has set up its own secret court system in Guatemala, and that violators and offenders of Nazi law, Nazi regulations and of Nazi philosophy are tried and punished."

Brazil: "It is understood by the committee that the former chief pilot of the Scadta line, a German army air force reserve officer, has settled, with one or more of his aides, and established an airport (in the northern section of the Amazon basin) possibly equipped with radio."

Radio Plant 200 Miles Out

The report said on the bulge of Brazil where Axis planes arrive from Dakar, West Africa, the former line Air France has extensive airport and radio facilities, as has the German line Lufthansa now used by Lati.

"Additional radio directional equipment is installed on the rockly island Fernando de Noronha, approximately 200 miles offshore in the direction of Dakar," the report said. "This equipment is owned by and is believed to be still in operation by Air France, which can hardly be said to have remained under purely French control."

Because of possible legal restrictions against American pilots on post-war air lines within Latin-American countries, the report recommended that ambitious young men be brought immediately from those nations for complete training in the United States "so that they may become not only competent pilots but wed to the traditions of this hemisphere."

Price Prepares To Clarify U. S War Censorship

New Director's Office Set Up by Presidential Order, Policy Board Is Created

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—Byron Price, newly designated director of censorship, asserted today that his first task probably would be to "summarize and clarify" the many requests the government already had made regarding information that should not be made public.

These requests, he said, have been issued "piecemeal," and some have been contradictory.

Mr. Price conferred with President Roosevelt, Attorney General Francis Biddle and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker at the White House. He preferred not to discuss details of his work until his appointment goes through formally. Meanwhile, he said, he must look around for quarters and for an executive officer to handle details of the organization of government censorship.

Both the press and the radio, he said, have sent him hundreds of messages, all offering support. They say, he added, that what they want "is for the government to tell them what to do." Mr. Price said he was going to tackle that task as soon as he could find working space in the capital.

Mr. Roosevelt formally established the Office of Censorship by an executive order today and gave its director "absolute discretion" over censorship of mail, cable, radio and other means of transmitting information outside the United States.

Policy Board Set Up

The order created a censorship policy board, with the Postmaster General as chairman, to advise the Censorship Director on policy, coordination and integration of censorship.

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In addition, the director was ordered to establish a censorship operating board consisting of representatives of government departments and agencies.

On the Censorship Policy Board, along with the Postmaster General, are Vice-President Wallace, the Secretaries o the Treasury, War and Navy, the Attorney General, the Director of the Office of Government Reports and the Director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

Text of Order

The text of the President's order follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and particularly by Section 303, Title III of the act of Dec. 18, 1941, Public Law 354, 77th Congress, 1st Session, and deeming that the public safety demands it, I hereby order as follows:

"1. There is hereby established the Office of Censorship, at the head of which shall be a Director of Censorship. The Director of Censorship shall cause to be censored, in his absolute discretion, communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place, or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall from time to time prescribe. The establishment of rules and regulations in addition to the provisions of this order shall not be a condition to the exercise of the powers herein granted or the censorship by this order directed. The scope of this order shall include all foreign countries except such as may hereafter be expressly excluded by regulation.

"2. There is hereby created a Censorship Policy Board, which shall consist of the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Director of the Office of Government Reports, and the Director of the Office of Facts and Figures. The Postmaster General shall act as chairman of the board. The Censorship Policy Board shall advise the Director of Censorship with respect to policy and the co-ordination and integration of the censorship herein directed.

"3. The Director of Censorship shall establish a censorship operating board, which shall consist of representatives of such departments and agencies of the government as the director shall specify. Each representative shall be designated by the head of the department or agency which he represents. The censorship operating board shall, under the supervision of the director, perform such duties with respect to operations as the director shall determine.

"4. The Director of Censorship is authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred, and, in addition to the utilization of existing personnel of any department or agency available therefor, to employ, or authorize the employment of, such additional personnel as he may deem requisite.

"5. As used in this order the term 'United States' shall be construed to include the territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Wire Control Bill Passed

Plan Pan-American Convoys

Delegates to Rio Conference to Discuss Use of Navies of Both Continents.

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Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Employment of North and South American navies in a hemispheric convoy to insure deliveries of strategic materials between the Americas is expected to be discussed, and possibly ratified, at the conference of foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro.

The convoy question, diplomatic and maritime officials said, would be raised under the general study of protection of the Western Hemisphere at the January 15 meeting.

Eleven Latin American nations having navies, ranging from the larger ones of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to those of smaller nations having only gunboats, would shoulder convoy duties with the United States.

Release of suggestions made by various Latin American governments for the conference agenda showed that two nations—Chile and Venezuela—proposed that the subject of protecting American merchant shipping be brought up.

Wants Security Measures.

Chile, which already is using convoys between ports on its long south Pacific coastline, proposed that the foreign ministers authorize "security measures for the protection of vessels engaged in inter-American commerce against attack from hostile forces."

Venezuela, pointing to the "present systematic destruction of merchant vessels," proposed the topic of "organization and coordination of inter-American maritime services."

Ten of the twenty-one American republics have declared war, two have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis and the rest have pledged their adherence to inter-American solidarity.

Protection is needed, trade experts said, for the vast amounts of strategic minerals shipped to this country from Chile and Bolivia, bauxite from Dutch Guiana that is brought here for conversion into aluminum and various other materials shipped to the United States from South and Central American nations.

They also pointed to the oil, finished defense materials, machinery and lease-lend articles that this country has agreed to send Latin American countries to aid them in bolstering their defenses.

REORGANIZATION OF OPM ORDERED

Knudsen And Hillman To Have Supervision Of All Industrial Branches

Leon Henderson, Douglas MacKeachie And Floyd Odlum Become "Idea Men"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 19—A sweeping reorganization of OPM's internal setup was ordered today, preliminary to a sharp speedup in the Government's drive to convert industry to full wartime production and trim output of civilian goods to bare necessities.

The shakeup brought all industrial branches handling civilian supplies and industries directly under the supervision of Director General William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, associate director.

Formerly, these branches were governed by Leon Henderson as Civilian Supply Administrator and Douglas C. MacKeachie as director of purchases.

Two Now Solely Responsible

OPM's two top men—Knudsen and Hillman—now become solely responsible for curtailing or halting non-essential civilian production—such as rationing automobile tires and limiting automobile output—and turning all available plant machinery into war industries. In addition, the reorganization will eliminate much of the

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tape and many of the intermediate steps which have slowed OPM operations in the past.

Although refusing to discuss the implications of the move officially, OPM sources predicted it would leave Henderson, MacKeachie and Floyd Odlum, OPM's contract distribution director, as idea men. Recommendations of this "brain trust" will be submitted to Knudsen and Hillman and it will be up to the latter, as experts on production and labor problems, to get the results.

Formerly, the three divisions operated independently, requiring continual interexchange of plans and subsequent delays before the finished product finally reached the OPM chiefs for approval.

objective of the change, an OPM statement of policy declared.

"Industry must be converted as quickly as possible into making goods for either military purposes or for essential civilian needs," the statement said. "By essential civilian needs, we mean the minimum a civilian can get along with, so that maximum amounts of materials and resources will be devoted to the vast war effort.

Cooperation Stressed

"To speed up this conversion, it is necessary to have the full cooperation of industry and labor. . . ."

Industrial branches brought under direct control of Knudsen and Hillman include those covering pulp and paper, printing and publishing, lumber and building materials, plumbing and heating, electrical products and consumer durable goods such as washing machines and ironers, automotive transportation and farm equipment, industrial and office machinery, rubber and rubber goods, food supplies, textiles and shoes.

Production Branch Unaffected

The production branch, under W. H. Harrison, and the materials branch, under William L. Batt, were not affected by the shakeup.

[redacted]

NAZI INDUSTRY HIT BY RED DRIVE

Washington Hears Call for Reserves Cuts Output.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Commerce Department said today that Germany's industrial backbone has been weakened by the calling up of reserve troops to bolster the war machine on the Russian front.

Recalling that Germany had suffered a labor shortage almost from the beginning of the war, the department said in a special article that summoning the reserves had further weakened working forces "in spite of the constantly growing employment of foreign workers."

The article estimated that 1,700,000 persons—one-fifth of them women—from other European countries and many war prisoners had been put to work, plus about 1,000,000 German women.

No estimate was made of the effect of the labor shortage on munitions production, but the department commented that in industries making civilian items "increased scarcity has been caused not so much by the shortage of materials as by the scarcity of skilled workers."

The article reported a cut in the clothing rations and said ration cards recently issued for winter overcoats might not be filled, in many cases, before next September.

To conserve metals, the canned vegetable ration also has been cut, and one type of ration card used in some districts now permits holders to buy only about 2.2 pounds of canned vegetables during the entire winter, with no choice of kinds.

ENVOYS OF AXIS ARRIVE AT SPAS

Germans and Japanese Are Held in Virginias.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The State Department disclosed today that the staff of the German embassy and German newspaper correspondents were being held, pending their departure from the United States, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

It was announced recently in Berlin that the staff of the American embassy there and American correspondents in Germany had been taken to Bad Nauheim, in southern Germany.

Thus the reciprocal treatment of the Germans here has been carried out even to the point of housing them in the same type of locality as was chosen for Americans in Germany—a health resort.

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Some Due to White Sulphur.

The staff of the Hungarian legation, the State Department said, also will be concentrated at White Sulphur Springs together with Hungarian consuls in the United States.

Japanese consular officials from various parts of the United States will be taken to Hot Springs, Va., pending arrangements for their departure from the United States.

The State Department announced the names of five more American citizens employed at the embassies in Berlin and Rome who are expected to be sent home along with other American officials in Germany and Italy.

Metropolitan Residents Included.

In addition to the sixty-six American diplomatic officials and employees in Berlin previously listed, the State Department named Mrs. Signe Christine Asendorf, of Portland, Ore., and Margaret Paula Hausmann of New York city.

The names of Harold S. Bell, New York city; Mrs. Elisabetta Carlinfanti, Somerville, N. J., and Reginald E. Perkins, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were added to the list of thirty-three American officials and employees in Rome who are to be returned to their homes here when Italian diplomatic and consular officials are sent back to Germany.

Nazi Group Includes Couple On Honeymoon

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Dec 9 (AP)—Like many an American couple before them, a German baron and baroness are spending their honeymoon at the Greenbrier hotel, thanks to two "very nice" FBI agents.

Baron Ulrich F. von Gienanth, second secretary of the German embassy and member of the German elite guard, and Karin von Gienanth of Riesch, of New York, were married yesterday at Alexandria, Va., and arrived here today with the rest of German officials and nationals who will remain here pending arrangements for their return to Germany.

The baron said that they found a law requiring a three-day waiting period in Washington too stringent, and persuaded two FBI men to cross the Virginia line with them and witness the ceremony. One of the agents signed the marriage register as a witness.

Calls Agents "Very Nice"

"Please say," the baron smiled, "that the two FBI agents were very nice men."

The couple, both aboard, had known each other fourteen years. Her two brothers were his fraternity brothers at Munich. She is a sister-in-law of Baron von Bulow, of the famous German family. She has taught at a New York girls' school for five years.

Baron von Gienanth came to America as an exchange student at Johns Hopkins University in 1931 and returned to Germany and entered the foreign service in 1932. In 1936 he was assigned to the New York office of the consul general and in 1937 became second secretary of the embassy at Washington.

Capital Held Likely

Federal Works Head Says It Is Reasonable To Assume Effort Will Be Made "To Get Our Goat"

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, said today "it is reasonable to assume" that attempts will be made to bomb Washington.

In a radio address directed primarily to Government employes, Fleming said such an attempt would be primarily an effort to "paralyze our nerve," since there are no major armament production facilities here.

"In plain words," he added, "it will be an attempt to 'get our goat'—your goat. I am sure it will not succeed."

Scarce War Materials Requisitioned By Navy

More Than $1,000,000 Worth Held In Storage For Shipment Abroad Seized

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The OPM announced today that the Navy Department had requisitioned more than $1,000,000 worth of critically scarce materials being held in warehouses and railroad terminals for shipment to foreign countries.

The seizures were the first under requisitioning authority extended to OPM by President Roosevelt's executive order of November 19.

With OPM's approval, the navy seized more than 13,000,000 pounds of steel, 3,500,000 pounds of electrolytic copper, 34,000 pounds of tin and 70,000 feet of teakwood decking and squares.

Owners of the materials, chiefly firms in Holland, Switzerland and Sweden which had placed their orders before the outbreak of war, will be paid under regulations established by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

50 MILLION GAS MASKS

LaGuardia Wants Them for Coastal Areas.

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—F. H. LaGuardia, Civilian Defense Director, proposed today that the Government supply 50,000,000 gas masks for civilians in coastal areas.

This figure has been presented to President Roosevelt, Mr. LaGuardia said, adding that action in the matter would depend on the judgment of the army as to the number of masks needed. He explained that five types of masks had been designed, one for protection of babies, one for children 2 to 3 years old, one for larger children, a small adult mask for women and a universal adult mask.

The civilian defense director estimated that the masks would cost about $3.75 each and proposed that they be supplied by the Government free of cost to civilians in areas along the coast reaching some 150 to 300 miles into the interior.

EXPECT 1942 TO DOUBLE GOODS OUTPUT OF 1941

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19 (AP).—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a forecast of things to come in 1942, predicted today that production of manufactured and processed goods for the war effort of the United States and its allies would be double that of 1941.

At least a third of the output, it said, would be war materials, compared with 10% in 1940.

Other forecasts for the new year included:

Labor troubles will diminish.

The amount of overtime work will increase, and additional shifts will be more fully utilized.

More Lead and Copper.

Increased output of some commodities, such as lead and copper, may be obtained by subsidizing marginal and submarginal producers.

The bureau said it expected consumer demand for products to be reduced, despite an increase in consumer income, by greater restrictions on normal economic activities and by rising taxes.

Curtailment of production of such civilian goods as automobiles, household equipment and residences, the bureau said, would tend to increase the proportion of funds available for such types of consumers' goods and services as food, clothing and amusements.

Gain in Employment.

The bureau estimated that in October this year, 42,800,000 persons were employed in non-agricultural pursuits, exclusive of relief work but including military. This compared with 38,100,000 a year earlier. The compensation of these workers was said to have been at the annual rate of $63,000,000,000 compared with $52,000,000,000 a year earlier.

Continuation of the June-to-October rate of gain, the bureau said, would carry non-agricultural employe compensation to an annual rate of $70,000,000,000 by next October.

COAST GUARD CLASS URGED TO BE READY

30 Graduated 5 Months Ahead Of Schedule At New London, Conn.

Cadets Warned Unpreparedness "Can Produce A Pearl Harbor"

[By the Associated Press]

New London, Conn., Dec. 19—Thirty cadets from the class of 1942 at the Coast Guard Academy, being graduated today five months ahead of schedule, were told never to forget the motto of their service, *"Semper Paratus"* (always prepared), because "a moment's lack of readiness can produce a Pearl Harbor."

"Every morning as you dress I hope the flash of that Coast Guard seal on your uniform sleeve will bring the motto afresh to your mind," said Joseph W. Barker, an assistant in the Navy Department who represented Secretary Knox at the exercises.

Urges "Eternal Vigilance"

Declaring that "eternal vigilance is the price of success," Barker told the cadets:

"Results in battle are gained not by momentary brilliance of strategic or tactical reasoning, but by the welding of the crews into fighting units through patient training. Inefficiency of leader of crew cannot be tolerated. Training, more training, and still more training is the only method to produce crews which instantaneously react properly in disasters."

Barker, dean of Columbia University's School of Engineering, reminded the cadets that he, like they, had been called from duties in education by the war emergency.

Stepped Up Program

"You are not as well equipped in theoretical training as was the class of last June," he said. "You are graduating with certain deficiencies. Your own individual training while in the service will have to make up for those deficiencies plus gaining those advanced elements of your naval education which can only come through actual service."

Under the academy's stepped-up program, the 1943 class is to be graduated next May.

U. S. TAKES PLANTS OF ENEMY ALIENS

20 in Philadelphia Area to Be Held by Treasury.

DEC 20 1941

Philadelphia, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A Federal spokesman said today that the Treasury Department has assumed full supervision of twenty to twenty-five plants in the Philadelphia area owned or controlled by Axis nationals.

Treasury agents, following a prearranged plan, moved in quietly to prevent sabotage and insure maximum production of defense products, the spokesman declared.

The ownership of the firms had been determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Treasury agents, he added. The establishments, he said, were valued at several million dollars.

The Treasury Department, acting under authority vested in its frozen funds division, will retain control, the spokesman said, until the pending alien property bill is passed in Congress.

Destroyer Launched

DEC 20 1941

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Another sister ship of the torpedoed destroyer Kearny, the 1,630 ton U. S. S. Bailey, costing $6,000,000 was launched today at the Bethlehem Shipyard, Staten Island. Work on the new vessel was started immediately.

Named for the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the ship was christened by his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary De Peyster Charles.

Three submarine chasers will be launched tomorrow—two in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx.

WAR IMPROVES CANAL DEFENSE

Military Force Strengthened by Civilian Aid.

Balboa, Panama Canal Zone (Correspondence of Wide World).—The Panama Canal will be kept open. Guardians of Uncle Sam's Atlantic-Pacific life line make that pledge today with even more assurance than they could before December 7.

Unbelievably much has happened in the intervening handful of days to build up an all-out defense of the canal.

Panama has gone to war at the United States' side—with action, not words. Military defenses have been supplemented by civilian defense.

Less than an hour after word arrived of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Japanese subjects were rushed jailward by the vanload.

Doctors and nurses have been registered, assigned to emergency stations. Schools have been closed a month early for vacation so children may be taken to the interior—away from the canal. Precautionary blackouts are held nightly. Air raid trench shelters have pockmarked Panama City's parks and vacant lots.

The canal has been closed from dusk to dawn. Daylight transit is under the heaviest kind of guard. Commercial airline ships fly in and out with all windows curtained for the twenty minutes preceding landing or following take-off.

Axis Sympathizers Held.

Over 1,000 Axis nationals and suspected sympathizers have been taken into custody in Panama alone.

Canal Zone residents—United States Government employees—are volunteering as air raid wardens, as chauffeurs, as mail censors—all the numberless war time chores.

White collar crews are building their own defense shelters while construction men keep on with vital defense work. Every resident is getting in a supply of sand for attack against incendiary bombs, a ladder to reach his rooftop, blue screening for any necessary light.

The republic of Panama's civilian defense commission is in practically continuous session.

School teachers, released by closing of schools, are heading first aid classes. Schools are being prepared for first aid stations. Blood-types are being listed. Hundreds of Panama's funny-looking little buses have been registered as ambulances.

From one end of Panama to the other, there is unity of purpose. Panamanians are in the war all the way.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC MENACE TO NAZIS

Outbreaks Behind Lines On Russian Battle Front Believed Serious

Drastic Health Measures Are Taken By Germans In Occupied Areas

(Wide World)

[Special Dispatch to The Sun]

Bern, Dec. 19—Drastic measures taken by health authorities in the Balkan and Ukraine occupied areas indicate to observers that the outbreak of typhus behind German lines has become serious.

The newspaper *Die Tat* said schools have been closed in the Ukraine, and in Riga, fumigation measures to exterminate vermin were ordered. All infected territories were closed to travel.

TYPHUS

Russia has had serious typhus outbreaks in the past. Between 1918 and 1921 it was estimated that more than 25,000,000 persons were afflicted. Rumania had 800,000 deaths between 1917 and 1918, while Poland had more than 1,000,000 cases during the 1918 epidemic.

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Typhus in Battle Area

Stockholm dispatches said the typhus area included Estonia, Lithuania and White Russia, principally in the quadrangle bounded by Vilna, Brest Litovsk, Bialystok and Minsk, the region which suffered most in the German-Russian battles last summer.

All persons recalled to Germany by their duties have been submitted to severe quarantine measures.

The League of Nations epidemiological bulletin showed there were twenty-seven times more typhus cases during the first half of 1941 in the Wartheland section of western Poland than during the whole of 1938. In Ruthenia, typhus increased eight times and in northern Transylvania nine times. In Rumania, the number of cases had reached 498 a month by January, 1940.

In Bessarabia And Bukovina

The Bucharest radio announced recently that medical authorities had been sent to Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to combat epidemics in that typhus-ridden area.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency said Germans had been forced to supplement medical staffs with Jewish doctors and Jews have even been ordered to work in German military hospitals. The medical corps of the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian armies have been called up by the Germans to combat the epidemic and posters have been issued appealing to the populace to observe medical regulations.

Lowly Louse Carrier Of Scourge Of Armies

The lowly louse, scourge of armies, is the carrier of typhus fever, through an organism known as rickettsia, discovered and named after the American Public Health physician, Howard Taylor Ricketts.

The disease, highly contagious, lasts about fourteen days and saps the strength, brings severe nervous derangement and a spotted rash. The chief preventive is thorough delousing. Poor food, starvation and crowding are chief factors in making people susceptible.

Typhus has an incubation period of a week to ten days during which no symptoms other than languor are noticeable. The second stage usually brings rigor, headache and sleeplessness with high fever and heavy thirst. The third stage brings the rash and the typhus stupor accompained by delirium. After the crisis, the temperature falls and the stupor ends.

Mortality Of 18 Per Cent.

The disease has an estimated mortality of eighteen per cent. although varying to a high degree with older persons.

It has been recognized for many centuries but is most frequent in cold or temperate climates.

One of the most devastating epidemics of typhus occurred in Serbia in 1915, when, it was estimated, the disease cost more lives than all Serbia's fighting and prevented the army from taking the offensive.

At least 200,000 victims died and Serbia appealed for aid to the United States, France, Russia and Great Britain, who set up an international sanitary commission and sent 500 doctors and nurses to establish hospitals in the country.

The epidemic was checked within a few weeks. One American doctor estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the population had been infected.

In the Crimean War, typhus took a heavy toll, especially among French troops. It was in this campaign that Florence Nightingale established modern nursing.

During and after the Napoleonic Wars, typhus spread throughout Europe. In Saragossa, Spain, it caused 40,000 death... In 1819, there were 737,000 cases in England and Ireland, resulting in 44,000 deaths.

If this great base falls it will be a tough blow—though it will be far from fatal—to the allied strategic set-up.

For one thing it will increase the threat to the Philippines by at once depriving the Allies of a prime defensive position and giving the Japs another naval and air base within easy striking distance of Manila. This would add to the burden of our defense of the Philippines at a moment when there may be a question of whether we will be asked to send naval and air aid to support the British against the heavy Japanese drive on Singapore.

In other words, if the threat against Singapore increases we may be faced with the uncomfortable problem of whether the Philippines shall be placed in further jeopardy in order to save the British base which strategically is of greater importance.

London Statement Recalled.

What struck me as a forecast of such a dilemma cropped up last Tuesday when an informed spokesman in London told the press that the Japanese offensive on the Malayan peninsula and Britain's lack of naval superiority had raised a serious threat to Singapore. Now a statement of that sort isn't made without some vital reason back of it, especially since it lends encouragement to the enemy. It looked very much like a signal to America for help.

However, the milk hasn't been spilt yet at either Singapore or the Philippines, and there's no use in watering it with tears in advance of evil which may never come. Let's give re-enforcements a chance to reach the Far East before getting pessimistic.

Not overlooking that the battle of the Pacific is only a part of the world war, the Allies find much for satisfaction in the tussle with Adolf Hitler. If the British sustain their claim to have smashed the Axis resistance in Africa, the Allies have won a major victory. It weakens the Axis threat to control of the Mediterranean area. It will greatly lessen the effectiveness of any future drive the Germans may attempt into the Middle East through the Caucasus or Turkey.

DEC 20 1941

Reds Persuing Nazis.

Then we have the amazing Russians who are free-wheeling it after the retreating Nazis so fast that 138 more villages are reported to have fallen into the Red bag in fresh operations. Large quantities of war material are said to have been taken by the Bolshevists and, despite the German retirement, fierce fighting appears to be taking place in some sectors.

People in whose minds still rankles the Russo-German pact of 1939, continue to bombard this column with inquiries as to whether the Red counter-offensive and the Nazi withdrawal are a put up job and the forerunner of another treaty of brotherhood between the two.

Well, your correspondent freely admits that crazy things can happen in this war, but that solution of the great Hitlerian retreat just doesn't make sense. It seems to me that we are trying to be too erudite, and are being unfair to an ally, however, when we arrive at such a very smart conclusion.

The simple answer takes into account that these two nations are natural enemies, as I pointed out a few days ago. Hitler badly overreached himself in his efforts to crush the Bolshevists, and Stalin's forces are taking advantage of the distress of the invaders.

There's nothing phony about that Russian winter. As Henry Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent with the Red Army on the Moscow front, wrote yesterday "the elements at their wildest, whining and moaning weirdly on the broad plains, broken here and there by stark forests, strike every living thing exposed to them and make death by freezing an ever present danger."

That's why Hitler's armies are pulling back and abandoning a wealth of war material as they go. They have been caught in that wild waste with over-extended communications. They expected a quick victory over the Muscovites and didn't come prepared for winter fighting. Many of them are freezing to death and the rest must be suffering terribly. They are falling back to escape horrid death in the open.

That's the real story as I see it.

In the War Zone

Hongkong's Fall Would Be Bad Blow But Far From Fatal One to Allies

DEC 20 1941

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Things look bad for the British stronghold of Hongkong—one of the badges of England's imperial prestige—where the Japanese have effected a landing and captured half the island in a violent battle which was continuing at latest reports.

30,24-13655

30.24-13655

London, Dec. 19-(AP)-A Berlin radio commentator tonight compared the difficulties confronting any German invasion of Britain with those facing a British invasion of Europe and professed to find in them a chance of peace.

"An invasion of Great Britain is difficult of course," he said, "but invasion of Europe is more difficult and we are out of reach for Great Britain. The war will end when Britain understands this."

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LONDON--2ND ZOG XXX "ITALY.

HE APPEALED TO ALL ALBANIANS IN THE UNITED STATES TO REFORM WI WAR BATTALIONS AND RALLY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

ZOG, DEPRIVED OF HIS THRONE BY THE ITALIAN INVASION OF 1939, RESSED A LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONDEMNING THE "TREACHEROU ATTACK" BY THE JAPANESE ON PEARL HARBOR AND EXPRESSING DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS CONFIDENCE IN AN ALLIED VICTORY.

DEC 20 1941

"THE SO-CALLED ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT IN TIRANA HAS NO LIBERTY OF ACTION, HAS NO FOREIGN MINISTRY OR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION OUTSIE OF THE COUNTRY AND IS ACTING UNDER DURESS OF THE ITALIAN FASCIST OCCUPATION," HE WROTE.

A241

BERLIN, DEC 19-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-A GERMAN RADIO DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY THAT SWEDEN WILL TAKE OVER PROTECTION OF JAPANESE INTERESTS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, HAWAII, BURMA, CEYLON AND CERTAIN PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA.

SHE ALSO WILL REPRESENT MEXICO IN JAPAN, ITALY AND GERMANY, GERMANY IN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES IN RUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

SWEDEN NOW REPRESENTS THE INTERESTS OF 14 BELLIGERENT STATES.

ME132PES

A182

MANILA, DEC 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON HAS ORDERED ALL FILIPINO FLAGS INVERTED--WITH THE RED STRIPE TO THE TOP--TO SHOW THAT THE ISLANDS ARE AT WAR AND "TO DENOTE THE VALOR, FIRMNESS AND FORTITUDE WITH WHICH THE FILIPINO PEOPLE AIM TO PROSECUTE THE WAR," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE FLAG OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS A WHITE TRIANGLE AT THE LEFT JUTTI INTO TWO BARS OF BLUE AND RED. THREE GOLD STARS IN THE WHITE TRIANGL REPR NT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OF LUZON, MINDANAO AND VISAYAN.

A67

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC 20-(AP)-EARLY EDITIONS OF MORNING NEWSPAPER TODAY CARRIED SUCH HEADLINES AS "GARRISON FIGHTS ON-HONGKONG FIGHTS IT OUT--HONGKONG HOLDS," BUT EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES BY MILITARY EXPERTS CONCEDED THE POSITION OF THE ISLAND FORTRESS WAS HOPELESS.

THE CHRONICLE'S MILITARY CRITIC WROTE THAT "HONGKONG IS A SAD MEMORIAL TO AN OBSOLETE CONCEPTION OF WAR."

DEC 20 1941

THE MAIL SAID EDITORIALLY THAT "THE GARRISON WILL CERTAINLY FIGHT TO THE LAST BUT WE CANNOT EXPECT TO RETAIN THE ISLAND."

BRITISH PEOPLE, SAID THE HERALD, ARE TROUBLED BY THE QUESTION "HOW COMES IT HONGKONG IS SO WEAKLY DEFENDED? IF WAR WERE A GAME IT MIGHT BE AMUSING TO DEMONSTRATE HOW BRAVELY AND ABLY ONE COULD DELAY THE ADVANCE OF SUPERIOR FORCES. BUT WAR IS NOT A GAME AND THIS ONE IS EVEN LESS FUNNY THAN MOST."

THE STORY OF HONGKONG OCCUPIED THE MOST PROMINENT FRONT PAGE SPAC IN ALL NEWSPAPERS, ALTHOUGH BASED ON JAPANESE CLAIMS AND HOURS-OLD CABLES FROM THE CROWN COLONY ITSELF.

DA730PES

A105.

CHUNGKING, CHINESE CHINA DEC 19-(AP)-DETAILED PLANS FOR THE OPENING OF A NEW FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE WERE BROUGHT HERE TODAY BY GENERAL CHAO-KAI, A GUERRILLA LEADER WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVELY PROSECUTING ANTI-JAPANESE RESISTANCE IN THE NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

DEC 20 1941

CHAO-KAI, A FREQUENT VISITOR TO RUSSIA, SAID HE INTENDED TO SUBMIT HIS PLAN IMMEDIATELY TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

HE CONFEERED HERE WITH BRIG. GENERAL JOHN MAGRUDER, UNITED STATE MILITARY MISSION LEADER, MAJ. GENERAL L.E.DENNYS, HEAD OF A BRITISH MILITARY MISSION, AND OWEN LATTIMORE, POLITICAL ADVISER TO CHIANG KAI SHEK.

HE SAID HIS PLAN COULD BE PUT INTO OPERATION IF THE ANTI-JAPANESE FORCES WOULD SUPPLY FUNDS FOR ARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES AND ADDED THAT SUCH AID WAS A MATTER OF DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE ALLIES, INCLUDING RUSSIA.

CHAO-KAI ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE, IN ADDITION TO KEEPING 300,000 TROOPS AT THE MANCHUKUOAN BORDER, HAVE BEEN FORCED TO USE SEVEN FULL DIVISIONS OF TROOPS TO MAINTAIN INTERNAL PEACE.

MEANWHILE, IT APPEARED THAT THE CLOSING OF THE HONGKONG AIR ROUTE AND THE JAPANESE THREAT TO THE BURMA ROAD HAD DEALT A SERIOUS BLOW TO CHINESE EXPORT TRADE.

CHINESE COMMENTATORS URGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HELP SOFTEN THAT BLOW BY NATIONALIZING FOREIGN TRADE, STIMULATING EXPORTS THROUGH NEW ROUTES AND ENCOURAGING THE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS.

DA940PES

A128

FOLO LONDON HONGKONG

OTTAWA, DEC 19-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON REPORTED TONIGHT THERE HAD BEEN NO NEWS OF CASUALTIES AMONG THE CANADIAN FORCE DEFENDING HONGKONG.

FOR THE CANADIANS IT IS THE FIRST REAL FIGHT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THOSE NOW IN HONGKONG WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN "OVERSEAS BEFORE."

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIANS TO REINFORCE THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES AT HONGKONG WAS ANNOUNCED ON NOV. 15.

AMONG THEM WERE SEVERAL AMERICANS. DISPATCHES AT THE TIME NAMED THESE FOUR:

DEC 20 1941

BERNARD BROPHY, 20, OF WAUPUCA, WIS.; ROBERT W.MARDIN, 20

BERNARD BROPHY, 20, OF WAUPACA, WIS.; ROBERT W.MARDIN, 20, OF ANDOVER, MASS.; WILLIAM PAPPAS, 22, OF FAIRHAVEN, MASS.; AND JASON HAND, 28, OF LORETTO, TENN.

DA1041PES

A16

PMS & AMS

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SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, DEC. 19-(AP)-PRINCESS ELIZABETH WAS THE BEWIGGED PRINCE CHARMING AND PRINCESS MARGERET ROSE THE RAGGED WAIF IN THEIR FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME "CINDARELLA."

THE TWO PRINCESSES, ELIZABETH IN TIGHTS AND HER YOUNGER SISTER FIRST IN RAGS AND THEN IN A WHITE COSTUME, SANG SEVERAL DUETS.

30, 24- 13657

30.24-13657

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH CONGRATULATED THE CAST, WHICH INCLUDED FRIENDS OF THE ROYAL SISTERSNAND SCHOOL-CHILDREN OF THIS COUNTRY TOWN, AND HAD ALL THE PERFORMERS TO TEA. DEC 20 1941

THE CHILDREN MADE THEIR OWNNCOSTUMES AND ARRANGED THE PERFORMA ONE OF THE PROPS, THE CRYSTAL COACH FOR THE BALL, WAS A WHITE GIL SEDAN CHAIR WHICH BELONGED TO QUEEN ANNE.

SINGAPORE, DEC 19-(AP)-U.S. CONSUL ROBERT B.STREEPER OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT ON THE LAST BOAT FROM PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENT CITY WHICH HAS BEEN CUT OFF BY THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

THE CIVILIANS WHO CAUGHT THE BOAT SAID THE MAJORITY OF THE ISLAND CITY'S EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND MANY ASIATICS HAD LEFT BEFORE THE JAPANESE APPROACH, BUT SINGAPORE HAD NO NEWS OF THE FATE OF THOSE WHO REMAINED.

PANAMA, PANAMA, DEC 19-(AP)-ANIBAL RIOS, WHO GAVE UP HIS CLAIM ON THE PRESIDENCY OF PANAMA AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH JAPAN, RETURNED HOME FROM COLOMBIA TONIGHT AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, WITHOUT MOLESTATION BY POLICE.

EIGHT OF THE 12 RIOS SUPPORTERS WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED HERE WERE RELEASED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH HIS ARRIVAL.

RIOS, WHO WAS THIRD VICE PRESIDENT AND ENVOY TO PERU WHEN THE ARIAS REGIME WAS OVERTHROWN, HAD CONTENDED HE WAS ENTITLED TO THE PRESIDENCY AFTER THE FIRST AND SECOND VICE PRESIDENTS RESIGNED.

BEHIND THE NEWS--PENANG

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEC 20 1941

PENANG, ABANDONED BY THE BRITISH TO THE JAPANESE INVADERS, COMMANDS ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORIENTAL SEA LANES, STRAIT OF MALACCA ROUTE FROM THE WESTERN PACIFIC TO INDIA AND RANGOON, PORT OF ENTRY FOR THE BURMA ROAD.

ONE OF THE NORTHERNMOST STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, THE 108-SQUARE-MILE ISLAND LIES NEAR THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE OF THE STRAIT OF MALACCA WHICH SEPARATES THE MALAY STATES FROM THE NETHERLANDS OWNED ISLAND OF SUMATRA. IT IS WITHIN 70 MILES OF THE THAILAND FRONTIER AND LESS THAN 400 MILES NORTHWEST OF SINGAPORE. LIKE SINGAPORE, PENANG'S CAPITAL OF GEORGE TOWN IS NOT ONLY A TRADING CENTER BUT A MILIARY KEY POINT.

MORE THAN HALF THE ISLAND, WHICH IS INHABITED BY ABOUT 240,000 PEOPLE OF MIXED RACES AND NATIONALITIES, IS WOODED HILLS. ITS TIMBER INCLUDES TEAK, CYPRESS AND THE RUBBER TREE AS WELL AS COCOANUTS. OTHER PRODUCTS ARE SUGAR, PINEAPPLES, BANANAS, MANGOES, GUAVAS, PEPPERS AND CLOVES. DEC 20 1941

COALING AND SUPPLY STATIONS ATTRACT SHIPS OF ALL NATIONALITIES AND IN ONE YEAR GEORGE TOWN HARBOR ACCOMMODATED 6,000 VESSELS. IT HAS WELL-EQUIPPED WHARVES AND DRYDOCKS AND OIL AND MARINE DEPOTS. IT EXPORTS RUBBER, RICE AND TIN.

ONCE THE HOME OF A HARD-WORKING PENAL COLONY, PENANG BECAME A PLEASURE RESORT FOR RICH AND RETIRED ORIENTALS AND EUROPEANS--LEADING TO ITS ORIENTAL NAME OF "ABODE OF LUXURIOUS INDOLENCE."

WASHINGTON,DEC.19-(AP)-AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF MALAYA AND OF THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF FOOCHOW, NORTH OF HONG KONG, ARE UNHARMED MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT SINGAPORE, DATED DECEMBER 17, INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT THAT ROBERT B.STREEPER, AMERICAN CONSUL AT PENANG, HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO LEAVE HIS POST A WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE EN ROUTE TO SINGAPORE. IT WAS ADDED THAT NO CASUALTIES HAD BEEN REPORTED AMONG AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF MALAYA.

ANOTHER MESSAGE, DATED DECEMBER 18, FROM AMERICAN COUNCIL EDWARD E.RICE, OF FOOCHOW REPORTED THAT AREA QUIET, AND ALL AMERICANS SAFE.

DEC 20 1941

RICE IS A NATIVE OF SAGINAW, MICH.

WASHINGTON,DEC 19-(AP)-THE HOUSE VOTED TODAY TO REQUIRE THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND TO FILE WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DETAILED REPORTS OF THEIR ACTIVITIES, INCLUDIN MEMBERSHIP LISTS AND SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

AN AMENDMENT TO THAT EFFECT WAS ADDED TO A BILL, PREVIOUSLY PASSED BY THE SENATE, TIGHTENING GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OVER ALLEGED FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

REP.DIES (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, OFFERED THE AMENDMENT, SAYING:

"WITHOUT IT THIS LEGISLATION NEVER WILL BE ENFORCED AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT OUR COMMITTEE HAS SHOWN REPEATEDLY THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS AN AGENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA."

"WE WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THE AXIS ALL ALONG," SAID THE CROWN PRINCE, "ARE GLAD THAT THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW WITH US. WE WILL FIGHT TO A VICTORIOUS END."

DEC 20 1941

HE SAID HE WOULD JOIN HIS FAMILY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE HE HOPED TO SEE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH WHOM HE AND HIS FAMILY SPENT LAST CHRISTMAS DAY. THE CROWN PRINCE HAS BEEN LIVING IN ENGLAND SINCE THE INVASION OF NORWAY.

NEW YORK, DEC 19-(AP)-CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWAY ARRIVED TONIGHT ABOARD THE YANKEE CLIPPER TO SPEND THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS WITH HIS WIFE, CROWN PRINCESS MARTHA, AND THEIR THREE CHILDREN.

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THE CROWN PRINCE, WHO MADE A SIMILAR VISIT HERE LAST YEAR, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP, COL. NICOLAI OESGAARD, AND DR. KARL EVANG, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON.

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BATTLE RAGES IN PHILIPPINES; U. S. SINKS JAP TROOP-SHIP

ENEMY GAINS FOOTING ON MINDANAO; HONGKONG ISLAND STAVES OFF DEFEAT

Troops From Four Transports Land— American Flyers Beat Off Burma Road Attack.

DEC 21 1941

By the Associated Press.

American submarines slashing at sea-borne Japanese invasion forces were credited by the navy today with sinking an additional enemy transport while United States armed forces in the Philippines battled a new Japanese thrust on Mindanao Island and American fliers victoriously engaged Japanese warplanes in far-off China, on the Burma Road.

Dispatches from Chungking said that members of an international air force, composed exclusively of American volunteers who resigned from United States armed forces to serve in China, shot down four of ten Japanese planes without loss to themselves. It was the first time they had gone into action to defend the Burma Road, China's vital route of war supplies.

The navy's communique implied that the second Japanese transport to be sunk by United States submarines was sent to the bottom off the Philippines, perhaps in the Mindanao area where four Japanese transports were reported to have landed troops.

DEC 21 1941

Heavy, all-day fighting raged around Davao, the island's chief city, 600 miles south of Manila.

Battle Rages at Davao.

Manila, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting is raging this evening at the predominantly Japanese city of Davao, on the island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, where four enemy transports early today unloaded a swarm of troops, it was announced here.

Meanwhile today Japanese warplanes struck again at Nichols Field, in Manila, but the raid was light. Only a few bombs fell on the field, it was reported, most of them falling wide of their mark and landing in Manila Bay near a large water supply tank.

DEC 21 1941

Another formation of bombers also flew toward Cavite, site of a United States naval base on Manila Bay, but no raid was reported from that district.

Manila Under Alarm.

The air raid alarm in Manila was in effect for an hour and ten minutes.

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A communique issued at the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army in the Far East, said tersely:

"Nichols Field was bombed lightly after 12 o'clock.

"Fighting continues at Davao."

Furious Fighting at Davao.

Earlier today, just before noon, headquarters disclosed officially that the Japanese were attempting in force to establish a hold on the island of Mindanao. They swept into Davao waters early in the morning and the fighting was reported to be furious throughout the day.

That city, where the Japanese have large investments and where 1,500 Japanese of military age were rounded up by the army soon after the war began, was the first point in the Philippines to be atacked from the air. Japanese planes bombed the city at 6:30 A. M. on December 8 and returned that afternoon for another raid. Since then, however, no attacks had been announced from Davao and the army has declared it had the situation locally in hand.

Today's action at Davao was the high spot of the day's fighting as officially reported.

[That landing, apparently, was the first attempt made by the Japanese to obtain a foothold on any island in the archipelago other than Luzon.]

Early today the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur announced increased patrol activity in the Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi areas of Luzon Island, where the Japanese have landed troops, but no details were given.

The brief communique issued on the Davao fighting said:

"It has been reliably reported that the Japanese are landing in force at Davao and heavy fighting has been going on all morning."

Reliable reports from the city later placed the number of transports carrying the invading troops at four.

At a Cabinet meeting last night President Quezon outlined a program of civilian welfare and defense. This included the construction of air raid shelters and the formation of labor battalions immediately and use of a $10,000,000 emergency fund granted by President Roosevelt.

DEC 21 1941

Jap Transport Sunk.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The navy reported today that a United States submarine had sunk an additional enemy transport.

There were no details of this latest action by American undersea craft, but earlier this week it had been announced that a submarine had sunk one enemy transport and probably a destroyer. Thus the sinking reported today was that of the second transport lost to the Japanese by United States submarine action.

The Navy Department also reported in its communique that Cavite, the naval base in Manila Bay, had sustained a heavy bomb-

raid at noon on Friday, and while this attack caused some damage to property there were only light casualties to American forces and civilian personnel.

Mindanao is the second largest island of the Philippines, and Davao, the point at which the enemy landed, is a big center of Japanese population, and has been the scene of considerable fifth column trouble since the war began two weeks ago.

Until today the Japanese had confined their invasion efforts to the largest island, Luzon, where they have been holding three precarious beachheads at the cost of heavy punishment from the American ground and air forces. The past thirty-six hours, however, have seen a great increase in the patrol activity of the forces on Luzon, with scouting parties apparently searching for any soft spots in the Filipino-American front.

Beat Off Burma Road Raid.

Chungking, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Ten Japanese warplanes which attempted to raid Kunming on the Burma Road were heavily engaged for the first time today by an international air force and four of them were shot down without loss to the defenders, said reports to high Chinese quarters.

The international air force is composed exclusively of American volunteers who resigned from United States armed forces to serve in China. They are led by a quiet, dark wiry man whose card reads "Col. Claire L. Chennault, commander of 1st Avg."

"Avg" stands for American volunteers group.

He came to China four years ago from his home in southern Louisiana, after retiring from the United States Army, and became adviser to the Chinese Air Force.

DEC 21 1941

U. S. Heroes' Exploits In Philippines Told In D. S. M. Citations

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 20—Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., who became the No. 1 American hero of this war by destroying a Japanese battleship, was killed in the flaming crash of his bomber after ordering his crew of six to save themselves, the Far Eastern command announced today in awarding him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Captain Kelly and twelve other officers and men, two of them Filipinos, were honored with the decoration—the highest army award except for the Congressional Medal—for showing extraordinary bravery, often against superior Japanese odds. Three awards, including Kelly's, were made posthumously.

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Thrilling Account Of Exploits

The announcement at the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army of the Far East, was accompanied by a description of the various deeds, a thrilling narrative of exploits in the first few days of the war.

This told the first story of Captain Kelly's death after scoring three direct hits on the battleship Haruna near Aparri on December 9, and it revealed for the first time that the men with Kelly in the plane were saved.

Plane Finally Set Afire

"While his airplane was a focal point of fire from strong hostile naval forces, Captain Kelly exhibited a high degree of valor and skill, placing three direct hits upon an enemy battleship resulting in its destruction," the citation said.

"En route to his home airfield upon completion of his mission, his airplane was set on fire by an attack of two enemy fighters. This officer ordered his crew to bail out.

"Six men saved themselves thereby, but Captain Kelly, the last to leave the burning plane, was killed in the resulting crash."

Marett's Daring Attack

The Distinguished Service Cross also was awarded posthumously to First Lieutenant Samuel H. Marett, survived by his widow, of New Braunfels, Texas. His citation said that on December 10 he took part in action near Vigan, 200 miles north of Manila, where the Japanese landed troops.

"Although warned that the enemy landing forces in Vigan were well equipped with protective fire," the award read, "Lieutenant Marett courageously led his squadron with markedly inferior armament in a concentrated attack on an enemy transport.

Two Jap Transports Set Afire

"Against a fury of protective firing he and his comrades strafed and restrafed the invaders, causing great panic and destruction upon the troops packed on ships. Two transports burst into flames.

"In one final and successful straight dive against a third transport his airplane was caught in the resulting blast of the exploding transport and together with the intrepid pilot was destroyed."

The two Filipinos honored were Capt. Jesus A. Villamor, of the Philippine Air Corps, who was cited for two separate incidents and also was awarded an oak leaf cluster, and Third Lieutenant José P. Gozer, of the Philippine Air Corps on Mindore Island.

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Other Men Decorated

The other men honored and the nearest of kin, were:

Private First Class Graley B. Williams; father, Arthur S. Williams, Rural Route 3, Iowa City, Iowa.

First Lieutenant Joseph Moore; wife, Mrs. Virl L. Moore, Spartanburg, S. C.

First Lieutenant Grant M. Mahoney; mother, Mrs. H. G. Mahoney, Vallejo, Cal.

Technical Sergeant Anthony Holub; wife, Mrs. Katherine M. Holub, Coronado, Cal.

Private First Class Joseph G. McElroy; father, Thomas B. McElroy, Philadelphia.

Second Lieutenant Jack K. D. Dale; mother, Mrs. W. O. Dale, Willoughby, Ohio.

Private Robert J. Endres; father, Michael Endres, Faribault, Minn.

Second Lieutenant Randall D. Keator; father, C. D. Keator, Campti, Louisiana.

Second Lieutenant Carl P. Gies; father, Carl A. Gies, Salem, Ore.

Wagner Also To Be Cited

The official announcement said First Lieut. Boyd Wagner, of the Air Corps, also is to be cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, "but there has been some delay in obtaining the exact facts."

It was reliably reported that the delay was due to the fact that Wagner's already legendary exploits have usually been carried out single-handed. He is credited with shooting down three Japanese planes and destroying up to seventeen on the ground.

Fellow pilots relate that as Wagner rolled out of one dogfight he caught another Japanese plane in his gunsights while still flying upside down, that he squeezed the trigger and shot the wings off the Japanese plane, then rolled over and pitched into another group of Japanese.

Fights From Grounded Plane

The third posthumous award was that of Private Williams, who died at an undisclosed airfield on December 8 during the first furious Japanese assault. "While Williams was on duty in the vicinity of his airplane," the citation said, "a severe aerial bombardment occurred.

"Not waiting for orders, he ran to his airplane and opened fire on the attacking dive-bombers which were bombing and strafing. He courageously and effectively maintained his fire until killed by a burst of fire from a hostile machine gun. His last act was in defense of the aircraft of which he was a crew member and was a vivid example of courage and devotion to duty."

Captain Villamor was cited for two separate incidents

On December 10 "in the face of heavy enemy fire from strong air forces, Captain Villamor led his flight of three pursuit planes into action against attacking Japanese planes," the award said. "By his conspicuous example of courage and leadership and at great personal hazard beyond the call of duty his flight was enabled to rout the attacking planes, thereby preventing appreciable damage at his station."

Villamor was awarded the oak-leaf cluster for leading six pursuit planes against fifty-four Japanese bombers two days later. "By this heroic action against an enemy with enormous odds, part of the attacking planes were driven off, one of the enemy planes being destroyed by the fire from Capt. Villamor's plane," the citation said.

Moore Downs Two Japs

Of Lieutenant Moore the citation said that on December 10, "in the face of heavy destructive bombardment of his airdrome by an overwhelming number of enemy bombers and pursuit planes, Lieutenant Moore led the pilots of his squadron, getting four airplanes into the air and into combat with five of the enemy before gaining fighting altitude. In the same engagement he dove fearlessly into a group of enemy planes attacking a fellow-pilot in his parachute, and by the fury of his attack destroyed two enemy planes and completely routed the rest, thereby saving his comrade's life.

"This display of courageous leadership served as an inspiration to the personnel of his command."

Gozar Tries To Ram Foe

Of Lieutenant Gozar the citation said that on December 10 he engaged one of "a greatly superior force of attacking Japanese planes," and when his guns jammed continued the attack by attempting to ram his opponent.

"By his display of courage and leadership and after a series of such maneuvers he forced the Japanese plane to flee without further attacks against the airdrome," the award said.

Lieutenant Mahoney volunteered for a vital night mission December 10, his citation showed, "in thick weather, during a complete ground blackout and in the face of severe ground fire from strongly-held positions.

"Lieutenant Mahoney secured information which was needed for a subsequent successful bombing attack.

"Again on the following day, returning from a bombing mission near Legaspi in which he destroyed an enemy flying boat and strafed an enemy-held radio station, this pilot displayed exceptional courage, performing the highly dangerous feat of landing his airplane with bombs hanging from an improperly functioning bomb release in preference to bailing out."

Holub's One-Man Fort

Sergeant Holub went through a heavy aerial bombardment at an undisclosed airdrome December 8 and "immediately ran to his airplane and returned the machine-gun fire of the subsequent attacking plane from the top turret guns of his airplane.

"After exhausting the supply of ammunition, he ran through heavy strafing fire to a nearby damaged plane from which he removed as many ammunition cans as he could carry and returned to his guns, where he continued to fire on attacking aircraft. By his display of personal heroism and devotion to duty, Sergeant Holub not only defended his aircraft from serious damage but served as a vivid and inspiring example to the personnel of his unit."

Private McElroy also was in the December 8 bombing.

"Instead of seeking shelter, McElroy ran to his machine-gun position on his grounded airplane and, in the face of devastating bomber and aerial machine-gun attack which followed, courageously and successfully defended his airplane. In the line of his fire, one hostile plane crashed in flames and two others withdrew from the attack emitting dense trails of smoke," his citation read.

Guns Silenced, Barges Wrecked

Of Lieutenant Dale's exploit December 10 near Vigan, the citation said:

"Into a concentration of anti-aircraft fire from the ground and from approximately twenty hostile naval vessels, including two heavy cruisers and several destroyers and submarines and other armed enemy craft, Dale led his flight in repeated attacks which entirely disrupted a strong effort by the Japanese forces.

"His exhibition of courage, leadership and unflinching devotion to duty in the face of great odds resulted in silencing three anti-aircraft guns and destroying numerous barges with a consequent high toll of invaders and providing an inspiration to the pilots and other personnel."

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Private Endres during the December 8 bombing of his own field ran to a nearby abandoned truck and, despite a rain of aerial machine-gun fire and bursting bombs, proceeded about the air field, collecting wounded who were lying in the open.

"Filling the vehicle with casualties, he proceeded to the station hospital, unloaded the wounded and returned to the field. With complete disregard of his own safety, Endres made seven such round trips, each with a cargo of casualties, despite continual bombing and strafing. His heroic action under tremendous odds saved many wounded from further mutilation or death."

Lieutenant Keator on December 8 was one of three officers in a pursuit flight, the citation showed.

"When attacked by nine Japanese planes, he attacked the three nearest enemy planes and quickly brought down one of the first hostile planes in air combat in the Philippines.

Gies Attacks 20 Foes

"He then immediately joined the general combat, in which he and his companions downed two more enemy planes. Later, while returning to his field alone, he encountered a single enemy fighter. Disregarding the fact his ammunition and gasoline were nearly exhausted, he pursued the enemy plane and engaged it until it plunged in flames."

"His example of unhesitating action against heavy odds served as a tremendous stimulus to others laboring under the stress of the surprise hostile attack on the first day of the war."

Lieutenant Gies on December 10 was gaining altitude for patrol over another field, accompanied by one other pilot, when he received a radio report that his own field was being strafed. "Although he realized he was greatly outnumbered and with complete disregard for the great personal risk involved, this pilot dove through the overcast into the midst of more than twenty hostile craft and downed one enemy airplane," the citation said.

"Upon rejoining his companion airplane, they immediately were attacked by three enemy fighters. Gies' furious attack sent one radier crashing and dispersed the two remaining enemy airplanes. His skill and determination further enabled Gies to fly his badly damaged plane back."

REACH MANILA

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP).—Thirty sailors arrived here today after a tortuous, 250-mile overland journey from the Japanese-occupied port of Aparri in northernmost Luzon.

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They said poor naval and aerial marksmanship caused the Japanese to use considerable ammunition to sink the inter-island Philippines passenger freighter during the Japanese attack of Dec. 10.

The sailors said they escaped from Aparri despite the attempt of the invaders to round them up. Their nine - day journey over rough, forbidding country included one 86-mile hike through a mountain wilderness inhabited only by fierce Kalinga tribesmen.

At the time of the action, the sailors said, their vessel was anchored at the mouth of the Cagayan River.

Immediately, they said, they were bottled by two Japanese destroyers.

"They started shelling our boat, but luckily they were poor marksmen and missed us again and again," the sailors said.

The vessel's captain, who led his surviving shipmates to safety, said that Japanese planes dropped three bombs which missed the vessel as the crew members made a hasty departure for shore in small boats.

As they left Aparri, he said, he heard an explosion and saw a column of smoke which he assumed marked the end of his ship.

Manila Looters May Face Death

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP).—An increase in looting caused General Douglas MacArthur today to issue a public warning that persons found guilty might face the death penalty.

Fourteen persons had been arrested in Manila for looting homes of evacuees and interned Japanese. MacArthur said the offenders would be subject to military trial and "imposition of the death penalty."

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MANILA COMMUNICATIONS WITH DAVAO DEFENSE ARE DISRUPTED MANY HOURS

Army Reports Situation At Invaded Point On Mindanao Is Obscure

DEC 21 1941

Positions Declared Unchanged At Japanese BeachheadsOnLuzon

BY R. P. CRONIN, JR.

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Sunday*, 7.40 A. M., Dec. 21—Army headquarters announced today that due to communication difficulties the situation at Japanese-invaded Davao, on Mindanao Island, is obscure.

No word has been received from there since yesterday afternoon.

A brief communique disclosed that an aerial bombardment was carried out against Davao by the Japanese before they sent a considerable force of troops ashore from four transports in the early Saturday dawn.

Unchanged On Luzon

The announcement said the situation remained unchanged on Luzon Island, where the Japanese have established small beachheads on the north, northwest and southeastern coasts.

[From the Far East, meanwhile, came word that an American submarine had destroyed a Japanese transport, the second such vessel to be sunk this week by the navy's undersea arm. In addition, a Japanese destroyer probably has been sent to the bottom.]

Davao is one of the most heavily Japanese-populated centers in the Philippines and the invaders apparently chose that port for their landing with the idea of obtaining support from fifth columnists among their number.

Forces Long Prepared

Presumably the Japanese came ashore in fairly substantial forces and informed sources here believed the Davao campaign may develop into the most important land battle yet in the Philippine archipelago.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced yesterday afternoon that heavy fighting was under way, with ground defense forces, long prepared for just such an attempt, opposing the invaders. Doubtless these forces were strongly supported by American planes.

Heretofore initial Japanese landings have been unopposed by ground troops, except at Lingayen, northwest of Manila on Luzon island, where the Nipponese were pushed back into the sea last week.

Moros Expected To Aid

The island defenders were just as well prepared to meet the Japanese at Davao, 600 miles by land and sea from Manila, as they were at Lingayen. In addition, fierce, knife-wielding Moros who inhabit Mindanao by the thousands are expected to aid the regular military forces.

In their three other landings, the Japanese gained beachheads at Aparri, on the northern shores of Luzon, at Vigan on the northwest coast, and at Legaspi, southeast of Manila, and these forces are under ceaseless aerial harassment.

The Americans have taken a heavy toll of Japanese ships, planes and men, but have made no concerted effort so far to drive these invaders out by land assault. The reason, it is pointed out, is that these three footholds are remote and lack major strategic importance.

About 25,000 Japanese

But at Davao it appeared a determined fight was shaping up for that point commanding a short-cut sea route to Borneo on the southeast.

The Japanese population at Davao has been placed as high as 25,000.

In May, 1940, President Manuel Quezon signed a new immigration bill, limiting Japanese immigration into the islands to 500 annually. The Japanese, who estimated Japanese immigration into the islands at 5,000 a year, sharply protested.

1,500 Rounded Up

The Japanese are reported to own more than fifty per cent of the arable land at Davao and similar percentages of other industries.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Japan, about 1,500 Japanese of military age were rounded up.

DEC 21 1941

Japanese bombers again swarmed over Manila soon after noon yesterday, but most of their explosives aimed at Nichols Field fell wide of their mark into Manila Bay, and the army described the attack as a light one.

Although other bombers flew toward the Cavite navy base, no attack was reported there.

Three Posthumous Awards

The United States Far Eastern command announced three posthumous awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, highest army decoration except the Congressional Medal, for valiant airmen who have engaged in the battle for the Philippines.

Ten other flyers, including two Filipinos, were awarded the cross, and it was announced that First Lieutenant Boyd (Buzz) Wagner is to be cited for the decoration, "but there has been some delay in obtaining the exact facts" because many of his legendary exploits have been lone-handed.

The three posthumous awards were to:

CAPT. COLIN P. KELLY, JR., whose bombs sank the Japanese battleship Haruna.

LIEUT. SAMUEL H. MARETT, of Atlanta.

PRIVATE GRESLEY B. WILLIAMS, first class, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Six Crewmen Escape

Captain Kelly, it was disclosed, met his death when two Japanese fighters attacked him after the sinking of the battleship. His six crewmen, ordered by Kelly to bail out, saved themselves, but he was killed in the crash of his plane.

The other awards were to:

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH MOORE, Spartanburg, S. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GRANT M. MAHONEY, Vallejo, Cal.

PRIVATE JOSEPH G. MCELROY, first class, Philadelphia.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT ANTHONY HOLUB, Coronado, Cal.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JACK K. D. DALE, Willoughby, Ohio.

PRIVATE ROBERT J. ENDRES, Fairbault, Minnesota.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RANDALL D. KEATOR, Campti, La.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CARL P. GIES, Salem, Ore.

CAPT. JESUS A. VILLAMOR.

THIRD LIEUTENANT JOSE J. GOZER.

An increase in looting caused General MacArthur to issue a public warning that persons found guilty might face the death penalty.

Fourteen persons had been arrested in Manila for looting the homes of evacuees and interned Japanese.

Fifth Columnists Use Mirrors to Guide Pilots

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Like the sideshow magician, the Japanese fifth columnists are trying to do it with mirrors.

Army men returning from central Luzon said a sentry at a command headquarters spied a bright object in a tree.

Investigation disclosed that the carefully camouflaged post was encircled with tree-top mirrors which made it a bull's-eye for bombers.

Wild Tribes Of Philippines Expected To Aid U. S. Troops

Leaders Of Bolo-Swinging Moros Express Desire To Fight Off Japanese Invaders

BY RUSSELL BRINES

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 21 1941

Manila, *Sunday*, Dec. 21—Bolo-swinging Moros, the toughest warriors encountered by Americans in the Philippine insurrection at the turn of the century, may now throw in their lot with the defenders of this island archipelago, it was believed today.

Moro leaders have expressed a desire to organize their followers for a fight unto death against the Japanese and the war drums are throbbing through the wild hinterland inhabited by these fierce tribesmen.

There are thousands of these Moros on Mindanao Island, and now that the Japanese have landed there in force they are expected to aid the United States Army in fighting the invaders, whom they hate.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur well knows the fighting qualities of the Moros.

His father, Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the first American military governor of the Philippines, was the first American to fight them during the insurrection.

Girding themselves tightly with cloth to lessen the shock of bullets, the Moros charged entrenched positions of the senior MacArthur's troops, using only bolos for weapons.

Spurred by fanatical zeal, they stormed through veritable hails of bullets to reach the American positions and swing with deadly effect their razor-sharp knives before dropping dead themselves with scores of bullets in their tough bodies.

On the basis of the Moros' feats in that conflict, the United States Army increased the caliber of its rifles because those used then failed to halt the tribesmen.

Since the insurrection, Moro *juramentados* have slashed to death hundreds of constabularymen in the belief that by slaying a Christian they will reach the Mohammedan heaven.

To them, Shintoist and Buddhist Japanese are "Christians."

Washington, Dec. 20—The navy reported today that a United States submarine had sunk "an additional enemy transport."

There were no details of this latest action by American undersea craft. Earlier this week it had been announced that a submarine had sunk one Japanese transport and probably a destroyer.

Ninth Transport To Be Sunk

(To date the Japanese have lost nine transports. Three have been sunk by United States planes and two by United States submarines, while Dutch bombers have accounted for four).

The Navy Department also reported in its communique that Cavite, naval base in the Philippines, had been heavily bombed at noon yesterday but although the raid did "some damage to property" there were only "light casualties" to American forces and civilian personnel.

Text Of Communique

The text of the navy communique:

"Atlantic theater—There are no new developments to report.

"Eastern Pacific—There are no new developments to report.

"Central Pacific—There are no new developments to report.

"Far East—A United States submarine sank an additional enemy transport. Cavite sustained a heavy bombing raid at noon of the nineteenth. This raid caused some damage to property, but only light casualties to our own forces and civilian personnel."

Heavy Fighting At Davao

A fresh invasion thrust at the Philippines today, coming on the heels of intensified enemy patrol and scouting activities, apparently presaged a new attempt by the Japanese to get their stalled campaign of conquest rolling.

Official reports said Japanese troops landed in force at Davao, on Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippine group, and heavy fighting was in progress. Davao itself is a big center of Japanese population and has been the scene of considerable fifth-column trouble since the war started.

Communique Issued

A War Department communique, outlining the situation as it was at 9.30 A. M. (E. S. T.), said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"No details are as yet available concerning the reported landing operations of the Japanese at the port of Davao on the island of Mindanao in the southern extremity of the Philippine archipelago.

"Under authority recently granted him by the Secretary of War, the commanding general of the United States Army forces in the Far East has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to thirteen officers and enlisted men for extraordinary heroism in action.

"2. There is nothing to report concerning enemy operations in other areas."

Heretofore the Japanese had confined their invasion efforts to the largest island, Luzon, where they have been holding three precarious beachheads at the cost of heavy punishment from United States ground and air forces.

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FLASH

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Navy Department disclosed today that enemy submarines have been operating off the Atlantic Coast.

The information was given out indirectly in a navy statement emphasizing the necessity of curtailing weather reports, and no details of the submarine operations to place or time were divulged. *[By the Associated Press]*

Second Jap Troopship Sent To Bottom By U. S. Submarine

Chungking, Dec. 20 (AP)—Ten Japanese warplanes which attempted to raid Kunming on the Burma road were heavily engaged for the first time today by an international air force and four of them were shot down without loss to the defenders, said reports to high Chinese quarters.

The international air force is composed exclusively of American volunteers who resigned from United States armed forces to serve in China.

Major Attack Suspected

However, the past thirty-six hours have seen a great increase in the patrol activity of the forces on Luzon, with scouting parties apparently searching for any soft spots in the united States-Filipino front.

The intensified operations led to conjecture here whether the Luzon forces were ready to open a major attack synchronized with the Mindanao operation.

Consuls Held In Indo-China

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 20—The Japanese in French Indo-China have placed American, British and the Netherlands consuls under house arrest, authorized sources announced here today.

These sources said the French Indo-China Government had taken over control of the property of the citizens of the three powers at war with Japan.

Bahamas Aids Red Cross

DEC 21 1941

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Bahamas Red Cross, headed by the Duchess of Windsor, airmailed $1,000 to the American Red Cross for relief work in the Philippines.

SOS From One Heard At Lighthouse; Other Said To Have Escaped

DEC 21 1941

Navy Issues Warning Of Operations By Enemy Off Atlantic Coast

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 20—The navy said tonight it had received unconfirmed reports that two oil tankers had been attacked by submarines off the California coast and that one had sent out an SOS.

One report, the navy disclosed, was that the 6,922-ton tanker Emidio was fired on off Blunt's Reef, near Eureka, and that it sent out distress signals after smoke enveloped it.

Said To Have Escaped

The other report was that the 6,771-tanker Agwiworld was attacked off Cypress Point, about 100 miles south of San Francisco. It reportedly escaped and reached a haven along the near-by coast.

"The navy does not deny, but it cannot confirm, these reports," said Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade, commandant of the Twelfth naval district.

At the naval district headquarters, an aide to Admiral Greenslade said it had been reported without confirmation that the Blunt's Reef Lighthouse had picked up an SOS from the Emidio.

300 Miles Apart

Blunt's Reef is some 200 miles north of San Francisco, and thus approximately 300 miles north of Cypress Point, where the other alleged attack was reported to have occurred.

Earlier Admiral Greenslade had disclosed that enemy submarines were preying on shipping off the California coast as he took quick steps to assure uninterrupted production in shipyards.

Navy Warns Of U-Boats Cruising Off East Coast

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Navy Department disclosed today that enemy submarines have been operating off the Atlantic Coast.

The information was given out indirectly in a navy statement emphasizing the necessity of curtailing weather reports, and no details of the submarine operations as to place or time were divulged.

The Navy Department indicated, however, that American patrol craft, either surface or aircraft or both, had been on the trail of the submarines sufficiently to find out how they were profiting by weather forecasts.

The navy statement said:

"How a press news radio broadcast about weather aided operation of enemy submarines on the Atlantic Coast was revealed today by the Navy Department.

"The commanding officer of a naval base in the Atlantic heard a news weather broadcast specifically mention subfreezing weather in the Dakotas and a temperature of 9 degrees below zero at Duluth, points remote from the coast and apparently not concerned with naval or military operations.

"Being weatherwise, the commanding officer immediately concluded that in a few days hence his patrol area would have a clear day or two with high visibility and conditions ideal for enemy submarine attack.

"Special precautions were taken in patrol work on the calculated day, which turned out as predicted, and in the course of operations it became apparent that enemy submarines had also picked up the same information and made the same deduction.

"It was pointed out that the information so inadvertently broadcast would also have been of benefit to an enemy air attack along any port of the 'weather route' in the North American continent."

Philippine Resistance Is Being Smashed, Japanese Declare

DEC 21 1941

Invaders of Hong Kong Reported Continuing To Gain Ground

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 20 (Official Radio).—A Japanese Army and Navy communique announced today that Japanese troops had landed on the Island of Mindanao in the Philippines and declared they were smashing enemy resistance.

The landing was effected at dawn today and the situation is rapidly turning in favor of the Japanese, the communique said.

Domei News Agency reported that British troops defending Hong Kong still were offering resistance at various points around Victoria City and that the guns on Victoria Peak were replying intermittently to Japanese batteries which have been hammering them for 24 hours.

Huge fires, the news agency said, are raging in many parts of Victoria.

Advances Reported.

Japanese troops which landed on Hong Kong Island yesterday were reported continuing to gain ground and to be mopping up British forces defending a chain of fortifications extending eastward from Mount Davis.

Reporting on operations against the Philippines, a naval communique said that four Japanese fighter planes had raided American air bases at Delmonte yesterday, shooting down six large planes and setting five others afire on the ground.

(Gazeteers of the Philippines fail to list Delmonte or any town of similar name.)

Two more American planes were destroyed, a hangar was blown up and an oil depot fired in an attack the previous day on Iloilo, Panay Island, the communique said.

Full Conquest Expected Soon.

Domei indicated that full conquest of Hong Kong was expected today or tomorrow.

(Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, quoted a Tokio broadcast in a declaration that the remainder of the British garrison had been encircled on Mount Victoria and that the rest of Victoria had been occupied by the Japanese.)

Domei forecast the rescue within a few hours of 40 Japanese residents of Hong Kong, including Consul General Seiki Yano, who are believed to be safe in British custody.

The Tokio newspaper Nichi Nichi said that guns of the Mount Davis Fort as well as other British artillery positions were put out of action last night.

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Oil Tanks Burning

Large oil tanks near the Tiakoo docks have been burning since Thursday afternoon, it reported, developing huge clouds of smoke.

Nichi Nichi said fires also had largely destroyed the main office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp.

Many trucks flying Japanese colors are carrying disabled British troops through city streets from the fighting zone, the newspaper said.

Domei was quoted as saying that the Japanese in Hong Kong had captured 22 large oil dumps, more than 500 vehicles and supplies of rice, flour and medicine.

TOKYO CLAIMS GAINS IN THREE WAR SECTORS

DEC 21 1941

Reports Advance Of Force Landed On Mindanao, In Philippines

Tells Of Penang Capture And Predicts Hongkong's Fall For Today

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (Official Radio Recorded by AP)—The Japanese announced tonight that their troops were driving inland on the Philippine island of Minanao after a dawn landing, that the fall of British Hongkong was inevitable and that Penang Island off the Malayan peninsula had been captured.

Most of the Japanese announcements concerned the conquest of Hongkong. A Domei broadcast indicated the island's capitulation was expected today or tomorrow.

Shelled By Victoria Guns

British guns on Victoria peak were reported sporadically shelling the invaders, but the Japanese already were said to have captured more than 500 vehicles, 22 big oil dumps, supplies of rice, flour and medicine, and have disarmed many Imperial troops.

Britsh guns on Mount Davis Fort were reported put out of action, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's main office was destroyed, nd big fires were raging in the colony.

Claim 6 U. S. Planes Downed

In the Philippines the Japanese claimed that six American planes were shot down and five others on the ground set afire in an air attack yesterday at Delmonte.

[No such town is listed in Gazeteers.]

Eight other American planes were reported destroyed in attacks on Nichols Air Field and other military camps, and two more planes, a hangar nd an oil depot destroyed in Thursday's attack on Iloilo, Panay Island.

The Crown Council met today at the mperial Palace with Emperor Hirohito and later it was said that the Government would make "a statement on an important diplomatic affair" at noon tomorrow.

Speaker Plans To Resign

Domei said today that Shosu Koyama, Speaker of the lower House of the Japanese Diet, had advised Premier Tojo of his intention to resign prior to the regular session convening December 24.

The agency said that Vice-Speaker Kazotami Tago also was considering the possibility of resigning.

Koyama has occupied the Speaker's chair for the past four and one-half years. Toshio Shimada, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, was mentioned as his probable successor.

Consuls Held In Indo-China

Vichy, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese in French Indo-China have placed American, British and the Netherlands consuls under house arrest authorized sources announced here today.

These sources said the French Indo-China Government had taken over control of the property of the citizens of the three powers at war with Japan.

Noted Chinese Diplomat Is Reported Captured

Bern, Dec. 20 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Nanking said today that Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier of China and Chinese Minister to the United States, had been captured by Japanese troops who overran the mainland portion of Hongkong.

Dr. Yen, 64-year-old alumnus of the University of Virginia, has been one of China's foremost diplomats and administrators for twenty years. He has held the posts of Premier and Foreign Minister on several occasions and has been Ambassador to Soviet Russia and Minister to Britain and Germany as well as to the United States.

He represented China at several League of Nations sessions and international conferences.

Several Chinese leaders had made their homes in Hongkong in recent years. Some of these, including H. H. Kung, Finance minister, and Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the republic, were flown to safety in the Chinese interior shortly after the Japanese siege began.

There was only a slim hope that counter-attacking Chinese, at the rear and flank of the invaders would be able to relieve the assault on Hongkong. Chinese dispatches said they had fought their way into Shumchun on the mainland border, forcing the Japanese to send troops back from mainland territory into the behind-the-lines battle.

Japan's New Order "Long Way" Off

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (Official Radio Recorded By AP)—Japan "still has a long way to go" in her program for a "new order" in East Asia, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Government Information Board, acknowledged today in an appeal to the people for increased production, savings and donations.

Domei Praises Hongkong's Tenacity

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—A garrison of Middle Western and French Canadians, British Tommies and bearded Sikhs from India has staved off Japanese capture of Hongkong Island, center of Britain's No. 2 naval base in the Far East, it was reported today by the Japanese themselves.

It was at dawn last Sunday that the Japanese, operating from mainland points of vantage on the South China coast, launched what they called a "terrible" offensive by land and air against the British Empire forces.

Point-blank refusal of a Japanese ultimatum to surrender touched off the all-out attack. A subsequent ultimatum likewise was rejected, and the Japanese were told curtly to deliver no more.

Colony Fall "Staved Off"

The Japanese have fought their way onto the island of Hongkong, but today, according to a Tokyo *Domei* broadcast recorded by Reuters, admitted that Hongkong still was unconquered. *Domei* paid a tribute to the Empire defenders:

"The expected imminent fall of the colony has been staved off by their stubborn defense."

Resistance of the garrison has been augmented by naval and military volunteers drawn from Hongkong's civilian population, including many Chinese.

In the conservative opinion of British military commentators, however, Hongkong was all but lost.

There was only a slim hope that counter-attacking Chinese, at the rear and flank of the invaders would be able to relieve the assault on Hongkong. Chinese dispatches said they had fought their way into Shumchun on the mainland border, forcing the Japanese to send troops back from mainland territory into the behind-the-lines battle.

Loss Of Warships Felt

"If we hadn't lost the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, it might have been different," one British source said.

"Now, apparently, we haven't the strength to get a relieving force all that distance.

"Surrounded by hundreds of miles of hostile seas, on one hand, and hostile land, on the other, Hongkong's position is as hopeless as her fight is magnificent."

The battleship Prince of Wales and the cruiser Repulse were sunk in a Japanese air attack off the Malayan coast December 10.

Meanwhile Sir Mark Young, governor and commander in chief of the British forces at Hongkong, reported this morning by telegraph that operations still are proceeding on that beleaguered island, the British Colonial Office announced.

At the same time a military commentator declared that the last news from Hongkong "showed some troops still were fighting" there, but he was unable to give the time that information was dispatched from the Crown Colony.

The Colonial Officer's statement was the first report of communications with Hongkong in twenty-four hours. For hours it had been believed that the Crown Colony was cut off from the outside world by a ring of Japanese fire.

Young's Flight Denied

The Colonial Office's statement follows:

"The Governor of Hongkong reported by telegraph this morning that operations are proceeding on the island.

"The Governor wishes it to be known that the Japanese story that he left the island is entirely false."

The Berlin radio declared yesterday Sir Mark had escaped from the isl

30.24-13663
30.24-13663

but the Colonial Office promptly spiked the report by announcing it had been in communication with him only that morning. The message today was the first to be announced from Hongkong since then.

Of the fighting on the Malay peninsula, the military commentator said a "slight further withdrawal in northwestern Malaya was carried out by our troops without interference from the enemy."

The latest withdrawal, he said, had taken the British well south from the Krian river, but the precise point reached was not disclosed.

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Reorganizing For New Stand

(At Singapore the British high command declared that Imperial forces in northern Malaya are reorganizing for a new stand after bringing the Japanese invaders to a halt along the Krian river, some 300 miles from Singapore.

(A brief communique reported a lull in the heavy fighting which has been raging in the Perak sector on the western side of the isthmus, and mentioned only minor patrol clashes in the Grik area near the opposite coast, in which sixty Japanese were said to have been killed.)

The commentator said the British withdrew at their "leisure" from the island city of Penang, Malay Straits Settlement city, which had been isolated by the Japanese, and that "only those Europeans were left who wanted to stay."

All desirable demolition and destruction of stores were accomplished before Penang was evacuated, he added.

The Hongkong fight was conceded here to be a losing battle.

Americans Quit Hongkong

London newspapers gave full play to the Hongkong story, with such headlines as "Hongkong Fights It Out," but they acknowledged editorially that the island's position is hopeless.

The Berlin radio relayed a Domei dispatch from Tokyo saying that the Japanese flag was flying over Hongkong harbor and that final occupation of the Crown Colony was only a matter of a short time.

(A Tokyo broadcast also reported a dispatch from a "Japanese army base" declaring that a single Japanese army plane had sunk a British warship, believed to be a cruiser, at anchor south of Hongkong Island. It said the plane scored two direct hits.)

The last Americans and many British civilians from Penang arrived in Singapore yesterday. These refugees said the majority of Europeans and many Asiatic residents left Penang, a city of 400,000, before the Japanese approach.

In the party arriving at Singapore was United States Consul Robert Streeper, of Columbus, Ohio.

The last-stand garrison at Hongkong includes a Canadian force, whose arrival there was announced November 15.

DEFENSE HOLDS IN LAST STAND AT HONGKONG

DEC 21 1941

Japs Admit In Broadcasts Mount Victoria's Guns Still Reply

They Report Remnants Of British Garrison Encircled On Island Peak

BY ALFRED WALL

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—Written off by the generals as hopeless, the magnificent defense of Hongkong was prolonged tonight by the blood of a garrison of fighting men thrown together from two sides of the world.

Even the Japanese, in sudden praise of the last stand of the band of British Tommies, Canadians from Manitoba and Quebec and bewhiskered, stoic Indian Sikhs, admitted in a broadcast tonight:

"The expected imminent fall of the colony has been staved off by their stubborn defense."

Domei Pays Tribute

Then, in an unusual tribute, Domei added:

"They have fought desperately in a manner to win the respect of even the top Japanese."

Waiting for the end, authorities in London said it would be a miracle if the colony, a rocky square of England in the Orient for a hundred years, did not soon pass entirely into Japanese hands.

The Japanese say they have the city of Victoria and that lorries flying the scarlet ball of the rising sun are roaring through the streets, packed with disarmed British soldiers; that the cannon on Mount Davis, dominating a chain of forts eastward, have been silenced; that remnants of the British garrison are encircled on the peak of the island, Mount Victoria.

Guns Still Reply

But, their broadcasts acknowledged today, Mount Victoria's guns still replied at intervals.

None of this detail was confirmed in any degree in London. The Colonial Office limited its announcement during the day to this terse and dramatic communique:

"The Governor of Hongkong reported by telegraph this morning that operations are proceeding on the island.

"The Governor wishes it to be known that the Japanese story that he left is entirely false."

Commander Of Defense

Sir Mark Aitchison Young is the Governor—a 55-year-old colonial administrator who has served his empire from Trinidad to Tanganyika. He also is commander in chief of the tired and tattered forces of defense.

This news, a spokesman said, "shows that some troops are still fighting."

At the end of the day he added:

"If we hadn't lost the Prince of Wales and the Repulse (capital ships sunk last week off Malaya) it might have been different. Now, apparently, we haven't the strength to get a relieving force all that distance.

Position Hopeless

"Surrounded by hostile seas on one hand and hostile land on the other, Hongkong's position is as hopeless as her fight is magnificent."

Other spokesmen held no hope that poorly equipped Chinese troops, battering by day and night at the back of the Japanese forces on the mainland opposite Hongkong, could exert enough pressure to relieve the garrison.

The Chinese did, however, report they had raided Schumchun, on the Canton-Kowloon railway right at the mainland frontier of Hongkong colony.

Diversion Is Claimed

Apparently the thrust was only a raid, for the Chinese said heavy fighting subsequently developed about ten miles northeast of Schumchun after the Schumchun railway station and Japanese defense works had been blown up and destroyed.

However, the attack had the result of forcing the Japanese to divert some of their forces from the attack on the hard-pressed defenders of Hongkong to defend their rear, the Chinese said.

Present area of the fighting, as described in Chinese dispatches, would be in the neighborhood of Pinghsan, where the Chinese have been reported active previously.

Air And Land Offensive

Hongkong came under full siege at dawn last Sunday, when the Japanese, having occupied the mainland part of the colony, launched a ferocious offensive by air and land.

They fought their way across the mile-wide strip of water to the island heart of Hongkong Thursday night under cover of dive bombing and artillery barrage.

Twice Hongkong flung back at the Japanese ultimatums demanding surrender, saying finally the garrison would accept no more.

1,300 Chinese Reported Killed

Berlin, Dec. 20 (Andi Agency to AP).—Japanese reports from Shanghai tonight said the Japanese army command announced that new operations against the Twenty-seventh Chinese Army behind Japanese lines in southern Shantung had resulted yesterday in the death of 1,300 Chinese and 300 prisoners. The Chinese unit was called the strongest in the Chungking army.

BRITISH ORGANIZE NEW MALAYA LINE

DEC 21 1941

Unmolested by Japanese After Defenders Smash Another Stab by the Invaders

SINGAPORE, Dec. 20 (AP) — British Imperial defenders of the distant approaches to Singapore methodically organized a new line today in Northwest Malaya without hindrance from the Japanese invaders, after smashing an enemy stab on the main road, which winds through the mountainous interior.

British Slow Malaya Drive, Re-form Lines

Singapore, Dec. 20 (AP).—British Imperial defenders of the distant approaches to Singapore methodically organized a new line today in northwest Malaya without hindrance by the Japanese invaders, after smashing an enemy attack on the main road which winds through the mountainous interior.

The new line was being reorganized well south of the Krian River in Perak State, some 300 miles north of Singapore. The tactical problem involved a slight further withdrawal. (It seemed likely reorganization of these defenses might include bringing up of some of the reserves not yet used in the fighting of Malaya.)

Today the Japanese left the British strictly alone, following yesterday's clash at Grik, a highway settlement in the mountains northeast of the main British line.

In this sharp encounter, a communique said, 60 Japanese were killed and there were 15 British casualties.

At Singapore, a council for coordinating the British defense effort in the Malayan theatre was being organized by Alfred Duff Cooper, British cabinet minister for the Far East.

(The German radio, quoting what it said were Tokio reports, said the Japanese had crossed the Krian River.

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TOKIO REPORTS OCCUPATION OF PENANG ISLAND

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced today that Penang, island settlement off the northwestern coast of British Malaya, was accupied last night and that the advance on the adjacent mainland continued. The Tokio broadcast was heard by Reuters.

The British acknowledged yesterday the abandonment of Penang, saying that the garrison was safely removed to another sector.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The German radio, quoting Tokio reports, declared today that Japanese forces driving down on Singapore from northern Malaya had crossed the Krian River 300 miles north of the citadel. The British had taken up new positions along the river.

Bombed 106 Times, Malta Sends A Word Of Cheer To Hongkong

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—The hard-hit British Mediterranean island fortress of Malta, which went through its one hundred and sixth air raid today, took time out to send a message of encouragement to its beleagured brother fighters in Hongkong, the British radio said tonight.

The message, signed by Sir William Dobey, Governor of Malta, read:

"In the name of the people of Malta I send the warmest greetings and sympathy.

"Our hearts are with you in your gallant defense against the Japanese attacks."

4 Jap Warships Reported Hit By Dutch

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 20—Dutch flyers piloting American-built planes scored direct hits on four more Japanese ships—two cruisers, a transport and another warship believed used as a plane carrier—in fierce attacks on naval concentrations off Miri, Borneo, it was said today in Netherlands East Indies communiques.

Altogether three Japanese cruisers have been reported put out of commission off Miri as a result of the Dutch attacks. The Netherlands forces reported a direct hit on a cruiser last Wednesday.

One communique said two of the hits were supplemented by bombs which exploded near one cruiser and the ship which presumably was used for transporting airplanes.

In Wednesday's attack, the cruiser set ablaze was at first erroneously identified as a destroyer.

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Action Near Sarawak

(The Exchange Telegraph reported in London that the Netherlands Government had announced one of the cruisers probably was sunk, and the British agency Reuters said it was announced in Batavia that a cruiser and a transport were left blazing.)

The ships were concentrated off Miri, where the Japanese invaded Sarawak. Sarawak is the British territory adjacent to British North Borneo, on the northern coast of the island.

Enemy planes have appeared over various parts of the northern archipelago, it was further announced. The town of Terempa, in the Anambas Islands, was attacked both Wednesday and Thursday, with sixty-five casualties.

The city of Pontianak, in Dutch West Borneo, is being cleared of its civilian population. A Japanese raid there yesterday lasted forty-five minutes.

Japanese planes also raided an airdrome in the northern archipelago, but there were no details on this action.

(The British radio, heard in New York by CBS, said today that Netherlands troops made a surprise attack on North Borneo, and captured some of the Japanese invaders.)

TWICE ATTACK INVADERS OFF SARAWAK AREA

DEC 21 1941

Enemy Seaplane Said To Have Been Downed And Another Set Afire

Japanese Declared To Have Sunk Russian Ship Near Java

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Dec. 20—Direct bomb hits on two Japanese cruisers, a transport, and another warship presumably used as an aircraft carrier were reported officially tonight by Dutch airmen operating big American bombers off Japanese-occupied Miri, Borneo.

Other explosives rained alongside the Japanese ships as the Dutch pilots twice attacked the invaders who are seeking to reinforce their toehold on the Sarawak coast, which is adjacent to British and Dutch Borneo, the agency Aneta said.

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Claim Three Cruisers Put Out

Another Japanese cruiser was reported hit last Wednesday, hence the Dutch asserted three enemy cruisers had been put out of action in less than a week by their flyers.

At the same time Aneta reported that seventeen Japanese planes bombed and sank the 4,200-ton Russian freighter Perekop in Dutch waters, an attack which "may lead to serious consequences," since Russia thus far is a neutral in the Pacific war.

Eight Russian crew members were killed while thirty-two others, including the captain and three women, were rescued from the ship, which was running between Vladivostok and Surabaya, Java, the agency said.

Says Flag Was Visible

The Russian flag and registration mark were clearly visible from the air, Aneta said.

[The Exchange Telegraph reported in London that one of the Japanese cruisers hit today subsequently sank, and Reuters announced from Batavia that a cruiser and transport were left ablaze by the Dutch airmen.]

Japanese planes immediately took to the air at Miri in an attempt to ward off the Dutch flyers, but it was announced that one enemy seaplane was shot down and another was enveloped in flames when last seen.

Admit Loss Of One Bomber

The Dutch acknowledged the loss of only one bomber in these two telling attacks.

Meanwhile the Dutch announced that the death toll in Terempa, Anambas Islands, had risen to sixty-five as a result of two Japanese attacks Wednesday and Thursday, but said little damage resulted.

In Pontianak, Dutch West Borneo, the civilian population was evacuating the city after a series of Japanese attacks which killed 20 persons and injured 150.

50 Bombs On Defenseless Town

Pontianak is a defenseless town, officials said, and Japanese planes apparently taking off from their newly established Sarawak base dropped fifty bombs on it.

One wiped out a Dutch-Chinese school, another razed the Chinese market, it was said.

The Japanese landing in Borneo was regarded here as "nuisance base," and not as a direct threat to the Netherlands East Indies because of the difficult intervening terrain.

Defense Workers Put Under Ban In India

Viceroy Prohibits Movement From Work Areas As Threat In Burma Draws Closer

New Delhi, India, Dec. 20 (AP)—Persons engaged in essential defense work are forbidden to leave the areas in which they are employed under an order issued tonight as Japan's thrust into Burma brought the threat of war closer to India.

The prohibition came in an ordinance signed by the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, who said it was designed to make provision for the maintenance of certain essential services because "an emergency has arisen."

Russian Ship Reported Sunk by Jap Planes

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 20—Japanese planes bombed and sank the 4,200-ton Russian freighter Perekop on her run between Vladivostok and Susabaya, Java, the Netherlands news agency Aneta said it was learned here today.

Eight members of the crew were reported killed while 32 others, including the captain, and three women, were rescued.

Seventeen Japanese planes were said to have taken part in the attack.

Aneta said general surprise was expressed in official circles at "this bombing of a neutral ship which, it is believed, may lead to serious consequences. The registration mark and Russian flag on the ship were clearly visible from the air, it is reported."

Chinese Capture Shumchun, Says AP

CHUNKING, Dec. 20 (AP).—Chinese Army headquarters announced tday that Chinese forces pressing along the Canton-Kowloon railway in an effort to relieve the British on the island of Hongkong forced their way into Shumchun yesterday, on the mainland border of the British colony.

Official reports said the Chinese destroyed Japanese defenses there, burned down the railway station and blew up an ammunition dump.

The assault forced the Japanese to rush reinforcements back from the Hongkong mainland section and fighting developed subsequently northeast of Shumchun, the Chinese said.

The Chinese now are attacking Japanese positions 10 miles northeast of Chumchun.

U. S. FLYERS DOWN FOUR JAPS IN CHINA

DEC 21 1941

Force Guarding Burma Road Has First Clash With Enemy Planes

American Volunteer Group Battles Raid On Kunming Terminus Of Route

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 20—The International Air Force, composed exclusively of flyers who resigned from United States air forces to defend the Burma road, had its first clash with Japanese warplanes today and shot down four of them, it was reported here tonight.

The American flyers were said by high Chinese quarters to have encountered ten Japanese planes detailed to raid Kunming, important terminal on the Burma road, and shot four of them out of Yunnan province skies without a loss to themselves.

Strength Of Unit Secret

Details of the first action of the International Air Force were not available here.

Long in process of organization, its strength and equipment are secret.

It is led by a retired United States army officer, Col. Claire L. Chennault, whose title is "commander of first A. V. G."—A. V. G. standing for American Volunteers Group.

Now 51, quiet, dark and wiry, Colonel Chennault four years ago gave up a life of retirement in Southern Louisiana to be an adviser to the Chinese air force.

A former army aviation instructor and a recognized aviation expert, he traveled extensively over the country, and some months ago began recruiting the International Air Force.

Establishment of the force on Chinese soil presented many peculiar problems. Suitable accommodations with modern plumbing had to be prepared for the pilots, and cooks engaged who could supply "U. S. A. chow." Special care had to be taken to safeguard the health of the fliers, especially against malaria, which is widely prevalent in Yunnan province.

Mutiny Of Peiping Unit

Ten thousand Chinese troops of Japan's Nanking puppet regime mutinied near Chengchow just south of the Yellow river on the night of December 16 and killed or wounded 1,000 Japanese troops, General News Agency reported tonight.

Later the mutinous troops dynamited a section of the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The fighting was said still to be in progress.

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American University Closed

Word was received today that the American-endowed Yenching University at Peiping, in Japanese-occupied China, was forced to close soon after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan and that its president, John Leighton Stuart, is reported under "honorable confinement."

The fate of the Rockefeller-endowed Peiping Union Medical College was not known.

Chinese Asks America To Fit His Compatriots For Japan Invasion

K. C. Li Would Have U. S. Control Sea and Air, China Conquer Nippon

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—K. C. Li, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, urged last night that the United States "surrender the idea of an A. E. F. to Japan" and permit China "to do the land fighting in Asia."

In an address before the China Society of America, Mr. Li declared that America should concentrate her resources on "maintaining naval and air supremacy in the Pacific and keeping Hong Kong, Rangoon and other ports open."

"I urge the democracies to take full advantage of China's huge manpower and help her train and equip it for invasion of the Japanese Empire," he said. "Invasion is the surest means of ending the Japanese menace quickly and decisisively."

He asserted that Chinese soldiers had gained valuable experience in fighting the Japanese during more than four years of warfare and that Chinese troops could fight "on rice and pepper, while an American soldier will need coffee, milk, butter, bread, beef and other canned goods which will be difficult to transport."

"China has already offered the British 200,000 Chinese troops for fighting service on the Burma border but the British refused," he said. "This is the time to accept China's offer and help her train and equip a Chinese expeditionary force to Japan."

Two Parties in India Facing Demand to Restudy War Stand

Question May Come to Head at Meetings Slated Next Week

BY D. WITT HANCOCK

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 20.—With Japan's thrust into Burma bringing the threat of war closer to India, leaders of the country's two dominant political groups are facing a growing demand for immediate re-examination of their attitude toward India's participation in the conflict.

There are strong indications that these demands may come to a head next week at meetings of the working committees of the Congress Party and the Moslem League, which, though bitter rivals, are committed to one official policy—non-co-operation with Britain's war effort.

The Congress group will meet at Bardoli Wednesday and the Moslem committee at Nagpur Friday.

Many Actually Aiding.

Although political leaders maintain that Britain has not given a satisfactory statement as to India's political status after the war, many individual party members actually are co-operating fully with the imperial war effort.

The government, having ordered the release of political prisoners, apparently has taken the position that the next move is up to the Indian parties.

Signs of cleavage in the Congress Party ranks are multiplying. Mohandas Gandhi, an exponent of non-co-operation, and the president, Maulana Kalam Azad, have stated that they see nothing to justify a change in policy.

However, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and C. R. Rajagopalachari, both powerful Congressites, have expressed belief that the situation has changed materially.

Want Clear-Cut Declaration.

Most Indian politicians declare they would co-operate eagerly in the struggle against the Axis powers if London would make a clear-cut declaration now that India will receive dominion status on a definite date.

London's position still is as Prime Minister Churchill outlined it in a speech September 9, 1941:

"We are pledged by the declaration of August, 1940, to help India obtain a free and equal partnership in the British commonwealth with ourselves, subject of course to the fulfillment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests."

Move on Timor Assailed By Premier of Portugal

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—Australian and Dutch troops marched into Portuguese Timor when "there was no reason to consider that an attack by the Japanese was probable," and while Portugal was discussing plans with Britain for the island's defense, Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar told Parliament yesterday.

"The situation is not settled yet," he said. "Discussions still are going on. I shall disclose later the further developments."

Crowds jammed the streets outside Parliament in expectation that Premier Salazar might announce a change in foreign policy, but the Premier gave no such indication.

He asserted that Portugal, as a non-belligerent ally, had agreed to study co-operation with Britain in defending Timor, which is 450 miles off the Australian coast, and that the suggestions for such collaboration had been made as long ago as November 4.

Reprieved Till End of War

PONDICHERRY, French India (AP)—This capital of French possessions in the peninsula of India is enthusiastically Free French and pro-British but it contains a handful of men who would be happy to see the war last forever. They are persons condemned to death for murder. Before the collapse of France, convicted murderers could appeal to the court of final revision in Paris. But the De Gaulle government has ordered the verdict of the Superior Court of Appeal in Pondicherry final in all cases except those of capital punishment. Therefore persons condemned to death are enjoying a reprieve "for the duration."

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP))—Vichy dispatches said that General Auguste Nogues, resident general of Morocco, arrived today in Marseilles and was expected to proceed to Vichy immediately to discuss budget questions.

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Washington, Dec. 20—Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador at Vichy, has reported that the French Government under Marshal Petain has announced its "intention of maintaining an attitude of neutrality in the present conflict."

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—The British radio said today that a number of German engineers have arrived in Bizerte, the French naval base in Tunisia. The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said some of them were transported in Italian submarines.

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—King George VI will broadcast to the Empire on Christmas Day at 3 P. M. (9 A. M., E.S.T.).

Beirut, Lebanon, Dec. 20 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Near East, arrived today from Cairo with a party of seven and was received by Consul General Cornelius Engert.

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 20 (AP). Police were seen today raiding the offices of Transocean Service a German news agency, and removing equipment and files. The offices were kept under police guard.

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Berlin, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Stefani (Italian) dispatch from Sofia said a military tribunal in the Bulgarian town of Burgas today condemned eight persons to twelve years' imprisonment for sabotage against oil reservoirs and supply depots.

30.24-13665

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—A Domei news agency report from a Japanese army air base in French Indo-China tonight said five out of twenty planes were shot down today by Japanese raiding Kunming, important junction on the Burma road.

The dispatch said the planes shot down included Curtis P-40's (United States) and Spitfires (British).

Chungking, Dec. 20 (AP)—A national supreme defense headquarters under the direction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was under consideration today to enable closer cooperation with China's new allies.

Informed sources said the headquarters will replace the National Military Council.

Frustration, A La Roma

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that "Italian troops are now withdrawn in Cirenaica west of Derna, thereby frustrating British designs." NBC transcribed the broadcast.

Retreat Of Axis Libyan Force Called Rout

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 20—The Axis retreat in Libya has turned into a rout, with imperial forces chasing Gen. Erwin Rommel's battered army and British air blows taking staggering new toll of his remaining strength, the British declared today.

The main body of the retreating Axis forces apparently now is in the western part of the Gebel Akhdar Mountains, a coastal range whose western end is south of Bengasi.

The chase has become so fast, it was said, that the Axis is offering virtually no resistance and the British have been unable to make contact with the enemy except at one point in the Cirenaican highlands.

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Advance 45 Miles

Derna, on the coast, and Mekili, forty miles south, were entered yesterday, a communique announced, and the British, pushing forty-five miles further westward, now have come within 100 miles of Bengasi, the Axis' important advance supply port.

British naval aircraft, the RAF announced, torpedoed two merchantmen in a convoy of four freighters escorted by three Italian destroyers and three cruisers. Both torpedoed ships were brought to a stop and began to founder, it was said.

On land, the RAF declared that trucks, field guns, armored cars and vehicles of all kinds were attacked by British fighters and bombers on congested roads behind Mekili. Many, it said, were left in flames and others put completely out of action.

Great Havoc Caused

"Great havoc was caused to enemy mechanical transport on a number of roads which were literally packed with traffic," a communique said.

(The British radio, heard by CBS, reported that "numerous further prisoners" were taken in Libya and that "the Poles alone took more than 1,000.")

The communique said forty destroyed planes were found at the Derna airdrome.

Armored Patrols Gain

It added that forward mechanized patrols by afternoon had reached a point twenty-five miles west of Giovanni Berta, which is on the coastal road twenty miles west of Derna.

"At the same time our armored patrols were making rapid headway west of Mekili in pursuit of the enemy's main body," the communique said.

Geb el Akhdar Mountains, a coastal range whose western end extends south of Bengazi, the British said.

Desert Littered With Arms.

The rout was said to have littered desert roads with destroyed and burning tanks, guns and vehicles and to have left two merchantmen listing off North Africa with torpedo hits after an assault on a convoy guarded by three Italian destroyers and three cruisers.

(The Rome radio yesterday explained the retreat with the statement that "Italian troops are now withdrawn in Cyrenaica west of Derna, thereby frustrating British designs.")

After occupying the port of Derna and Mechili, 40 miles inland, the British were said to have pushed their advance patrols as far as 60 miles further west, within 100 miles of Bengazi, the Axis' important advance supply port.

Patrols Beyond Desert.

These patrols now are beyond the desert and in the green country of eastern Cyrenaica, which once was the region of one of Mussolini's most ambitious colonizing efforts.

Although the British were hesitant to count 10 over the once formidable German-Italian North African forces, commentators expressed confidence that the Axis, harried from land and air, could not make another strong stand even at Bengazi.

They were confident also that there would be no Axis escape to parallel the British withdrawals from Dunkirk, Greece or Crete.

South African armored cars led the way down the steep, winding road from the seaboard cliffs into Derna and found it virtually devoid of troops but with most of its native population of 12,000 still there.

The harbor had been battered by frequent RAF bombing and was in far worse condition than when the British took it in their first Libyan offensive. Derna airbase was strewn with wreckage of craft destroyed on the ground.

Vehicles Left in Flames.

The RAF communique emphasized the devastation on traffic-jammed roads along the Axis line of retreat.

"Fighter aircraft," it said, "made a series of successful attacks on lorries, trucks, field guns, armored fighting vehicles and motor transport of all kinds.

"Many vehicles were left in flames. Others were put completely out of action."

Axis in Full Flight, British Near Bengazi

By EDWARD KENNEDY.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 20 (AP).—Axis resistance in Libya has all but collapsed and the British are in full chase of Gen. Erwin Rommel's army, fleeing westward almost to Bengazi, the British declared tonight.

The main body of the retreating Axis army is now in the western

Rommel Army Seen Cracking

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—British forces in Libya have advanced westward beyond Derna and Mekili, and the retreating Axis forces under Gen. Erwin Rommel now are showing "signs of disorganization," a military commentator said today.

The spokesman declared that flying British advance columns had bypassed both these places in quick thrusts toward the rear of the main German-Italian forces.

In the Libyan-Egyptian frontier zone fighting was reported still under way near Bardia and Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass, with Axis forces suffering heavily from British artillery fire.

Libya Retreat 'As Planned'

Berlin, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—German and Italian troops have withdrawn "according to plan" after repulsing British attacks in the battle of Libya, the high command said today.

"German bombers last night attacked military installations in Tobruk harbor," its communique reported, "and scored well-placed hits."

British Attacks Increase: Rome

Rome, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—[illegible] mass attacks are increasing in Cirenaica, but the Italian and German troops are meeting them with "great valor," the Italian high command announced today.

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The high command communique also said a strong attack on Bardia was repulsed.

It acknowledged that the airport at Derna, which is some 200 miles west of the Egyptian border, is in British hands. The airport is ten miles from Derna proper.

Italian Colonel's Medals

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 20—A New Zealand officer tells this one:

He encountered an Italian colonel captured in Libya, noted the three rows of medals on the prisoner's tunic and commented:

"You must have been in a lot of wars to get all those medals."

The colonel replied:

"Only the first row is for wars. The other two rows are for earthquakes."

Convoy Attack Crushed: Rome

Rome, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—A light British naval unit was sunk, another was hit probably fatally and a large ship was damaged by Italian naval vessels protecting a convoy in the Mediterranean late Wednesday, the high command said today.

Italian vessels were reported to have emerged unscathed.

Convoy Reported Intact

Indicating that the British had sought to prevent reinforcement and supply of Axis forces in Libya, the communique said:

"During the night the enemy made off toward his bases and our convoy arrived intact at its destination despite the enemy's attacks against it."

The high command reported the action took place not far north of the Gulf of Sirte, which forms a pocket in the coastline of central Libya.

Rome Says Foe Withdrew

"Our naval squadrons cruising in the central Mediterranean while on convoy escort encountered a British naval squadron of battleships, cruisers and destroyers at dusk December 17," the communique said. "After a short burst of fire the enemy withdrew in the darkness, taking cover in the mist."

(The action apparently came within a few hours after Italian torpedo plane crews had reported hits upon three British cruisers in a naval formation off eastern Libya Wednesday).

"Enemy destroyers attempted to carry out a torpedo attack, which was frustrated, however, by the fire of our ships and a brilliant counter-attack."

Five British planes were said to have been shot down in operations at sea, against the loss of one Fascist craft.

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ITALY FEARS LIBYA ATTACK.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP).—An Italian official note said today that the British offensive in Libya may assume "in the next few days a still more violent character." .. ..

It said that the British forces were always superior numerically and were being constantly reinforced by fresh troops.

Berlin, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—A decree published today by the Italian official *Gazette* proclaimed districts of the provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio Calabria to be war zones.

(All these are on the toe of the Italian boot, likely spots for any British attempt at invasion of Italy.)

TWO AXIS SHIPS SUNK FROM AIR

Convoy Blasted by British Planes Off Tripoli.

Cairo, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—British naval aircraft fired torpedoes at two 8,000-ton Axis transports and two 2,000-tonners in a heavily-guarded convoy near Tripoli on Tuesday and sank one of each tonnage, it was announced today.

Both vessels began immediately to settle by one end, it was said.

Tripoli now is one of the main ports of entry into German and Italian-held Libya, a gateway for supplies and re-enforcements for the armies being battered in eastern Libya by the British offensive.

Four Enemy Ships Sunk By U-Boats, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast). — U-boats have sunk four ships totaling 17,000 tons in recent operations against Brtish shipping in the Atlantic, the German high command said today, and credited scouting aircraft with sinking an 8,000-ton tanker from a convoy in St. Georges Channel.

St. Georges Channel lies between England and Ireland.

The German submarines in the Atlantic, in addition to sinking four vessels, damaged two tankers and a freighter with torpedo hits, the high command said.

The communique reported a night battle between German and Soviet destroyers in the Barents Sea, declaring, "An enemy destroyer was sunk by torpedo hits and another was damaged by artillery fire. German destroyers, which were undamaged, put into base after the successful engagement."

3 Transports Sunk, Reds Claim.

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Moscow radio announced today that a Russian submarine had sunk three German transports, totaling 25,500 tons, in the Arctic.

The transports were fully loaded and were escorted by destroyers and patrol boats, the announcement said.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The German radio last night reported that the 1,900-ton Rumanian destroyer King Ferdinand had been torpedoed by Russian naval forces.

NAZI FLYERS RAID THAMES ESTUARY

British Planes Shoot Down Two Big Bombers.

London, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Heavy anti-aircraft fire against air raiders broke out along the Thames estuary early tonight. Machine gun fire aloft could be heard plainly.

Two of Germany's big, long-range Focke-Wulf aircraft have been shot down and a third so badly damaged it "may not have reached its base," the Admiralty announced today.

They were hit yesterday by British naval planes operating from ships "provided for defense of convoys against German long-range aircraft," the communique said.

LUFTWAFFE TRIES RAIDS ON ENGLAND

Anti-Aircraft And Machine-Gun Fire Rolls Over Thames Area

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Bombs Dropped In Southwest Part Of Country Cause Some Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—Ack-ack guns along the Thames set up a rolling fire tonight to repulse raiding planes and machine-gun fire could be heard in the darkness aloft.

Later an announcement said that bombs were dropped in southwest England and some casualties occurred.

Raiders attempted to attack the northeast but were forced to drop most of their bombs in the sea. One boy was injured on land. Bombs dropped in the southeast caused no damage or casualties, authorized sources said.

Long-Range Bombers Downed

The day, like many in recent months, had passed without a sign of enemy air activity. London awaited official reports on what had transpired in the new action.

The Admiralty announced earlier that two of the long-range bombers with which Germany has bombed convoys, mammoth Focke-Wulfs, had been shot down at sea and a third so badly damaged that it may not have reached base.

Craft Operated From Ships

"These valuable German aircraft were destroyed in fights Friday, December 19, by naval aircraft operating from ships provided for the defense of convoys against German long-range aircraft," the Admiralty said.

"We suffered no casualties in these successful operations."

The communique recalled recent disclosures that the British were using eight-gun Hurricanes catapulted from convoy ships for defense against long-range bombers. The British have declined to elaborate on this new technique of aerial warfare.

R. A. F. Flyer Fires At Dive-Bomber And Bags Two

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The British radio related yesterday that an R. A. F. fighter fired a burst at one German dive-bomber—and bagged two.

The broadcast, heard here by C. B. S., said the first German plane, hit and crashing out of control, smashed into the other and both fell into the North Sea.

Soviets Place Losses Of Foe at 40,000 In Last Two Weeks

Other Villages on Central Front Are Added to Russians' Claims

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By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 20.—The Red Army's grand offensive from Northern Karelia to Southern Ukraine has cut down the size of retiring Axis divisions by more than 40,000 men in two weeks, Russian reports said today.

Soviet units operating in a sector of the Leningrad front were declared by the Soviet Information Bureau to have slain 2,000 Germans, captured the railway station "B"—otherwise unidentified—and seized a large quantity of provisions and war material in a three-day battle.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda said Soviet units killed 1,600 Germans and recaptured 30 villages yesterday in the Donets Basin area.

Other villages on the central front were added to the Soviet list of gains in which 37,000 Germans were declared to have been killed, wounded and captured since December 7.

Assaults Thrown Back.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, said German asssaults on Sevastopol had been thrown back on the whole front outside that Crimean naval base which was isolated by the German drive from the Perekop Isthmus to Kerch.

The report said Soviet artillery and planes helped block Nazi motorized columns and ground forces had inflicted heavy German losses.

(Russian offensives have stalled in Finland, the Finnish high command declared in Helsinki, and all Red Army assaults have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

(Except for mild shell fire, the communique asserted, all sectors of the eastern front north of Lake Onega are quiet. It said the Russian drive had shifted in that direction after being thwarted south of the Svir River.)

Ruza, 60 miles due west of Moscow; Tarussa, 65 miles south, "and villages west of Kaluga," a railway center 90 miles southwest, were reported recaptured by the Russians. Kaluga itself was described as partly encircled.

Thrown Back Around Moscow.

German troops who once were more than halfway around the capital thus had been thrown back violently both above and below it. The invaders of Klin, Kalinin and Vysokoe were reported battered westward earlier this week.

The 134th Division—15,000 of Adolf Hitler's withdrawing army—was wiped out to the last man by a Russian encirclement, the Information Bureau said in reviewing developments of Thursday and yesterday, and the division commander was listed among the dead.

"Many prisoners were taken," the bureau reported.

Russia reported a week ago that 85,000 invaders had been killed before Moscow and 23 of an original 51 divisions had been smashed, surrounded or routed between November 16 and December 10.

REDS WREST KEY RAIL TOWN FROM GERMANS

Capture Of Volokolamsk, 65 Miles Northwest Of Moscow, Announced

Gains, From Arctic To Sea Of Azov, Net Vast Spoils, Many Nazi Dead

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Sunday*, Dec. 21—Plunging forward with accelerated momentum, the Red Army's grand offensive has captured the key industrial and rail center of Volokolamsk, sixty-five miles northwest of Moscow, and registered other gains from Finland to the Sea of Azov, the Russians announced today.

The town of Voibokalo, south of Lake Ladoga on the northern front, and dozens more villages on the Moscow front have been reoccupied in fiercely contested battles, the Soviet Information Bureau communique announced last midnight.

Vast Spoils And Mounting Dead

With Soviet forces counting vast new spoils and mounting numbers of German dead, pursuit of disordered Nazi divisions routed in the Kalinin sector, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, was declared gaining momentum. There the wreckage of German transports and war materiel littered the snows, the communique said.

Mockingly referring to German claims that the weather largely was responsible for their reverses, the official announcement said:

"The Germans still are complaining about the snow on the Russian front which, however, makes no difference to the Russians."

Rout Matched In Other Sectors

The Russians asserted the rout of the Nazis in the Kalinin sector was being matched by similar Red army pursuits west of Moscow and on the southwestern front.

Volokolamsk, a cotton textile manufacturing center, was occupied late in October by the Germans. It had changed hands numerous times in some of the bloodiest fighting of the Moscow front.

Six German planes were destroyed yesterday and Russian flyers reported destroying or damaging four German tanks, 170 trucks with troops and supplies, seven field guns with crews, two anti-aircraft batteries, one hundred ammunition cars, setting fire to five railroad trains and blowing up an ammunition dump.

Over 40,000 In Two Weeks

Russian reports said retreating Germans had lost more than 40,000 men in two weeks and that the German arc against Moscow was now bent back. Leningrad forces reported a successful three-day attack upon its one-time besiegers.

The Leningrad fighting netted a large quantity of provisions and war materiel and recapture of an unidentified Russian railway station, with 2,000 Germans killed.

Jitters In The Dark

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 20—It's so dark on the Russian steppes at night, the Moscow radio says, that Germans are getting the jitters.

At the same hour every night they send up a stream of rockets in the area where between December 7 and December 15 Russians have wiped out 5,500 German soldiers and officers.

The Moscow radio said three fully loaded German troops transports in the Arctic (probably in the Barents Sea) totalling 25 500 tons were sunk by a Russian submarine despite their guard of destroyers and patrol boats.

30 Villages In South Retaken

Southward along the vast field of battle, Russian newspapers dispatches said 1,600 Germans met death before advancing Russians who took back thirty villages in the Donets Basin area.

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The Soviet garrison of the surrounded Crimean naval base of Sevastopol was reported to have flung back an attack by German motorized forces. Soviet artillery and planes assisting the defenders were said to have cost the Germans heavily.

Russ Drives In Finland Stalled, Says Helsinki

Helsinki, Dec. 20 (AP)—Russian offensives have stalled in Finland, the Finnish high command declared today, and all Red army assaults have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

Except for mild shellfire, the communique asserted, all sectors of the eastern front north of Lake Onega are quiet. It said the Russian drive had shifted in that direction after being thwarted south of the Svir river.

Axis French Legion's Leader Posted As Missing

Vichy, Dec. 20 (AP)—Reports from Paris said today that Jacques Doriot, former Communist, who was a leader of the French Legion fighting with the Axis against Soviet Russia, had been posted as missing for several days and that the legion had been cut off by Russian counter-attacks.

These reports, however, were not confirmed.

Report Von Brauchitsch Relieved.

New York, Dec. 20.—(AP.)—Field Marshall General Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German armies, has been seen in civilian clothes in Vienna, leading to the belief he has been relieved of his command, the New York Times reported yesterday.

"Well-authenticated private information" was given as the source of this report.

General Alfred Jodl, one of Hitler's military advisers, has been mentioned to succeed Von Brauchitsch, the Times story said.

Von Stumpf Reported Killed

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Rome radio reported last night the deputy chief of the Nazi Press Bureau, Von Stumpf, had been killed on the Russian front.

Long and Hard War Ahead, Goebbels Warns Germans

Implies That Chances of Any Further Lightning Marches Are Ended

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 20.—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels of Germany told Axis readers today that "the changed world picture" had now made it necessary to count on a long and hard war.

His weekly front page article in Das Reich argued that the better chances of victory were on the Axis side, but implied that the chances of any further lightning marches were ended.

(The German radio announced today that Dr. Goebbels would broadcast to the German people at 8 o'clock this evening, 1 p.m., E. S. T.

(The announcement said Goebbels' address would be heard over all German radio stations, but did not indicate the nature of the talk. The form of the announcement indicated that considerable importance was attached to Dr. Goebbels' address.)

Long War Forecast.

"One day the hour will come when the adversary gets groggy," Mr. Goebbels wrote. "When that hour will arrive nobody can tell."

The article dealt with the Far Eastern conflict and the Axis' chances against Britain and the United States.

References to a long war have been frequent in most of the German press in the last few days, some saying the conflict would last from 5 to 10 years.

"We do not underestimate the remaining possibilities of England and America," the propaganda minister wrote.

"We have frequently pointed out that the colossal extent of both these world empires cannot be broken in days, weeks, or even months. We must compose ourselves for a hard and bitter battle.

Certain Reverses Seen.

"In this battle there certainly will be an eternal up and down in which, under the circumstances, we will not be able to avoid certain reverses. But that is not the deciding issue. The decisive issue is that by far much better chances lie on the side of the Axis and that their leadership will not hesitate to use them."

(A Berlin broadcast quoted the commentary Dienst aus Deutschland as saying clear evidence of the co-operation of the European Axis powers and Japan was afforded by Italian-German activity in North Africa to keep large British forces engaged.)

Dr. Goebbels declared that British and American leaders had underestimated Japan.

He said Germany was in a better position than in the third year of the World War, since France is conquered, the Balkans are no longer a danger and former enemies—Italy and Japan—are now allies.

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Civil Difficulties.

Civil dimculties are equal on both sides, he said, contending that if a potato crop is poor in Germany it is also poor in England; that England also has queues before cigar shops.

Certain foodstuffs can still be bought freely in England, he acknowledged, but he asserted the prices were prohibitive.

"From a military point of view," he wrote, "invasion is of course a difficult task. An English invasion of the continent is still more difficult."

He contended that supply difficulties favored Germany, since she had a railway network over the continent while England's channels were the sea.

"Events are moving quickly and are ever changing," he warned. "High watchfulness is necessary and leaders as well as the people must be constantly on guard."

Red Superiority Admitted By Goebbels

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, appealing by radio to the German people today for warm clothing for Hitler's soldiers in Russia, told them bluntly, "We are up against an enemy superior in numbers and material" on the Eastern front.

Troops' Needs Cited

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels appealed to the German people today to donate winter clothing for German troops at the Russian front.

"It is thanks to them that we can celebrate Christmas this year, even if it is modest," Goebbels said, according to transcripts here by CBS and NBC.

30.24—13667

30.24—13667

The speech launched a supplementary campaign for collection of overshoes, blankets, gloves, fur-lined clothing, sweaters, scarves and any other kind of apparel to "preserve our soldiers against the bitter cold."

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Asks For Sacrifices

"The Fatherland would not deserve one quiet hour, if one soldier on the Russion front had to go without adequate clothing," Goebbels said.

"There are innumerable articles of winter clothing at home which we cannot give up very easily, but we cannot compare our sacrifices with those of the soldiers in this war winter.

"We all at home have a roof above our heads, we have a bed to sleep on, we have entertainment, and although our food rations are not large, they are bette rthan those of most European countries.

"I know how necessary it would be for you to keep what you have, but the German soldiers need it and they must come first." . . .

Lists Needed Articles

Goebbels then gave a long list of articles the soldiers need.

"We cannot send the soldiers home yet," he said. "That is only possible after the war is over, but we can send to them a piece of their homeland."

The propaganda chief read an appeal by Adolf Hitler, who said the "greatest front of all times" will be held until the final destruction of Germany's most dangerous enemy.

Goebbels Sees Long War

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, told Axis readers today that "the changed world picture" had now made it necessary to count upon a long and harder war.

His weekly front-page article in *Das Reich* argued that the better chances of victory were on the Axis side, but implied that the chances of any further lightning marches were ended.

Expects Enemy To Fold

"One day the hour will come when the adversary gets groggy," Goebbels wrote. " When that hour will arrive nobody can tell."

The article dealt with the Far Eastern conflict and the Axis' chances against Britain and the United States.

References to a long war have been frequent in most of the German press in the past few days, some saying the conflict would last from five to ten years.

"We do not underestimate the remaining possibilities of England and America," the propaganda minister wrote.

Sees Ups And Downs

"We have frequently pointed out that the colossal extent of both these world empires cannot be broken in days, weeks or even months. We must compose ourselves for a hard and bitter battle.

"In this battle there certainly will be an eternal up and down in which, under the circumstances, we will not be able to avoid certain reverses. But that is not the deciding iss" The decisive issue is that by far much better chances lie on the side of the Axis and that their leadership will not hesitate to use them."

Evidence Of Cooperation

(A Berlin broadcast quoted the commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* as saying clear evidence of the cooperation of the European Axis powers and Japan was afforded by Italian-German activity in North Africa to keep large British forces engaged.)

Goebbels declared that British and American leaders had under-estimated Japan.

He said that Germany was in a better position than in the third year of the World War, since France is conquered, the Balkans are no longer a danger and former enemies—Italy and Japan—are now allies.

Civil Difficulties Equal

Civil difficulties are equal on both sides, he said, contending that if a potato crop is poor in Germany it is also poor in England; that England also has queues before cigar shops.

Certain foodstuffs can still be bought freely in England, he acknowledged, but he asserted the prices were prohibitive.

"From a military point of view," he wrote, "invasion is, of course, a difficult task. An English invasion of the continent is still more difficult."

Claim German Advantage

He contended that supply difficulties favored Germany, since she had a railway network over the continent while England's channels were the sea.

"Events are moving quickly and are ever changing," he warned. "High watchfulness is necessary and leaders as well as the people must be constantly on guard."

HITLER BEGS NAZIS TO AID ARMY IN EAST

Goebbels Reads Plea For Gifts Of Clothing For Russian Front

Proclamation Concedes Troops Are Facing Superior Enemy

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—An appeal from Adolf Hitler read on every radio station of the Reich tonight acknowledged that his army faced an enemy superior in numbers and material and begged the straitened German people to contribute their warm clothing to enable the soldiers to endure the rigors of the bitter Eastern front.

The appeal, sounded on Hitler's behalf by Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, said the German people must show their gratitude by making a Christmas gift of every article of warm clothing that possibly can be spared to the men in the army.

Nazi party members will make the house-to-house collection from December 27 to January 4, Goebbels said.

"Christmas Gratitude"

The text of Goebbels' delivery of Hitler's speech follows:

"Our soldiers are in Belgium, France—all over half of Europe and Africa—and from Finland to Klin. All people can meet the Christmas holidays with gratitude for the accomplishments of our army.

"Our soldiers in their tasks on all fronts went through with the problems which were given to them, and gave good account of munitions and other war supplies which were supplied to them by our hard-working factories and plants.

"This Christmas we owe to our soldiers who could not come home for Christmas the same gratitude we have owed to them for the past two years. But we have to make them feel, every one of them on the front, that we owe an unlimited gratitude at this time when Christmas is approaching, to make them feel that they are not alone.

Needs Are Great

"Our soldiers still need a lot for this winter. Our *Wehrmacht* today on the front totals so many millions that it is possible with great difficulty to send them from one single point all those things of which the single man is in need.

"But for this very reason the homeland must not have one quiet hour as long as there is a single soldier left in the east, in the southeast, in Norway or especially on the top of Finland who is not as yet equipped to withstand the rigor of winter cold.

"I know that at the last collection the German people have given all they could spare in consideration of the tense situation regarding textile supplies. Nevertheless, there are still in the homeland countless objects of winter equipment of the civil population which the population admittedly cannot very well spare but which, however, the front needs at this time without a doubt to a greater degree than the fatherland.

Sacrifices Asked

"We certainly have to deprive ourselves at home to a large extent, but one would not do justice to the front if one would compare such small curtailments with the sacrifices made at the front during this winter campaign.

"At home everybody has a roof over his head and a bed to sleep in. The nutrition is admittedly limited, but compared with that of all other European nations, still sufficient. At home one is still in a position to get such relaxation as newspapers, theaters, concerts, visits to movies, radio—the relaxation which the population needs pressingly in consideration of the strain which it bears during its process of work.

"Almost all this does not hold good for our soldiers on the Eastern front. That cannot be changed. But in one thing the Hinterland can help. It can give to its sons and fathers protection against wrath of the wintry climate.

To The Last Object

"As long as a single object of winter clothing remains still in the fatherland, it must go to the front. I know that also in the homeland the individual can spare such equipment only with great difficulty. He is not in a position to replace it. But a thousand times more urgently do our soldiers need such equipment, which they cannot replace either.

"It would be an exaggeration if I talked of sacrifices at this time. What the homeland has suffered in the war are only inconveniences, and little curtailments, compared to what our front bears daily and hourly, over two years.

"Thanks to the actions of our front, the homeland still enjoys an internally safe life. The front, for its part, must stake health and life almost in all of Europe. In Europe does our front stand guard for all of Europe, and thereby, above all, for us.

Reminder Of Losses

"As our soldiers have suffered during the summer months continuously and without complaining heat, terrific summer downpours, subsequent dust or mud in their superhuman effort on the march to victory, so do German soldiers now stand in the wintry defense positions in snow, ice, rain, sleet, frost and cold, as a safeguard of the homeland.

"The front could hardly protect itself against cold. Only the entire homeland can help our front. Who at home would dare to withdraw his help from this service or unity?

"The front needs the following badly, and above all: Overshoes, if possible lined ones, or fur-lined ones; warm woolen clothing; socks, stockings, heavy underwear, vests or pullovers; warm (especially woolen) underclothing, undershirts, chest and lung protectors; any kind of headgear protection, earmuffs, wristlets, woolen helmets; furs in all senses of the word—fur jackets and fur waistcoats, fur boots of every kind and every size; blankets, especially fur covers; thick warm gloves, again especially fur-lined leather ones; or knitted gloves, and wool mittens—altogether everything of wool is needed urgently on the front and will be doubly welcome.

A Long List Indeed

"Desired are further quilted or lined undervests, woolen shawls, neckerchiefs and scarfs—altogether everything which serves to keep up the battle against the winter cold, which has arrived so early this year.

"The party with all its auxiliary and allied organizations has been instructed to be at the disposal for collections of these items needed so badly right now at the front.

"The collection starts on December 27 and ends on the eve of January 4, 1942. Party members will make the collection from house to house or from apartment to apartment. Dear *Volksgenossen* (peoples, comrades), make it easier for those collectors while they are at their work.

Appeal Based On Time

"The collectors will immediately bring the given objects to central points and the army has provided facliities which will bring them in the shortest possible time to the most distant point in the front. They must be put to use by our soldiers as soon as possible and with the utmost speed.

"Germany has only seen little of the war in spite of air-raid attacks. Nevertheless this is a war which will decide the existence, or non-existence, of the German nation. Our soldiers at the front have taken from us, for the most part, the burdens of this war by their actions.

"I believe that now, during the third wartime Christmas, the homeland will have the urgent wish to show to the front its gratitude in a more visible form than in mere words. This festival which is known in the entire world as the most German one, is now approaching. For the first time in this war our soldiers are deprived of a return to the homeland, deprived even of extended furloughs.

Present For The Front

"Now it is time that the homeland proves its closeness to the front in true National-Socialist peoples' unity. We must now thank our soldiers. I would therefore like to call this collection the Christmas present from the German nation to the Eastern front.

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"German people, while apart from air raids, the German homes are safe from the enemy, millions of our soldiers now stand at the front, after a year of most severe fighting against an enemy vastly superior both in numbers and in quantities of materials.

"Victories, such as the world has so far never experienced, were achieved, thanks to the leadership and the gallantry of officers and men.

"Thus, the greatest military front of all times holds and fights from the Arctic regions to the Black Sea, from the snowfields of Finland to the mountains of the Balkans, until the hour of the final annihilation of the most dangerous enemy of all times.

Final Appeal For Help

"If the German people should all desire to give their soldiers a Christmas present, then they should do without all articles of warm clothing which they can spare during the war, and which can at any time be replaced again in peace.

"For whatever the command of the German forces, and of their various branches placed in readiness, every soldier would deserve even more. The other German people at home can help. The soldiers on the Eastern front will therefore realize that the national community for which they are fighting is no empty phrase in National Socialist Germany. ADOLPH HITLER."

Harder War In Prospect

Earlier, in his weekly front-page article in *Das Reich*, Goebbels told his readers that a long and harder war is in prospect as a result of "the changed world picture."

Dealing with the Far Eastern conflict and the Axis' war, which now includes the United States as well as Britain, Goebbels implied that the day of lightning marches is past but nevertheless expressed confidence that "one day the hour will come when the adversary gets groggy."

"When that hour will come," he admitted, "nobody can tell."

"We do not underestimate the remaining possibilities of England and America," he wrote. "We have frequently pointed out that the colossal extent of both these world empires cannot be broken in days, weeks or even months. We must compose ourselves for a hard and bitter battle."

In such a war, he said, Germany cannot avoid "certain reverses."

The German press, by choosing the war in the Pacific to fill its first and second pages, and by relegating the Russian and African news to less prominent treatment, reflected Goebbels' estimation of the "changed world picture."

Claims On War Fronts

From the various war fronts the high command announced these activities:

Russian—The air force destroyed many field positions and dispersed Soviet cavalry and motor columns and attacked air bases and railways. In a night battle in Arctic seas between destroyers, one Soviet warship was sunk and another damaged and a freighter was bombed by planes.

Battle of the Atlantic—U-boats sank four British ships totaling 17,000 tons and damaged three others, while a German plane sank a tanker of 8,000 tons in St. George's Channel.

10 Years For Listening To Radio

Berlin, Dec. 20 (Andi Agency to AP)—A 62-year-old woman was sentenced today to ten years in a penitentiary when a court in Katowice, Upper Silesia, found her guilty of listening to foreign radio broadcasts and disseminating the news to relatives. The court said she escaped a death sentence only because of her age.

Appeal Urges Overthrow Of Duce

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—The Russian Embassy announced today that a group of militant Italian anti-Fascists and Communists have formed a secret "Committee on Action" aimed at overthrowing Mussolini and concluding a separate Italian peace.

The announcement, which was issued in the Embassy's publication, *Soviet War News*, recalled the recent

Italian disclosure of a revolutionary movement, including an attempt against the life of Mussolini and extensive sabotage in Italy. (A trial of suspected spies and saboteurs was held at Trieste, Italy, this month.)

3-Point Objective

The Soviet Embassy said a committee was formed recently "in the vicinity of the Italian frontier," including members of the Italian Socialist party and a "justice and liberty" movement.

It has appealed to all Italians, the embassy said, to strive for these goals:

"Denunciation of the pact with Hitler.

"Immediate separate peace with England, the U. S. S. R. and other countries attacked by Fascism.

"Withdrawal of all Italian troops from the U. S. S. R. and other war fronts."

Obstruction Urged

The embassy said the communique is exhorting Italian soldiers and sailors "to unite to impose an end to the war," workers "to obstruct war production by every means," and farmers "to resist forced sale of your products," and refuse to pay taxes.

How the appeals are being circulated, or the extent of the committee's operations, were not disclosed.

ITALIANS ORGANIZE TO FOMENT REVOLT

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Underground Unit of Anti-Fascists Revealed By Soviet Embassy At London

BY ROBERT BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 20—A new united front of anti-Fascist Italians, including Socialists and Communists plus just plain Mussolini-haters, has been formed to foment a revolution in Italy and force a separate Italian peace, the Russian Embassy said today.

In its "Soviet War News," the Embassy said a committee was formed recently "in the vicinity of the Italian frontier" to prod the Italian masses into action against the Fascist party.

All Groups Invited

"Mussolini's Government has not hesitated to sell Italy to the foreigner in order to hang onto its power against the will of the people," the committee announced.

The committee said it would invite all groups of any political tendency against Fascism to join in these aims:

Denunciation of the pact with Germany.

Immediate separate peace with England, Russia and other countries attacked by Fascism.

Withdrawal of Italian troops from all fronts.

Unity of Italian soldiers and sailors to end the war.

Sabotage by workers and refusal by farmers to sell their products or pay taxes.

Obstruction of war transport by railroad workers.

Freedom of the press, speech and assembly.

Mentions Convictions

The embassy's announcement mentioned the Italian disclosure of a revolutionary movement in northern Italy, where a number of suspected spies and saboteurs were convicted of an attempt against the life of Mussolini and of sabotage.

The committee has issued appeals to soldiers, sailors, workers and farmers to bring about its aims.

How it was circulating its appeals or the extent of its operations were not revealed.

Duce Shows 'Vigor' By Making March Of 'Several Miles'

Bern, Dec. 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini has resumed demonstrations of his physical stamina, it was indicated today in a Stefani dispatch from Rome.

Stefani said il Duce inspected an infantry division yesterday in central Italy and then "placed himself at the head of the infantrymen and marched with them several miles on foot."

King Mihai Going Home

Rome, Dec. 20 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—King Mihai, of Rumania, and his mother, Queen Helen, who have been in Italy on a visit, were to leave Florence tonight to return to Rumania, a Stefani dispatch said.

Norse Exodus Increasing

Stockholm, Dec. 20 (AP) — Swedish newspaper dispatches reported today that increasing numbers of Norwegians were fleeing their German-occupied homeland, slipping away to England in some instances by the boatload.

Only recently, according to these advices, a 200-ton ship slipped out of a remote harbor on the Norwegian west coast with 200 persons aboard, including some accused by the Germans of political crimes."

A week ago another steamer bearing ninety persons was said to have made a similar getaway from south Norway.

Turkish Papers Warn Bulgars

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Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—An editorial in the newspaper *Yenisabah*, written by a member of the Turkish Parliament, warned Bulgaria today she was "playing a very dangerous game" and that "sooner or later weapons will have to force an understanding."

An article in the newspaper *Aksam*, which often reflects Government opinion, similarly asserted that Turkey feels no danger of German attack but is skeptical of Bulgarian intentions.

The warning in *Yenisabah* was provoked by articles in Bulgarian newspapers saying Bulgaria was concerned not so much with collective Balkan security as with what they called individual justice for Balkan nations.

The editorial indicated that Turkey regards Bulgarian occupation of parts of Axis-conquered Greece and Yugoslavia as injustice.

Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—A Navy Department communique:

How a press news radio broadcast about weather aided operation of enemy submarines on the Atlantic Coast was revealed today by the Navy Department.

The commanding officer of a naval base in the Atlantic hears a news weather broadcast specifically mention subfreezing weather in the Dakotas and a temperature of 9 degrees below zero at Duluth, points remote from the coast and apparently not concerned with naval or military operations.

Being weatherwise, the commanding officer immediately concluded that in a few days hence his patrol area would have a clear day or two, with high visibility and conditions ideal for enemy submarine attack.

Special precautions were taken in patrol work on the calculated day, which turned out as predicted, and in the course of operations it became apparent that enemy submarines had also picked up the same information and made the same deduction.

It was pointed out that the information so inadvertently broadcast would also have been of benefit to an enemy air attack along any port of the "weather route" in the North American Continent.

An earlier Navy Department communique:

ATLANTIC THEATER—There are no new developments to report.

EASTERN PACIFIC—There are no new developments to report.

CENTRAL PACIFIC—There are no new developments to report.

FAR EAST—A United States submarine sank an additional enemy transport. Cavite sustained a heavy bombing raid at noon of the 19th. This raid caused some damage to property, but only light casualties to our own forces and civilian personnel.

A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

No details are as yet available concerning the reported landing operations of the Japanese at the port of Davao, on the Island of Mindanao, in the southern extremity of the Philippine archipelago.

Under authority recently granted him by the Secretary of War, the commanding general of the United States Army forces in the Far East has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to thirteen officers and enlisted men for extraordinary heroism in action.

2. There is nothing to report concerning enemy operations in other areas.

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP).—A communique from the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, commanding United States Far Eastern forces:

It has been reliably reported that the Japanese are landing in force at Davao, and heavy fighting has been going on all morning.

A later headquarters communique:

Nichols Field was bombed lightly after 12 o'clock.

Fighting continues at Davao.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 20 (AP).—A communique of the British combined command:

There is nothing to report.

An earlier communique:

There was no activity on the northwest Perak front (southward from Penang), where our troops are reorganizing.

In northeast Perak, there was a sharp encounter (on Friday), our troops killing more than sixty of the enemy at the cost of fifteen casualties to ourselves.

Dutch aircraft which yesterday attacked Japanese shipping off Miri, Sarawak, in Borneo, reported a direct hit on a cruiser and another hit on a large vessel thought to be a seaplane tender. One enemy aircraft was downed in this engagement.

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

Yesterday morning our troops occupied Derna and Mekili without opposition.

Forty destroyed enemy aircraft were found on the Derna Airdrome.

By afternoon our forward mechanized patrols had reached a point twenty-five miles west of Giovanni Berta. At the same time our armored patrols were making rapid headway west of Mekili in pursuit of the enemy main body.

Throughout the day our air forces subjected to severe bombing and low-flying attack many columns of the retreating enemy. Great havoc was caused to enemy mechanical transport on a number of roads which were literally packed with traffic.

To summarize yesterday's operations: Our advance into the heart of Cyrenaica continued successfully, and relentless attacks by our air forces on the retreating enemy, coupled with continuous pressure of our forward columns, succeeded in keeping the enemy on the run throughout the day.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Bomber and fighter aircraft took a heavy toll of the retreating enemy units on the road leading from Al Faidia to Barce and in the area west of Mekili yesterday.

Fighter aircraft made a series of successful attacks on lorries, trucks, field guns, armored fighting vehicles and motor transport of all kinds. Many vehicles were left in flames.

Others were put completely out of action.

Our bombers were particularly active in the region west of Mekili, where many direct hits were obtained on enemy motor units.

Maryland bombers of the South African air force raided the airdrome at Benina with good results. Two ME-109's which attempted to intercept the bombers were shot down.

The landing ground at Marau also was attacked, our bombers shooting down one ME-109 over the target.

During Thursday night, Dec. 18-19, naval aircraft located and attacked an enemy convoy of three large merchant ships escorted by units of the Italian fleet off the coast of Tripolitania.

In spite of a smoke screen put out by the warships our aircraft scored hits with torpedoes on two of the merchant vessels.

During the same night, in addition to heavy raids on Bengasi Harbor and the airdrome at Berk mentioned in yesterday's communique, objectives at Tripoli and closely packed enemy transport on the Derna-Barce road were successfully bombed.

During Friday night, Dec. 19-20, dispersed aircraft on Benina Airdrome again were attacked and a number of fires were seen to break out. Objectives at Bengasi also were bombed.

Off Malta yesterday, our fighter aircraft engaged a number of JU-88's, one of which was shot down on land. A further JU-88 which approached the island also was intercepted and severely damaged.

From these and other operations four of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

News has been received that two Focke-Wulf long-range aircraft have been shot down into the sea. A third Focke-Wulf was badly damaged and may not have reached its base.

These valuable German aircraft were destroyed in fights Friday, Dec. 19, by naval aircraft operating from ships provided for the defense of convoys against German long-range aircraft.

We suffered no casualties in these successful operations.

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 20 (AP).—A Dutch armed services communique:

Planes of the Royal Netherlands Army air force carried out a successful attack on Japanese ships lying off Miri, Sarawak.

One direct hit and one near miss on a cruiser were seen, and also one direct hit and two near misses were observed on another ship, presumably a ship used for transporting airplanes.

Moreover, one enemy seaplane was shot down, while another made off in flames. One of our bombers did not return.

One or two enemy aircraft were observed over various parts of the Eastern Archipelago. Terempa, mentioned in the communique of Dec. 17, was again bombed on Dec. 18. Little damage was done, but the number of dead has increased to sixty-five.

The attack on Pontianak on the west coast of Borneo, mentioned yesterday, lasted three-quarters of an hour. The enemy, consisting of nine fighters and bombers, was driven off after a fierce combat which went on for about a quarter of an hour by a patrol of three fighter aircraft of the N. E. I. air force. The population kept very calm and is now being evacuated to the surrounding country. The total number of victims known up to the present moment amounts to twenty dead, fifty seriously and 100 slightly wounded.

According to reports which have not yet been confirmed, one of our airfields in the outer possessions was attacked by Japanese bombers.

A special communique:

This morning bombers of the Netherlands East Indies Army again attacked Japanese warships and transports lying off Miri and again scored one direct hit on a Japanese cruiser and another direct hit on another transport ship.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

DURING, Dec. 20.—Our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Russian troops recaptured Volokolamsk, west of Moscow, and Volbokalo, south of Lake Ladoga. Several other villages were occupied, and in violent fighting Russian forces advanced in several sectors.

On the Kalinin, western and southwestern front, the remnants of the German divisions which were routed near Kalinin are now being pursued, and German war material and transports litter the line of their retreat. The Germans are still complaining about the snow on the Russian front, which, however, makes no difference to the Russians.

Six German planes were destroyed Dec. 19.

On Dec. 19 our flyers operating on the western front destroyed or damaged four German tanks, 170 trucks with troops and supplies, destroyed seven field guns with crews, two anti-aircraft batteries, more than 100 cars with ammunition, set fire to five railroad trains and blew up an ammunition dump.

An earlier Soviet Information Bureau communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio:

During the night of Dec. 19-20 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts.

32.24-13669

30.24—13669

General Rokossovsky's troops continued their offensive and occupied several populated places, capturing eight tanks, 162 motor vehicles and a large quantity of other equipment.

In another sector of the front our troops during the same period captured sixteen German tanks, five guns, 100 trucks, one armored car, twenty-eight trench mortars and other booty.

Our troops operating in one of the sectors of the Leningrad front during three days' fighting with the enemy, advanced and occupied railroad station "B." During these three days the Germans lost 2,000 officers and men killed.

One unit alone during the day's fighting captured three guns, many machine guns and automatics, fourteen trucks, an ammunition dump, two tank trucks, a railroad train and a large quantity of provisions and war material.

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A German high command communique:

In the central sector of the eastern front heavy battles are continuing. The enemy has suffered new and heavy losses.

Bomber, dive-bomber and fighter formations destroyed field positions and battery emplacements and dispersed Soviet cavalry and motorized columns.

Other effective air attacks were directed against air bases and railroad installations. A freighter in the Barents Sea was hit by a heavy-caliber bomb.

In the Barents Sea a night battle developed between German and Soviet destroyers. An enemy destroyer was sunk by torpedo hits and another was damaged by artillery fire. German destroyers, which were undamaged, put into base after the successful engagement.

In operations against British supply shipping in the Atlantic U-boats sank four enemy ships totaling 17,000 tons. In addition, two tankers and a freighter were damaged by torpedo hits.

In St. George's Channel aircraft on armed reconnaissance sank a tanker of 8,000 tons in a convoy.

In North Africa Italian-German troops, after repulsing enemy attacks, withdrew from the enemy according to plan.

German bombers last night attacked military installations in Tobruk Harbor and scored well placed hits.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 20 (AP).—A Finnish high command communique:

On both sides, mild, harassing fire. Attempts by enemy patrols to advance were repulsed.

On the Svir (River) front, artillery and trench mortar fire on both sides was generally mild.

On the east front, all sector, there was mild artillery and trench mortar harassing fire. Otherwise it was quiet.

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Italian

ROME, Dec. 20 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—An Italian high command communique:

Enemy armored and motorized units carried out a mass attack in Cyrenaica against Italian positions in the eastern highlands.

Italo-German forces fought with valor and great ability in new positions to the west of Derna and prevented the enemy from achieving his object.

The airdrome at Derna has fallen to the enemy.

There were renewed enemy armored attacks against our strongholds at Salum (Sollum) and Bardia, but these were repulsed.

A limited number of high explosives were dropped on Tripoli and Bengasi.

German air formations have repeatedly bombed Malta. Two British machines were destroyed in aerial combat and three were destroyed on the ground.

Our naval squadrons cruising in the central Mediterrean while on convoy encountered a British naval squadron, comprising battleships, cruisers and destroyers, at dusk Dec. 17.

After a short burst of fire the enemy withdrew in the darkness, taking cover in mist.

Enemy destroyers attempted to carry out a torpedo attack which was frustrated, however, by the fire of our ships and brilliant counterattack by our units.

A light enemy unit was sunk by the fire of cruisers.

Another was seriously hit and probably sunk by our destroyers.

A large enemy ship was hit by the fire of our biggest units. None of our ships was hit or damaged.

During the night the enemy made off toward his bases and our convoy arrived intact at its destination despite the enemy's attacks against it.

This encounter took place not far north of the Gulf of Sirte.

During the operations of our torpedo-carrying planes, which took place in strict co-operation with our naval squadrons, four enemy planes were shot down.

Another enemy plane crashed in the sea after it had been hit by the anti-aircraft guns of our warships. One Italian plane did not return.

Flash

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—Georges Theunis, the Belgian Ambassador-at-large in the United States, announced today that the Belgian Government in London had declared war upon Japan.

Nicaragua Adds 3 Foes

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 20 (AP).—Nicaragua, already formally at war with Germany, Japan and Italy, declared war yesterday against Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Mexico Patrols Coast

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20 (AP).—Mexican Army aviators, co-operating with United States airmen, already have begun to patrol the Pacific Coast. Government sources said the patrols were created to safeguard Mexican waters from exploration by Japanese "fishermen."

Rios Returns to Panama As Private Citizen

By the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 20.—Anibal Rios, who gave up his claim on the presidency of Panama after the outbreak of war with Japan, returned home from Colombia last night as a private citizen, without molestation by police.

Eight of the 12 Rios supporters who had been arrested here were released simultaneously with his arrival.

Dr. Rios, who was third vice president and envoy to Peru when the Arias regime was overthrown, had contended he was entitled to the presidency after the first and second vice presidents resigned.

U. S. Santa in Ulster

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Dec. 20 (AP).—Santa Claus (with an American accent) handed out candy to 8,000 children who were entertained with motion pictures at six theaters today by American workers employed in Northern Ireland.

RCAF Rates 11 From U. S.

Mountain View, Ont., Dec. 20 (AP)—Graduation exercises were held today for a large class of observers and air gunners at the bombing and gunnery school of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Graduates from the United States included:

C. Auld, Chicago; W. R. Battin, Yellowstone, Mont.; J. W. Beck, Brookline, Mass.; E. Gershater, Omaha, Neb.; J. C. Hasty, St. Augustine, Fla.; W. C. Hinkle, High Point, N. C.; J. H. G. Howard, Hymera, Ind.; S. R. Piers, Valley Falls, R. I.; R. Webber, Monravia, Cal.; R. L. Collins, Sayville, N. Y.; A. E. McLellan, Staten Island, N. Y.

Admiral King Named Chief of Entire Fleet

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP). — Secretary Knox announced today that Admiral Ernest J. King has been elevated to command of the United States Fleet and will be succeeded as commander of the Atlantic Fleet by Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll.

As Commander in Chief, King will have supreme direction of the operating forces in the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic waters which compose the United States Navy.

He also will be responsible for the operations of the naval coastal commands and will be responsible only to the Secretary of the Navy and the President himself.

The position of Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet formerly was held by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who combined that position with his command of the U. S. Pacific Fleet. As a result of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the fact that Secretary Knox found naval forces there were not on the alert at the time, Kimmel was removed from his command earlier this week. He was succeeded as chief of the Pacific Fleet by Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

CHALKS UP RECORD.

As commander of the Atlantic squadron since last December and Admiral of the Atlantic Fleet since February, he has had charge of organizing patrols and convoy escorts for protection against German submarines.

It was recalled as significant that in recent months reports of merchant ship losses from U-boat attacks have sharply declined.

King at 63 is tall, square-shouldered, firm of step, athletic of build, and possesser of piercing blue eyes.

He is best known in the service itself as a disciplinarian.

HE'S "DYNAMITE."

King entered the Naval Academy in 1897 and was graduated first in his class. His classmates dubbed him "Dolly," and wrote in a somewhat prophetic vein this character note:

"Temper: Don't fool with dynamite."

King served in the Spanish-American War aboard the cruiser San Francisco.

He went through the World War as assistant chief of the staff of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet, and was awarded the Navy Cross.

But it was in the years after the war that King achieved the rare distinction of being twice decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal.

IN SUB SERVICE.

He was given command of the submarine base at New London, Conn., and was there when the submarine S-51 went down off Block Island in September, 1925. He had charge of salvage operations and for his work was awarded the D. S. M.

In December, 1927, he won his second D. S. M. for conducting similar salvage operations on the submarine S-4 off Provincetown, Mass.

Meanwhile his interest in new developments affecting the art of naval warfare led him to become one of the first high-ranking officers to make an intensive study of aviation. In 1927, at the age of 49, he qualified as a naval aviator.

King makes his home at Annapolis, Md. He is married and the father of six daughters.

Strict, Tough Seadog ---That's Navy's Boss

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The U. S. Navy got for its boss today one of the strictest, toughest seadogs ever to fly the four stars of a full admiral from his personal flag.

That was the enthusiastic opinion in naval quarters when word spread that President Roosevelt and Secretary Knox had entrusted Ernest Joseph King with the gravest responsibility yet placed on an American naval officer—the responsibility of fighting a naval war on two oceans with a fleet that has not finally grown to two-ocean size.

Among naval me, there was no doubt that the job had been given to King—a veteran of two wars before this one—principally because of his work this year as Chief of Naval Forces in the Atlantic.

Senators Foresee AEF, With Africa First Goal

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 20—A conviction appeared to be growing among Senators today that the United States would send an expeditionary force across the Atlantic when one was adequately trained and equipped and when the necesasry combat and transport shipping was available.

There was general agreement that it might be difficult to land a second A. E. F. abroad, and several Senators declared that any American troops probably would go first to Africa, the Portuguese Azores or the Spanish Canary Islands off the coast of Africa.

"Must Do Everything To Win"

Senator George W. Norris (Ind., Neb.), who opposed American entry into the first World War but voted for this nation's recent war declarations, told reporters that he "would have no objection to an expeditionary force if the President and the military authorities believe it would do any good."

Norris added that "we're in the war now, and we have to do everything that is necessary to win it."

"I am confident there will be an expeditionary force sooner or later," declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (Dem., Mont.), who opposed most administration foreign policy measures until the Pearl Harbor attack.

"Can Be No Blocking It"

"Since we are in the war, there can be no effort to block another AEF if the President thinks one is necessary."

But Wheeler and Senator Gerald P. Nye, (Rep., N. D.), asserted in separate interviews that the nation was far from ready to send any sizable force abroad. Nye said he believed it would be two years before the nation had sufficient trained men, equipment and shipping facilities to fight on European or African soil.

Senators Joseph Lee, (Dem., Okla.), and Claude Pepper, (Dem., Fla.), both administration supporters, suggested that this nation might send men to the Azores, the Canaries or Africa. "We should have set up bases in Africa and taken over those islands a long time ago," Pepper declared. "But it still would be easier to do it now than to do it sometime in the future."

"Our single object is to win the war," the Florida senator continued. "We must take whatever steps are necessary to crush both Hitler and Japan."

Lee said that "despite the fighting in the Pacific, the greatest present danger to our continental soil is from bases which Hitler might operate in Africa."

He added that if President Roosevelt should deem it desirable to send an expeditionary force abroad, "there will be no quibbling about it in Congress."

The President, as commander in chief of the armed forces, now has the power to send men anywhere he chooses without consulting Congress.

Azores Tension Rising

Senatorial discussion of the Portuguese Azores as a possible future springboard for an AEF came at a time when the Axis was exerting pressure on Portugal, because Australian and Dutch troops have occupied Timor, the Portuguese island colony, in the South Pacific war zone.

One Italian paper warned Portugal that German troops stood ready within striking distance of her borders and "that tension is rising in the area of the Atlantic." The mention of the Atlantic was an obvious reference to Portugal's Azores and Cape Verde Islands, which are coveted by the Axis as bases for sea operations against the Allies.

Denied Draft Source, It Seeks Volunteers

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 21 1941

Washington, Dec. 20—Thwarted by Congress in its plan for drafting men under 20, the army will rescind recent orders against volunteer enlistments and go after the younger men, an informed Senator predicted today.

"The army has made it plain that it wants younger men," said Senator Robert R. Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, "and I am sure that it will begin recruiting them immediately."

His comment was given reporters as final preparations for drafting men from 20 through 44 years old, approved by both houses yesterday, awaited President Roosevelt's signature on the enabling legislation.

Group Registrations Likely

The Presidential signature, officials said, will set in motion the machinery for registration—probably at separate times—of men 20 and 21 years old who have not yet been listed, and of men from 36 through 44.

This registration probably will not take place for several weeks, Selective Service heads said. It will be followed by registration of the 18-through-19 and the 45-through-64 age classes, groups which are not subject to compulsory military service under the Draft Expansion Act.

Stimson's Plans Upset

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had announced that henceforth the army would take men only through the Selective Service System. But that was before the House and Senate compromised on the minimum age of 20, instead of the 19 previously voted by the Senate.

Resumption of enlistments of younger men, Reynolds predicted, would be especially emphasized in the Air Corps, which thus far includes only regular enlisted men, as distinguished from selectees, in its ranks.

Army officials said that if enlistments were resumed special attention would be paid to the problem of preventing trained men working in essential defense industries from volunteering for active service. Under Selective Service procedure, such men ordinarily are deferred because they are of more value on their industrial jobs than they would be in the ranks.

Way To Army Of 4,000,000

Approval of the broadened selective service-age basis by Congress yesterday opened the way for a 4,000,000-man army. Selective service officials said that, once the men were registered and classified, a total of 2,215,000 potential soldiers could be added to the 1,800,000 now in uniform.

There was some speculation, meanwhile, that the navy later might draw heavily on the selective pool. The navy now has authority to take 50,000 men and the marines 10,000.

Congress has been asked to increase the authorized strength of the navy from 300,000 to 500,000 men. While this increase is expected to be filled from enlistments, James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, pointed out in a letter to Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass.) that a total strength of 1,000,000 men will be needed when the two-ocean navy is completed.

casualty lists.

But in the confusion of war it is inevitable that some men will be reported dead who actually are alive, officials said.

The War Department already has restored to the list of living the names of nine among nearly 200 officers and men once recorded as having met death in the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

A Complicated Job

The navy, two weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, is still working at the job of identifying each idividual making up the total of 2,897 naval dead reported by Secretary Knox.

To reduce chances of error, both the army and navy have been reporting merely as missing those men about whose fate any reasonable doubt lingers.

The mistaken memorial service was held yesterday at Belleville for John Rauschkolb, 22, a first-class seaman. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rauschkolb, had been notified he met death somewhere in the Pacific but today were informed he was alive.

Some Difficulties Outlined

Some of the difficulties contributing to the possibility of error were thus listed:

Destruction or capsizing of several vessels at Pearl Harbor resulted in loss or damage to ship records of men aboard. Identification often has been impossible until checks of those found to be missing have been made against the rosters sent periodically to the Navy Department from all vessels and shore stations.

Even then some identifications are tentative and mistakes may be made as in the case of the destroyer Reuben James, whose sinking by a U-boat in the Atlantic costs one hundred lives.

Half-Dozen Mistakes

Before the Reuben James casualty list was complete, a half dozen names had been removed from the roster of the dead.

Many army men met death in the destruction of their barracks in Hawaii. Bomb explosions and fire destroyed written records as well.

Although all soldiers and sailors wear identification tags, these may be destroyed likewise. In some cases identification has been possible only by comparing the number of bodies with men listed as missing.

Sometimes, too, errors crop up in the process of transmitting names to the War Department where complete records are filed, and in checking the field commander's reports against the permanent records.

A Tragic Task

On the Adjutant General's department falls the task of sending out tragic telegrams of notification to parents or other kinsmen stating that "the Secretary of War desires to express his deep regret" that a son or other relative has been killed or is missing in action.

In the relatively few instances where errors are discovered, another telegram is sent without delay, stating that the Secretary is "gratified" that a field commander has advised that a man previously reported dead has been found alive and well.

Army And Navy Tighten Care In Reporting War Casualties

Erroneous Memorial Service For Illinois Seaman Brings Assurance On Future Lists

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 20—Word that a memorial service had been held at Belleville, Ill., for a naval seaman erroneously reported to be dead prompted army and navy assurances today that careful precautions were being take to prevent mistakes in

RADIO VIGIL KEPT ON ENEMY SIGNALS

FCC Tells Congress Of 90 Monitoring Stations Operating In U. S.

Foreign Broadcasts Which May Be Subversive Are Picked Up, Analyzed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 20—Ninety-odd monitoring stations strategically located throughout the United States and its possessions are keeping a constant vigil for signals "which might be inimical to the national interests," the Federal Communications Commission told Congress today.

Devoting its annual report largely to its role in war, the commission said its national defense operations section "insures a continual and effective policing of all radio communication channels for the purpose of detecting and locating unauthorized stations operating in violation of laws, treaties or war-time regulations."

The national defense operations section, the FCC said, "works very closely with other intelligence and investigative agencies of the General Government as well as with State and municipal law-enforcement bodies."

Foreign Checks Also Cited

The report also told of the activities of the foreign broadcast monitoring service, created last February, and now translating, transcribing, analyzing and reporting on from 600,000 to 900,000 words transmitted daily by foreign stations. The commission commented:

"The importance of listening in on foreign transmissions is attested in the fact that propaganda instigated abroad almost invariably follows the example set in short-wave broadcasts, but follows it with a lag.

"Almost every political, diplomatic or military move is presaged in shifts in propaganda treatment."

3 GOP LEADERS TO CHECK ON WAR

Bridges, Taft And Brooks Call For Minority To Stiffen Vigilance

"Loyal Opposition" Is Declared Necessary At Critical Time

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 20—Three Republican Senators, representing as many shades of the minority viewpoint, agreed today that their party must maintain "constructive criticism" of the Administration's policies in prosecution of the war.

They drew the line against any attempt to "run the war in Congress," but all three—Bridges, of New Hampshire; Taft, of Ohio, and Brooks, of Illinois—contended in separate interviews that a "loyal opposition" was a wholesome and necessary thing.

Bridges Announces Stand

Bridges, who gave full support to the defense program long before Japan attacked the United States, took the view that the Republicans' informal platform should be upholding minority's right to question inefficient methods of producing the materials and gathering the man power needed to fight the war.

"That word 'efficient' is where we hang our hats," he said. "The best thing that can happen to this country is to have a vocal minority that is on the alert to keep us from making costly mistakes.

"I don't think we can fight the war from Congress, but I do think that we can criticize national policies constructively."

Will Demand Economy

He predicted that Republicans, looking ahead to the 1942 Congressional elections, would demand drastic reductions in non-defense expenditures as well as the elimination of what he termed "waste" in the military production program.

DEC 21 1941

Taft, who supported some and opposed other Administration policies prior to the outbreak of hostilities, expressed the belief that it was not only the Republicans' right but their duty to criticize measures which affected national policies.

Taft told the Senate recently that as far as he was concerned he was inclined to accept the recommendations of army and navy chiefs on military and naval matters. If the army said it must have 7,000,000 men, he said he was ready to go along. If the navy wanted more battleships, he was inclined to vote for them, irrespective of his personal opinion on the value of the battleships.

"All-Out War"

"After all," he told his colleagues, "this is an all-out war, a war which may ultimately threaten the very security of this country. I believe that the recommendations of the army and navy on such matters ought to be followed."

But Taft said he did not believe that all recommendations of the President must be accepted blindly, adding:

"Certainly in all fiscal matters we must exercise our own judgment. I believe that on the question of psychological and moral values our opinion is as good as that of the President or the army."

Brooks, a consistent critic of Administration foreign policy moves before the United States entered the war, indicated more willingness to raise questions concerning military matters.

Criticism Advocated

He said he believed that no layman should attempt to say what military tactics should be employed in winning the war, but added there was room for wholesome criticism of obvious errors that might otherwise be repeated.

Beyond that, he found no reason for the Republican remaining quiet about difficulties in the domestic war effort, nor for their failure to point out other mistakes that the Administration might be making in gearing the economic structure of the country to wartime tempo.

Predict Supreme U.S. War Council

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—

DEC 21 1941

President Roosevelt was reported on excellent authority today to be considering the creation of a supreme war council which would be subordinate only to him and would have powers even greater than those of the Cabinet.

Those in position to know said that while the plan still was embryonic, the President believed the war effort could be prosecuted more efficiently if he had a small group around him which could handle many matters of policy which now require his personal attention.

Informants said the proposed war council would be composed of from three to five men. They listed the following among those being considered for membership on the group:

Wendell L. Willkie; Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador to Vichy; Vice President Wallace, and Philip Murray, CIO president.

Taft Hits at Hull, Knox In Urging Hawaii Probe

DEC 21 1941

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.. — Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, asking for a congressional investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, said yesterday, Perhaps the fault at Hawaii was not entirely on the admirals and generals."

In an address before the Executives Club of Chicago, he said he believed the inquiry should not be left entirely to the executive department.

"We might well investigate whether Secretary Hull told Secretary Knox the contents of the note which he submitted to the Japanese government 10 days before (the attack), requiring them to withdraw from China, and which was not published until after the attack on Hawaii," Senator Taft said.

"Did Secretary Knox communicate to the admiral that we had sent an ultimatum to Japan, which in all probability, they would not accept? Perhaps the fault at Hawaii was not entirely on the admirals and generals."

30.24- 13671

30.24 — 13671

TO JOIN FLYING PATROL

Capt. Elliott Roosevelt En Route From Texas

San Antolo, Texas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, was en route tonight to join a unit of the Air Force Combat Command as a navigator.

He was graduated today from Kelly Field's Air Corps Aerial Navigators' School and departed by air for duty with a long-range ocean-going patrol unit.

Latin America On Guard: Hull

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 20—A Congressional report told today of Axis infiltration in Latin America, leading Secretary of State Hull to comment that the American republics were unitedly on guard against subversive activity.

The report came from a special House group headed by Representative Jack Nichols (Dem., Okla.). It said after a survey of sixteen nations to the south that seven of them, according to "authoritative sources," were plagued with German, Italian or Japanese spy and propaganda work.

Hull told his press conference that the State Department would be glad to cooperate fully with Congress in clarifying the situation.

AVERS NATION HAD 9 YEARS OF WARNING

DEC 21 1941

Says Industrialists Must Make Their Every Facility Available

Declares Labor Should Be Ready To Work 55 Or 60 Hour Week

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 20—Wendell L. Willkie declared tonight that to win the war "our industrialists must make their every facility available to the people of the United States," and said that "labor must be prepared to work a fifty-five-hour, even a sixty-hour week."

In a broadcast address Willkie asserted that the nation was still relatively unprepared for the immensity of the conflict it faced, despite warnings given by President Roosevelt and other leaders.

Says Effort Still Is Slight

"We had over nine years of repeated warning," Willkie said. "But we spent our substances in public expenditures which could have been devoted to employing our people in building airplanes and ships and tanks."

Pointing out that the United States undertook a year ago to become "the arsenal of democracy," Willkie added that "stripped to actual fighting materials the American effort is still very slight—only a mere fifth of the German effort."

"We do not know the extent of Japanese and Italian expenditures," he continued. "But even to match Hitler on his own terms, even to produce at the rate of thirty billions of war materials a year, we must face the most profound dislocation in our lives—a dislocation far surpassing that of the first World War.

Calls For Hard Work

"We must dedicate ourselves henceforth, not to luxury and ease, but to Spartan simplicity and hard work. In no direction that we turn do we find ease or comfort."

Realization must be brought home to the American people, he said, that "the Administration and Congress must cut non-defense expenditures to the bone" and that "new political experimentation must be eliminated during this emergency."

"I doubt if any people in modern times have ever been called upon to make so great an effort in the whole history of the civilized world," he said. "It is, therefore, a gigantic struggle. And it may be a long struggle. We cannot win it with quick dramatics or momentary heroics.

Urges Preparedness

"The fight is world-wide and we shall have to be prepared to fight it all over the world. We must fight it with increased lend-lease aid. We must fight it with our navy. We must fight it with our troops. We must gird ourselves for that task."

Great hope for the future can be found in the fact that during the last ten years "the democratic peoples have learned in painful lessons what democracy means, what it asks of us and what we must deliver in the future if it is to survive," Willkie concluded.

SUGAR PRICES SET AT CURRENT LEVELS

DEC 21 1941

OPA Places Temporary Emergency Ceiling On Primary And Wholesale Costs

Henderson Says Order "Removes Any Reason For Higher Retail Charges"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 2)—Sugar prices were frozen by the Government today at current levels.

The Office of Price Administration placed temporary emergency ceilings on primary and wholesale prices of all forms of refined and other "direct-consumption" sugar which, it said, should "remove any reason for higher retail sugar prices."

Announcing the order, Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared:

"The OPA has removed all possibility that retail outlets will be forced to pay more for their supplies of sugar.

No Reason For Higher Prices

"Hence there is no reason for American housewives to pay any higher prices for this fundamental foodstuff than they did before the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7."

In connection with the order, Douglas C. MacKeachie, OPM purchases director, said that within twenty-four hours after Japan attacked the United States a consumer run on sugar developed. This run, he said, dissipated within a period of a few days more than one month's supply of sugar and forced the Government's order freezing stocks.

Since last Saturday, when the freezing order was issued, consumer demand has leveled off, MacKeachie said.

Describing the nation's sugar situation as "tight but not bad," MacKeachie predicted consumers might feel a pinch next month, just before new Cuban supplies become available. He asserted, however, that there was no prospect of an immediate or future sugar shortage.

To Have Normal Supply

"We will have, at the most pessimistic estimates—providing there is no interruption of Cuban shipping—a normal supply of sugar next year," he said. "We will have about 6,500,000 tons available; although we are now consuming at the rate of about 7,400,000 tons annually, that figure includes a lot of hoarding and large inventories.

"I should say that in 1942 the country will consume about 6,750,000 tons if there is no hoarding and no heavy inventories—and that supply will get us by easily."

MacKeachie said there was little hope of receiving supplies of sugar from the Philippines next year but that possibly half of the usual Hawaiian supply could be expected. The United States usually receives about 900,000 tons of sugar a year from the Philippines and about 1,000,000 tons from Hawaii.

Domestic Supplies Up

Increased domestic supplies plus heavy imports from Cuba are expected to compensate for the shortage from Pacific trade routes.

Base prices on hundred-pound lots of sugar sold by primary producers were set as follows:

Fine granulated sugar processed by United States cane sugar refineries, 5.25 cents a pound f. o. b. refinery.

Beet sugar manufactured in the continental United States, 5.15 cents a pound f. o. b. seaboard cane sugar refinery.

Offshore refined sugar, 5.20 cents a pound f. o. b. United States cane sugar refinery nearest to port of entry.

For partially or completely processed mainland cane sugar going into direct consumption, 5.15 cents a pound f. o. b. seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest to point of ultimate sale.

Raw cane sugar, domestic or imported, for direct consumption, 4.35 cents a pound United States mainland shipping point, including all taxes and duty.

OPA officials said the ceilings recognized the most advantageous differentials exsiting among the various types of sugar.

U. S. Funds For War Now $74,440,000,000

DEC 21 1941

Estimate Of Total Authorizations Up To Present Given By OPM Experts

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—United States funds authorized for war purposes up to the present total $74,440,000,000, it was estimated today by OPM experts.

They said the total included Congressional appropriations, contract authorizations and Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments. The OPM production division said new requirements resulting from the United States' entry into the war would increase by nearly $1,000,000,000 the original estimates of money needed for all types of construction during 1942.

Preliminary estimates under the old defense program put the construction total next year at about $10,400,000,000—compared with the $11,000,000,000 expected to be spent in 1941. Today's estimate boosted the total to approximately $11,250,000,000, all of which will be for defense construction or construction essential to health and safety, the OPM said.

80 JAPS MAY PAY TAXES

Treasury Relaxes Restrictions On Funds Of Nationals

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Treasury relaxed today restrictions on impounding funds of Japanese nationals—but not enough to make any Japanese happy.

Funds will be released, it said, to permit them to pay taxes and fees to Federal and State governments.

German Trade Official Seized in New York

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Dr. Albert Degener, executive secretary of the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce, has been arrested by Federal agents and taken to Ellis Island, it was disclosed yesterday.

Dr. Degener campaigned against incipient boycotts of German goods, which developed in 1933 when the Nazi regime took over in Germany, and declared the boycotts would result in loss of American investments.

Germans From Latin Embassies Expected At White Sulphur

Party From Washington Includes Baron and Bride, Wed at Alexandria

By the Associated Press.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 20.—Other German officials, from embassies and consulates in South American countries, are expected to join members of the staff of the German Embassy at Washington at the Greenbrier Hotel here, a State Department official said.

The State Department official accompanied a party of 145 Germans and 14 Hungarians from the Hungarian Legation here yesterday. The party came by special train from Washington.

About a dozen news correspondents will be taken to Hot Springs, Va., pending arrangements for their departure, the State Department disclosed at Washington.

Members of the party here will be given full range of the hotel grounds, golf course and recreation facilities. They are here indefinitely pending their departure from the United States in return for which United States diplomats in their countries will be returned home.

Honeymooners in Party.

In the German party are a youthful baron and baroness, who are spending their honeymoon at the fashionable Greenbrier, thanks to two "very nice" F. B. I. agents.

Baron Ulrich E. von Gienanth, second secretary of the German Embassy and member of the German Elite Guard, and Karin von Vietinghoff Riesch of New York were married Thursday at Alexandria, Va., and arrived here yesterday with the Embassy party.

The baron said they found a law requiring a three-day waiting period in Washington too stringent and persuaded two F. B. I. men to cross the Virginia line with them and witness the ceremony. One of the agents signed the marriage register as a witness.

Kin of Baron von Bulow.

The couple, both about 34, had known each other 14 years. Her two brothers were his fraternity brothers at Munich. She is a sister-in-law of Baron von Bulow of the famous German family. She has taught at a New York girls' school for five years.

Baron von Gienanth came to America as an exchange student at Johns Hopkins in 1931 and returned to Germany and entered the foreign service in 1932. In 1936 he was assigned to the New York office of the consular general and in 1937 became second secretary of the Embassy in Washington.

Two Ships For Britain Are Floated In Maine

DEC 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

South Portland, Maine, Dec. 20—Two 10,100-ton cargo carriers—first of a new fleet to be built here to augment Britain's supply line—were launched today at the American-operated, British-financed Todd-Bath shipyard.

Bearing the names Ocean Freedom and Ocean Liberty, the vessels were sponsored by Lady Gerald Campbell, wife of the director general of the British Information Service in the United States and Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor.

Two New Keels Being Laid

In a comparatively new form of launching procedure, harbor waters poured into a huge concrete building basin where the two welded-steel ships rested, and slowly floated them.

The general public was banned from the ceremonies, at which the company band played British and American national airs.

After the vessels were floated they were taken to fitting-out berths and pumps emptied the basin to permit the laying of two new keels before nightfall.

The new vessels, similar to the Maritime Commission's liberty ships, are coal burners.

Messersmith Confirmed As Senate Waives Rules

By the Associated Press.

The Senate waived routine rules yesterday to hurry confirmation of George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Mexico and notify President Roosevelt of this action.

The Senate also confirmed Spruille Braden of New York as Ambassador to Cuba. He had been serving as Ambassador to Colombia.

Director Of Censorship Takes Oath Of Office

Vow Administered To Byron Price In Office Of Postmaster General, Who Is Advisor

DEC 21 1941

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP) — Byron Price took the oath of office today as Director of Censorship.

The oath was administered in the

Office of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who is chairman of the Censorship Advisory Board.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, another member of the board, attended the ceremony. The oath was administered by Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to the Attorney General.

Price has been granted a leave of absence from his post of executive news editor of the Associated Press.

SOUTH HAS FIRST DUAL LAUNCHING

DEC 21 1941

Two Destroyers Go Down Ways At Charleston, S. C., Within 10 Minutes

Josephus Daniels, Ex-Secretary Of Navy, Is One Of Those In Attendance

[By the Associated Press]

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 20—Two gray warships slid down the building ways at the Charleston navy yard within ten minutes of each other today in the first dual launching of destroyers in the South.

The new 1,700-ton destroyers, the Tillman and the Beatty, hit the water of Charleston harbor at 10.50 and 11 A. M. They were the fourth and fifth destroyers launched at the Charleston yard this year.

Two more destroyers are under construction.

Daniels Praises Tillman

Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., former Secretary of the Navy, told a small group permitted to attend the launching that the late Benjamin Ryan Tillman, of South Carolina, after whom the destroyer was named, had carved a place for himself in the political history of the nation.

It was Tillman, he said, "who piloted through the Senate the then biggest naval construction program in the history of the world." At that time Tillman was chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

A few minutes later Mrs. Charles Sumner Moore, of Atlantic City, N. J., daughter of the late Senator, christened the destroyer.

Commandant Speaks

Rear Admiral William H. Allen, commandant of the sixth and seventh naval districts and of the Charleston Navy Yard, spoke briefly during the launching of the Beatty and was in charge of the general program.

The Beatty was christened by Mrs. Charles H. Drayton, of Charleston, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank Edmund Beatty for whom the destroyer was named.

She chose as her matron of honor her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank E. Beatty. Maid of honor to Mrs. Moore was her daughter, Miss Minnie Moore.

3 Submarine Chasers Launched At New York

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—The submarine chaser PC-485 was launched at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation here today.

Mrs. William G. Wood, wife of the corporation president, sponsored the craft, which cost about $1,000,000.

Two chasers of the same type were also launched at the Sullivan Drydock and Repair Company, Brooklyn. They were the PC-489 and PC-488, sponsored, respectively, by Miss Jeanne Krauss and Mrs. Robert Morrison, daughters of Walter Krauss, secretary and treasurer of the company.

After the vessels slid down the ways their places were taken by keels for new chasers.

Artist Chats With Price, U. S. Censor

DEC 21 1941

Director of Wartime News Choice Would Keep Secret Only Things Which Might Aid Foe

BY S. J. WOOLF.

New York, Dec. 20.—(Wide World)—Last Tuesday President Roosevelt laid his cigarette on the edge of his desk and, smiling at the reporters who filled the executive office, told them he had news of vital interest to them. Then he went on to announce that he had appointed Byron Price director of censorship.

He did not have to tell any one who Byron Price was. Most of the newsmen knew the new appointee, many were his friends. For he had worked in Washington for 22 years. He went there first as a reporter for the Associated Press, later became its news editor there and finally was made chief of its bureau. Five years ago he came to New York to become executive news editor of the entire service.

I saw Mr. Price the day after he was named. He was still somewhat surprised, for he had heard of it but a day or two before the announcement was made. He posed for me in his office in Rockefeller Center.

Father His First Censor.

"Censorship is nothing new to me," he said after he got settled in a large leather chair. "I ran up against it myself 40 years ago. I was 10 years old at the time and I decided that my home town of Topeka, Ind., needed another newspaper. Accordingly I made up my mind to publish one and I got out the first copy with the help of a pencil. The censor clamped down on me shortly after publication. He was my father, and he did not approve of some of the things I had written about my relatives."

The result was that young Price had to wait until he entered high school before he again could satisfy his reportorial cravings. Later he went to Wabash College and while there did some work for a couple of Indiana papers. After his graduation he joined the United Press for a few months and on December 16, 1912, went with the Associated Press. This was exactly 29 years ago to the day that he was selected by President Roosevelt to head the censorship board. This is the second time that Mr. Price had asked for a leave of absence. In 1918 he went to France as an infantry captain. Now he goes to Washington to take over his new duties.

He will not speak about what he is going to do, for he says he can not tell until he takes it over. One thing is certain, however, and that is that he will not forget that getting news is a reporter's job and publishing it a paper's function. He keenly appreciates the duties and responsibilities of the fourth estate and he is not going to restrict or hamper it more than is necessary for the public good.

He fully realizes that in some ways his job is going to be a thankless one, for as President Roosevelt put it "all Americans hate censorship as much as they do war."

Chief Work Coordination.

His chief work will be that of coordination, of seeing that the releases of one department are not at cross purposes with those of another. Up to the present this has not been done.

During the last war all releases came from the Department of Information; now reporters will continue to get their information from the same sources that have always given them out. Their only contact with the censorship will be in the case of exclusive stories.

Although Mr. Price would say little about what he was going to do, he had much to say about papers and their functions.

"I have felt strongly," he told me, "that for some time before we entered the war our papers were playing it up too much. I have never hesitated in saying this. This does not mean that I did not realize the importance or gravity of what was going on but that I felt that there were other subjects which were also of importance."

World Will Go On.

"Despite the war, the world will go on Even now with us in it. Santa Claus must get around and there are reindeer down there in the plaza. In times such as these the papers must not forget that there are still some light things in life.

"Of course, it is to be expected that for the next few weeks the war will take up most of the space. The people are entitled to know what is happening, no matter whether the news is good or bad. I do not believe in living in a fool's paradise. The only news that should be kept secret is that will aid our enemies.

"But I think that in a short time the papers will get back to a more normal state and play up other news besides that of the war.

Pearl Harbor Tragedy Has Many Angles

DEC 21 1941

Questions of Fleet Mobilization, Sea vs. Air Power, May Hinge on Probe

Two weeks after the naval disaster at Pearl Harbor, the nation has turned over to a presidential board the task of sifting the facts while a united people get on with the war to avenge that Japanese surprise attack.

At first blush and coupled with subsequent British sea losses in the Pacific, Pearl Harbor seemed likely to mark definitely the decline of sea power as opposed to air power. But second thoughts do not yet bear that out, for the greatest mystery is how it happened that enough battle craft to account for nearly 3000 American dead and five ships sunks were riding at harbor moorings there that tragic Sunday morning.

Up to that fateful hour it had seemed certainly established that no fleet would ever risk its fighting units or essential auxiliaries in any hardbor base, however well defended, in time of international tension. That was thought to have been settled more than a quarter century ago when torpedo-laden U-boats revolutionized naval tactics and strategy.

World War records show mobilization of the fleet was Britain's first move as war on the continent threatened. Yet it was a sea mobilization and covered by a radio blackout for the fighting ships. That was every naval power's answer to the dangers of surprise attack, since terribly enhanced by development of effective air bombers and torpedo planes.

The torpedo plane is an American conception and was first brought to success in this country. It was developed primarily a means of attacking fleets in landlocked and gun-defended base harbors. In this war, it is proving increasingly more menacing to sea power than bombing planes.

Yet the answer, so far as guarding against surprise attack on a fleet at moorings is concerned, seemed simple to naval experts. It was to withdraw the fleet to a secret sea rendezvous at the first hint of war-like tension with any power equipped to deal a surprise blow.

At sea the fleet is always under steam, its guns crews always a stand-by. It has elbow room and, above all, the factor of concealment on wide waters behind its own far-flung sea and air scout screns.

This writer does not know how much of the fleet was in or near Pearl Harbor at the time of attack. Certainly there were too many ships immobilized. The death list of men and ships proves that.

Yet American dead at Pearl Harbor have not died in vain if its grim lesson is driven home on surviving comrades and the nation as it must have been. The first job is to get on with the war, to make certain by absolute victory that neither the tread of enemy feet nor the fear of future enemy incursions disturb the rest of those Pearl Harbor dead in their far-away outpost of American freedom. Behind that must and does stand a nation resolved that hereafter no American outpost will lack the means or skills American ingenuity can provide to keep it safe in peace or war, whatever the cost.

American naval annals disclose a preview of Japanese sinister plotting long ago that foretold Pearl Harbor. It was enough, even lacking the Nipponese attack on Russia's Port Arthur before a war declaration.

In the 1915-16 period when Washington-Tokyo relations were gravely strained by Japan's 21 demands on China, two old American armored cruisers were on the China station. They were famous relics of the war with Spain and, while obsolete, were big, fast and heavily manned.

(Wide World.)

protect Japanese supply lines stretching upward of 3,000 miles, and to slowly strangle Singapore, which is essential to the operation of big American and British warships in the Western Pacific.

Ring of Invasion Bases.

Clockwise from the South China coast, these are the invasion dots which Japan is trying to make into real bases:

Hong Kong, where a valiant garrison still fought this morning to defend a virtually undefendable island; Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi on the Philippine island of Luzon, where Japanese development has been stiff-armed by the heroism of United States flyers; Davao, on the Philippine island of Mindanao, where a fierce battle is proceeding against four shiploads of invaders who possibly were aided by resident Oriental Quislings; Northwest Borneo (Sarawak), where the Japanese landed in burned out British oil lands and are being pounded by the flying Dutchmen; thence around the Strait of Malacca to Northwest Malaya, where the British, falling back and fighting back through the jungle, have yielded two provinces and the island settlement of Penang to the enemy, but have in doing so sapped the power of the Japanese land advance toward Singapore.

One may be sure this is not the end of the Japanese invasion thrusts; there will be other bad on a basis of long-time security.

The Japanese, hacking their way through the jungles of the Malayan peninsula and dependent for further progress on a few roads edged by a tangle of green and overhung by menacing mountains, have not reached the secret mainland defenses which command the approaches to Singapore. Nor have they run into the powerful imperial forces, still held in reserve, with which Singapore has been reinforced week by week.

Since the assault by Japanese suicide flyers on the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, Japan, very significantly, has given little air support to Malayan operations, save in local action. This is a heartening early indication of the limits of the Japanese air force.

When the Allied warships and particularly the planes are in the China Sea area in sufficient force, there is every reason to believe that Japan's invasion bases can be smashed, her sea lanes riddled and her fighters squeezed inexorably and crushed in the confines of the very noose they have tried to draw around the China Sea.

It is the job of the defenders of Singapore and Manila and Batavia to hold on and lash back as they are able until this irresistible reinforcement by air and sea arrives. It is America's job, a full-time, 24-hour-day job, to see that it gets there swiftly.

DEC 21 1941

Noose Around China Sea

But Observer Believes Chain of Japanese Invasion Bases Can Be Smashed

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT.

The bad news from the East this week was made by Japan's invasion dots around the China Sea. The good news was made by American and Dutch flyers and submarine crews and by British imperial troops who have prevented or retarded the growth, development and reinforcement of those invasion dots as bases.

There is nothing haphazard about these invasion dots. They are the result of a strategy treacherously plotted and assiduously scouted by hissing little agents, some of them at work when you and I were very young. The dots are intended to be the anchor points of a noose around the China Sea by which our Japanese enemies hope to prevent reinforcements of Allied forces from east, west or south; news, for this must be a defensive war for the Allies until America can get her real strength on the scene. In any event, as Winston Churchill once said, there is one thing inevitable in war: Disappointment.

But while there is no ground at all for complacency about the position in the China Sea, there is even less ground for defeatism.

Singapore True Stronghold.

Singapore has every chance to stand, despite the tragic loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. The island, linked b ya narrow causeway to the Malayan mainland, is a true fortress if 15 years of methodical work and more than a hundred million dollars can build one. The works of its huge guns go five stories deep in the ground. The island's supplies have been planned

3024-13673

30.24—13673

MANILA, SUNDAY, DEC. 21-(AP)-FIVE FILIPINOS WERE AMONG SEVEN OFFICERS PROMOTED, THE FAR EASTERN COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GUILLERMO B.FRANCISCO WAS MADE A MAJOR GENERAL AND NAMED AS BRIGADIER GENERALS WERE LUTHER R.STEVENS, GUY O.FORT, MATEO M. CAPINPIN, FIDEL V.SEGUNDO AND SIMEON DE JESUS.

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GH1615PES

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC. 21-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI TODAY SENT A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO SIR MARK YOUNG, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HONGKONG, CONGRATULATING THE CROWN COLONY'S DEFENDERS ON THEIR "COURAGEOUS RESISTANCE IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ODDS."

THE KING TOLD SIR MARK THAT THE THOUGHTS "OF ALL AT HOME ARE WITH YOU AND THE PEOPLE OF HONGKONG IN YOUR ORDEAL," AND SENT HIS "BEST WISHES TO YOU AND ALL IN THE ISLAND."

CAPT. DAVID MARGESSON, WAR SECRETARY, AND SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, ALSO SENT MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION, STRESSING THE FACT THAT JAPANESE FORCES ARE "BEING CONTAINED AND DENIED THE USE OF HONGKONG BY THE STOUT-HEARTED AND TENACIOUS DEFENSE OF THE IMPERIAL GARRISON."

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GH121AES

SINGAPORE, DEC. 20-(AP) ~~ALFRED DUFF~~ COOPER, BRITISH CABINET MINISTER FOR THE FAR EAST, IS ORGANIZING A COUNCIL FOR COORDINATING THE BRITISH DEFENSE EFFORT IN THIS AREA.

IT WILL INCLUDE SIR SHENTON THOMAS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MALAYA; AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF FAR EASTERN FORCES; VICE ADMIRAL SIR GOEFFREY LAYTON, COMMANDER OF THE EASTERN FLEET; V.G.BOWDEN, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA, AND SIR GEORGE SANSOM, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOREMOST EXPERT ON JAPAN, AS DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

(SIR GEORGE SANSOM SERVED AS VISITING PROFESSOR AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, IN 1935-6. HE FORMERLY WAS COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN TOKYO AND RECENTLY HAS BEEN CHIEF OF A FAR EASTERN MISSION FOR THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.)

SINGAPORE, DEC. 20-(AP)-DUTCH FLIERS SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A JAPANESE CRUISER AND ANOTHER HIT ON A LARGE WARSHIP BELIEVED TO BE A SEAPLANE TENDER IN RENEWED ASSAULTS ON THE ENEMY'S SHIPPING OFF MIRI, WHERE THE JAPANESE INVADED SARAWAK ON THE ISLAND OF BORNEO, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SARAWAK IS THE BRITISH TERRITORY ADJACENT TO BRITISH NORTH BORNEO ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE ISLAND.

ELSEWHERE IN MALAYA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WAS NO ACTION EXCEPT FOR A CLASH IN THE NORTHEAST PERAK AREA WHERE BRITISH FORCES KILLED MORE THAN 60 JAPANESE AT A COST OF 15 CASUALTIES TO THEMSELVES.

DEC 21 1941

FE75RAES

SINGAPORE, DEC 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND DECLARED TODAY THAT IMPERIAL FORCES IN NORTHERN MALAYA WERE REORGANIZING FOR A NEW STAND AFTER BRINGING THE JAPANESE INVADERS TO A HALT ALONG THE KRIAN RIVER, SOME 300 MILES FROM SINGAPORE.

A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE REPORTED A LULL IN THE HEAVY FIGHTING WHICH HAS BEEN RAGING IN THE PERAK SECTOR ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISTHMUS AND MENTIONED ONLY MINOR PATROL CLASHES IN THE GRIK AREA NEAR THE OPPOSITE COAST, IN WHICH 60 JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

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THE LAST AMERICAN AND BRITISH REFUGEES FROM PENANG, MALAYA'S SECOND-LARGEST CITY, WHICH WAS CUT OFF BY THE JAPANESE WEST COAST DRIVE AND EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH MILITARY, ARRIVED MEANWHILE IN SINGAPORE.

KA621AES

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID TODAY THAT NETHERLANDS TROOPS MADE A SURPRISE ATTACK IN NORTH BORNEO AND CAPTURED SOME OF THE JAPANESE INVADERS.

EJESGAES

NEW YORK, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD RECAPTURED VOLOKOLAMSK, 65 MILES WEST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH OF MOSCOW. IN THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON MOSCOW THIS TOWN WAS THE SCENE OF SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING. NBC RECORDED THE BBC BROADCAST.

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VALETTA, MALTA, DEC. 20-(AP)-ONE GERMAN BOMBER WAS DESTROYED THREE OTHERS DAMAGED AND TWO FIGHTERS PROBABLY DESTROYED TODAY IN THE 106TH AIRRAID ON THIS ISLAND NAVAL BASE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GH820PES

CAIRO, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY DECREED THAT ALL BREAD MUST HAVE ONLY 50 PERCENT WHEAT FLOUR AND TOOK STEPS FOR THE RAPID IMPORTATION OF ADDITIONAL WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN TO MEET A SERIOUS WHEAT SHORTAGE BUT NONE WAS EXPECTED TO BE WITHOUT BREAD.

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THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 130,000 TONS OF WHEAT ON HAND UNTIL NEXT APRIL WHEN NEW CROPS COME IN, A SHORTAGE OF OVER 100,000 TONS.

GH1117PES

LONDON, DEC. 20-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BOMB AND SHELL FILLERS IN ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES SENT BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TODAY TO JOSEPH STALIN WHO WILL BE 62 YEARS OLD TOMORROW. THE MESSAGE WAS A "SOLEMN PLEDGE" TO WORK FOR GERMANY'S DEFEAT. THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY ALSO SENT GREETINGS.

GH1116PES

READING, ENGLAND, DEC. 20-(AP)-A "ONE MAN BAND AT WESTMINSTER" CANNOT MARSHAL BRITAIN'S FULL WAR STRENGTH, A LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, EDGAR LOUIS GRANVILLE, ASSERTED AT AN INDUSTRIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE TONIGHT.

"UNLESS WINSTON CHURCHILL CAN RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE BEST MEN AND THE BEST EFFORT OF WHICH WE ARE CAPABLE, HIS OWN GREAT POSITION WILL BE ENDANGERED," SAID GRANVILLE.

HE SAID THE EYES OF THE WORLD WERE FOCUSED ON "VITAL TALKS" NOW IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON, AND CALLED FOR "WORLD-SCALE STRATEGY" AGAINST THE AXIS.

GH1102PES

WINDSOR, ONT. DEC. 20-(AP)-MISS MARVIS POOLE AND MISS JIMMY C. BRADY, BOTH OF HOT SPRINGS, ARK., TODAY BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMEN TO ENLIST IN THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S AUXILIARY FORCE. MISS POOLE ENLISTED AS A TRANSPORT DRIVER BUT HOPES EVENTUALLY TO FLY.

FOLO WASHINGTON

DEC 21 1941

OTTAWA, DEC. 20-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL PERCY NELLES, CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN NAVAL STAFF, COMMENTING ON A UNITED STATES NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT OF ENEMY SUBMARINES OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST, RECALLED HIS WARNING AT OAKVILLE, ONT., ON NOV. 5, THAT GERMAN U-BOATS WERE OPERATING OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

"I SAID AT THAT TIME THAT NAZI SUBMARINES WOULD BE OPERATING SHORTLY NEAR THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA," HE SAID.

IN HIS OAKVILLE ADDRESS VICE ADMIRAL NELLES SAID "THE BATTLE (OF THE ATLANTIC) IS GROWING EVER MORE INTENSE UNTIL TODAY WE HAVE GERMAN SUBMARINES OPERATING ADJACENT TO THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE AND IN THE VICINITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND."

TT942PES

30.24 - 13675

30.24—13675

GUATEMALA CITY, DEC. 20-(AP)-GUATEMALAN OFFICIALS DECLARED TODAY THAT THE POLICE AND ARMY ARE CONTROLLING ALL ACTIVITIES OF AXIS NATIONALS AND DECLARED FALSE A DISPATCH YESTERDAY IN THE MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPER EXCELSIOR REPORTING THAT LEADERS OF A TOTALITARIAN CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW GUATEMALA'S GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CAUGHT, COURT-MARTIALED AND EXECUTED.

TT954PES

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Flags of Four Nations Rippled in Hawaii Before U. S. Took Over

They Were Those of Britain, Russia, France and Hawaii Itself; Japan Protested When Stars and Stripes Were Hoisted in 1898

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Honolulu, Dec. 20.—(Wide World) British, Russian, French and Hawaiian flags rippled over Hawaii for a brief century of history before the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes in 1898 over the protest of the Japanese.

First came the British flag, planted on the islands by Capt. George Vancouver.

Then the Russians erected a fort on Kauai Island, bringing 200 Eskimos to the tropics from Alaska in 1816. With the Russians was a German fifth columnist—long before the expression came into existence. He was a secret German officer, Dr. Georg Ano Scheffer, who commanded the erection of the fort and passed as a naturalist.

About the first shooting in Hawaii by outsiders was by "madcap" Lieut. John Percival of the U. S. S. Dolphin in 1826. Angered by the refusal of officials and missionaries to allow Hawaiian women aboard his vessel, he shot up the former capital of the islands, Lahaina, on Maui Island. Missionaries protested to Washington and his promotion was held up.

Admiral Lord George Paulet landed British troops in 1843 and occupied the islands for 160 days. Capt. Lawrence Kearny, crusading American naval officer after whom the destroyer Kearny was named, arrived in the islands as Admiral Paulet was negotiating a treaty to make Hawaii British and protested vigorously. His protest brought Admiral Richard Thomas, commander of the British squadron, who ordered Lord George to haul down the Union Jack and run up the Hawaiian flag.

French troops landed in 1847 and occupied the islands for seven days because of religious and treaty difficulties. They shot up Fort Oahu and sailed off with the private yacht of King Kamehameha the Third.

The American flag was raised provisionally in 1893 when a revolution overthrew Queen Liliuolkalani. Thereafter United States troops, on their way to Manila, landed and the American flag was raised permanently in 1898 while the Japanese Admiral Toga, aboard the man-o-war Naniva, protested vigorously with a written note.

NEW DESTROYERS SWIFT, HIT HARD

Give Crews More Protection Than Sailors Had Quarter of a Century Ago

BY LOGAN REAVIS

New York, Dec. 20.—(Wide World)—The United States' new destroyers, the watchdogs of the fleet, are swifter, harder-hitting and farther ranging weapons of war than their predecessors in the first World War.

They're still the slender, agile speedsters of sea fighting, but the men aboard are given a great deal more protection from air raids and submarine attacks than the sailors had a quarter of a century ago.

The very spirit of the destroyer is speed. It cannot be loaded with heavy armor or "blisters" and maintain the required high speed per unit of ton. It's true protection lies in sinking the enemy or eluding him.

Hull Divided Into Sections

The ship's fortification against sinking is largely compartmentation—the division of its hull into watertight sections in the expectation that water entering the comparatively fragile sides may be confined sufficiently to keep the vessel afloat.

The destroyer Kearney was hit by a torpedo in the glare of a burning tanker in the North Atlantic, but the rigidity of the bulkheads in the single flooded compartment kept it afloat.

In the first World War, Jacob Jones actually was our only destroyer to be torpedoed and sunk. Naval experts attributed this sinking to the fact that the commander was unaware of a U-boat two miles away and failed to set a zig-zag course.

The World War destroyer Cassin was torpedoed and the Manley was sidewiped in a collision, depth charges being detonated in both cases, but both vessels were brought into port.

Much depends upon the number of compartments that are flooded, as in the recent Reuben James disaster. The Kearney, one of the Benson class destroyers, has an arrangement of compartments identical with the typical flush-decker, such as the Caldwell of 24 years ago.

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Subject to Enormous Strain

The long, slender destroyer is subject to enormous strain because of its speed. Once the naval architect resorted to longitudinal bulkheads to give added strength, but now he relies entirely on strong transverse walls, reducing to a minimum any communicating apertures.

Access to boiler rooms, for instance, is gained only through air locks. The covering top deck in its firm attachment to bulkheads and hull sides provide the strength given by a roof to the walls of a building.

In the new destroyers one may expect a better, perhaps thicker, deck of high tensile steel, additional reinforcements in the bulkheads and a succession of stiffeners following the inboard contours of the sides.

Another vital factor is stability and ability to return to the vertical from a bad roll. Original tests of the first of the Benson class destroyers disclosed a certain top-heaviness. The builders, eager to create a superlative vessel, had overreached themselves.

Naval officials were critical of the ship's "tactical diameter," the 180-degree swing off course, and demanded changes. As a result, certain weights were removed from topsides and 60 tons of deadweight placed along the keel. Destroyers still on the ways were likewise rectified and after further tests of maneuverability and general behavior were pronounced "perfect."

Appear to Be Top-heavy

Due to the enlargement of the forward superstructure, the new ships appear top-heavy in comparison to the old types, but the balance is correct, nevertheless.

At top speeds the ships can be handled more easily due to improved design in silhouette, better rudder and propeller form and the ingenious rounding of the deck edging of the forecastle facilitating cleavage of the sea.

Against the improved submarine, the destroyer today shows increased speed, striking power, and better observation and detection ability. It has more powerful pumps than the early vessels to resist the inrush of the sea due to a possible torpedo or bomb attack.

Against the airplane, it has a powerful armament of highly maneuverable five-inch guns and machine-guns. Gun crews usually have the protection of shields or turrets.

And in a fight with heavier ships, the new destroyer may launch the most dangerous torpedo assault yet developed.

DUTCH VICEROY IN EAST INDIES KEEPS IN POST

DEC 21 1941

War Causes Governor to Stay in Office for Duration—His Powers Unlimited

BATAVIA, Java, Netherlands East Indies (Correspondence of Wide World).—Head man in the glittering Dutch empire in the south seas, The Netherlands East Indies, is a blue-eyed, blue-blooded governor general whose name will never fit into any headlines unless newspapers get a lot bigger.

It is Jonkheer Alidius Warmoldus Lambertus Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer.

In an unprecedented move, his governorship has been extended indefinitely.

He was scheduled to relinquish the seals of authority last September, having served the appointed five years, but the occupation of Holland and the dangerous situation in the Pacific induced the queen's government-in-exile to keep him there. Now that Japan has attacked, he probably will remain in charge for the duration.

Only once since the five-year term was decreed has a governor general remained beyond that period. That was during the first World war. No man ever serves a second term. In fact, rigid convention stipulated that a former governor general shall not even reside in the Indies as a private citizen.

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The reason lies in the fact that, for all practical purposes, the governor general is invested with almost absolute power. Even in normal times, he is nearly a dictator. So the Dutch, who have a healthy dislike for dictators, have made it impossible, through written and unwritten law, for any man to hold the reins very long.

Titles No Longer Fictional

In peacetime, his titles of commander in chief of the army and commander of the navy in Indian waters were legal fictions. Now they are operational realities. He can arbitrarily dispose of all resources, human and material. This includes noncombatants.

The official boundaries of his powers, even before, were very wide.

Sixteen years ago a strategic word was revised in the state regulations for the Indies. "Bevelen" (order, command) became "aanwyzing" (suggestion, direction). It gave the governor general a wide new prerogative, radically altered the relationship between his office and the government at The Hague.

On internal matters, the governor general is nominally influenced by two groups, the council of the state, highest advisory body, and the people's council, a semi-elected parliament. But the law requires him to listen only "in certain instances" to the former. And by decree, he can pass a measure over a rejection by the latter.

This rise of power, years ago, occasioned a colonial wisecrack: "The governor general has more power in the Indies than the queen in Holland." Spoken in jest, it has become a political truth.

The present governor general has the power but none of the personal hallmarks of a dictator.

He is 52, trim, handsome, clean-cut, and he looks 42. He speaks unaccented English, with the crisp incisive manner that suggests the typical American business executive.

The house of van Starkenborgh Stachouwer traces back to the Fifteenth century. Its scion in the Indies is an aristocrat to his fingertips. His life has conformed in all details to the rigidly correct pattern of Dutch nobility. . . . Studied law, entered the diplomatic service, served with distinction in half a dozen capitals (among them Washington), became governor of his native province, and president of the university from which he was graduated, married well. His wife is an American from Baltimore.

No Crowd-Pleaser

Mainly because he is no crowd-pleaser, no dynamo of personal magnetism, there has been at times a sharp cleavage in public opinion about him.

A typical complaint—"At the time of the invasion, we wanted to have parades and bands and a speech from him. It would have made everybody feel better. But he wouldn't do it."

It is impossible to picture him in that role, standing on the white marble steps of the Konigsplein palace, engaging in theatrics and receiving huzzas from the adoring crowd. He does not appeal to popular imagination, but he commands complete respect and confidence in the Indies.

In a manner, he is reserved, austere, correct, coldly intellectual. He has no intimate friends. All his contacts are reined in, held to the official relationship. He lives in the chill north-light of official duty.

And therefore, according to Hollanders, he suffers in popularity by comparison with some of his predecessors, earthy meerschaum-puffing burghers, who were sometimes seen wandering the palace grounds in pyjamas, sometimes received official callers, coatless, and snapped their galluses as they talked.

Not this occupant of the palace.

At the stroke of six in the morning, he is dressing, usually in lightweight gray suits. He seldom wears whites, virtually a uniform in the tropics. At 7 o'clock the first of three large, locked boxes, contining telegrams and official documents, is placed before him. He spends an hour poring over the

contents before breakfast at 8. At 2 o'clock, he gets the second. At 6 o'clock, after the afternoon siesta, the third. He is a precision instructor of regularity and protocol.

Endless Treadmill of Work

Those three boxes form an endless treadmill. If, just once, he slips a cog, he may have to work all night to catch up. He has no lieutenant governor, to whom he might delegate part of this burden.

They follow him even on his week-ends, in peacetime usually spent at Buitenzorg, a garden spot some forty miles from Batavia.

He is what the Dutch call a liberal Protestant.

Mainly from necessity, he permits himself few pleasures, only a measure of relaxation. He doesn't drink or smoke. Tennis and badminton, with his family, are for exercise, there is no entertainment reading in his library. Last winter, with due formality, he attended the Java premiere of "Gone With the Wind." The closest approach to a hobby is discussing obscure points in diplomatic history. Sometimes, at official dinners, he disengages himself from the guests, corners an expert in the subject, and opens the argument.

He receives 60,000 guilders a year in salary and 70,000 in emoluments for palaces expenses, ($70,-200) which, as is usual in the top brackets of all diplomatic service, falls below his expenses.

Rectitude marks all his actions. He thought it improper to grant an interview to an American newspaperwoman, said: "She should see my wife."

His wife is the former Christine Marburg, of Baltimore, daughter of a one-time United States ambassador to Belgium. They were married in 1925 and have two daughters, Frances and Tine.

This is the pattern the Japanese followed in their opening attack on United States territory. The long, surprise thrust at Hawaii was a "flying chariot" move, coming on the heels of a "feeling-out" maneuver by the two Nipponese envoys in Washington.

The defender in the Oriental chess game always answers the long-range attack with a shorter counter thrust which the aggressor cannot face without risking almost certain loss of material. And then the aggressor flees to a safer position.

That is what happened when the United States Navy met the Japanese Navy after the first shock of the war was past.

No one but the Japanese general staff knows, of course, whether the Japanese are in this war following the tactics of their famous old game. But there is no peacetime pursuit more comparable to war than chess. Chess is taught as military instruction in many schools. The same factors are involved in it as in war—time, space and material. The battle of Waterloo has been fought out, move by move, on the chessboard.

So it is something more than a mere play on words to observe that if Japan continues to play the game she has begun in this war, it is doubtful that she can win. Because chess players at West Point play by different rules.

In Occidental chess a captured piece is dead. It no longer plays any part in the game.

In Oriental chess, a captured piece remains actively on the side lines, to be put back into the game whenever the captor desires. It can be put on any open space on the board.

War in the Orient was fought in this same way for hundreds of years before the turn of this century. Feudal war lords sparred with each other in what

It's Oriental Chess

By John Lear

In the classical openings of the game of Oriental chess there is no conflict between the opposing pieces.

The first three moves are made, as it were, in silence, the aggressor feeling out the defender, in the dark.

Suddenly a "flying chariot," the most powerful of the pieces, strikes across more than half the width of the board and threatens to paralyze the defense of the opposing king.

often [illegible] game of bluff, and then fell in with the one [illegible] certain to win. It was not a question of individual treachery, it was a custom. And the fighting men went wherever the warlords ordered them.

In other words, onetime enemy pieces were taken out of the play and put back at convenient times and places.

I first learned to play Oriental chess from Japanese newspaper friends during the first years of Japan's invasion of China. The game baffled me for months because I could not get accustomed to thinking out a defense against pieces which were not at the moment on the board but might be at any time. After I got fairly proficient at the simpler openings, I challenged the Japanese to switch and play the Occidental game. They did and they were even more helpless than I had been with them in their game.

I asked them whether, in playing western chess, they were not perhaps up against an unaccustomed directness and finality. They agreed.

I suggested, then, that the Japanese in invading China may have found themselves up against the same thing; after being accustomed to take enemy armies and put them into battle for their own cause, they were confronted with a China which did not [illegible]k into such parts and which did not yield.

To my surprise, my Japanese friends, extremely well informed on events in the Far East, conceded it was so.

In the present war with the United States, the Oriental game may succeed insofar as position is concerned. Islands and other strategic points of land may be seized by the Japanese and used against the country which once held them.

But that will be accepted by the United States as only temporary at best.

JAPANESE FLIERS CREAM OF SOCIETY

Nearly All of Nippon's Pilots Have Been to College at Home or Overseas.

New York, Dec. 20.—(Wide World)—Japan's youthful fliers are the cream of Nippon society.

Nearly all the Japanese pilots have been educated in colleges in Japan or abroad. Most of the members of the air force speak English.

They receive the best equipment the Japanese Navy has to offer. They are better fed and taken care of than members of any other branch of the service.

The air force is under the Navy. The Army has only a few old planes that seldom have taken part in action even in the four years of fighting in China.

Socially the Japanese Navy outranks the Army in Japan. A Japanese soldier seldom is seen in the company of naval men in public.

Only high Army officers are invited to naval gatherings. Even in the ports of southern China and French Indo-China, far from home, the men in the two services do not fraternize.

There also is a distinct difference between members of the Japanese air force and Army and Naval personnel. Japanese boys who are flying and navigating planes are modern and much like college boys in America.

They often have brought their bombers down on a military field after an attack on some Chinese city, make a hurried report, then stripped off their coats for a game of basketball or baseball, their favorite sport.

Many of the pilots attended schools in America and England and have returned to Japan in recent years. They found business slowing down and found it hard to fit into Japanese ways of life after living abroad. Forced to join the Army or the Navy, they chose the air arm of the Navy because it was more modern and offered the greatest opportunity.

Navy's Goal Now Is 5000 New Pilots Every Year; Army Calling for 20,000 Men a Month

DEC 21 1941

BY DEVON FRANCIS

New York—(Wide World)—The United States is launched on a pilot training project intended ultimately to give it mastery of the air.

Whoever masters the air, according to the rule books of both the Axis and its allied opponents, has taken a long step toward world military superiority.

The Army air forces are calling for 20,000 men a month to qualify as aviation cadets. The last announced objective of the Navy was an output of 5000 pilots annually. That has been boosted.

Just 15 months ago the total military pilot power of this country was only 8300 men—counting Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

At more than 130 fields aviation cadets are learning to fly. At tactical fields, to which they are transferred when they win their wings, they are learning to use airplanes as weapons.

A Stupendous Increase

Let's look at this stupendous increase in the pilot training program as it is related by the calendar of events:

In 1936 the Navy was turning out pilots at Pensacola, Fla., at the rate of 250 a year.

In 1937 the lone advanced training school run by the Army air corps graduated its largest class, 184 men.

As late as Dec. 9, 1940, the Navy announced an objective of 800 students a month by July, 1942. It wanted a pool of 25,000 fliers by 1945.

As late as January, 1940, the Army wanted enough pilots to man 5500 airplanes, then the air corps goal.

Then the German march through the Low Countries began. President Roosevelt in a message to a joint session of the House and Senate suggested a production of 50,000 warplanes a year.

In the same month the President announced a program whereby 50,000 civilians would be given preliminary training in the year beginning July 1. Some of them, it was intended, would filter into the armed services for basic and advanced courses.

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From that point on the goal has grown ever larger.

By October, 1940, the army wanted to commission 12,000 pilots a year. Last March that was boosted to 30,-000 a year. In July it became 40,000.

Today the sky is the limit. The navy has four huge schools in operation. The army has upward of 70.

In addition, dozens of fields are giving primary training to potential army and navy pilots.

Those are the figures. The job itself is something else, the biggest task this country ever has set for itself in terms of trained manpower for war. It takes almost six months to train an aviation cadet to feel at home in the air.

"Natural" fliers are few. I can count on the fingers of one hand the ones I have known. The rest were taught to fly, to react in split seconds to an emergency.

One of the world's best stunt pilots almost spun an airplane into the ground a few months ago because he did not know what was happening to his ship.

"I knew something was wrong," he related afterward. "I had lost sight of the horizon, and the airplane was turning, but I didn't know what to do to stop it."

He tried correcting for an inside spin. The plane spun on. He worked his controls to bring it into level flight from an outside spin. That did the trick. He brought his ship into normal flight a bare 1000 feet from the ground.

It is an axiom in flying that a [illegible] dent spends his first 50 hours wa[illegible]

ing the ground. The ground looks different from the air. Familiar hills and valleys flatten out. Railroads seem to run the wrong way. Even cities look strange.

As the Cadet Advances

Weeks after an aviation cadet first goes aloft with his instructor, he begins regarding his airplane as something he can command, not as something which must be conquered.

He learns to loop and roll, the two primary maneuvers around which all movements of an airplane are built. He learns to navigate from one point to another, both by map and by instruments. He learns to fly without radio. He learns how to take off and land on dimly-lighted fields at night.

Finally, he learns how to fire guns and, if he is a bomber pilot, how to reach an objective and make a run on a target while unnerving anti-aircraft fire blossoms into shrapnel all around him.

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That is the job the United States has set for itself in an effort to gain mastery of the air.

So far, one member of the Axis has the jump on us—Germany. By long-range planning the Nazis have created an unplumbed reserve of pilots for air warfare. As early as three years ago more than 100,000 young men were in training as fliers. What the figure is now, nobody knows.

Less important as an enemy is Italy, where the talk has been big but the results meager.

Still unknown but evidently capable of striking a hard first blow is the manpower of the Japanese air force. The last available figure on training there was 1000 pilots a year. That unquestionably is far below the actual output.

America probably will be producing military pilots at the rate of 50,-000 a year by next spring.

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Fliers in Two World Wars Compare Notes

(Editor's note: Clayton Knight, aviation's foremost artist, contrasts by story and pictures his own experience of being shot down behind the German lines in an airplane in 1918, with the experience of a Canadian flyer in the present war.)

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By Clayton Knight,
DEC 21 1941
WX STAR
DEC 21 1941
Wide World Staff.

How does it feel to be shot down? I've heard that question a thousand times since that day in 1918 when I got mine. I know how it felt in the first World War but I was curious to compare notes with somebody who had been shot down in this war.

I asked a young Canadian ace who got his over England and was recuperating on leave in this country:

"How does it feel to be shot down?"

"You tell me and I'll tell you," he countered.

So I told him about how we were flying behind the German lines at a height of 15,000 feet. He had to smile at that because most of their fights today are twice that high and their planes go about four times as fast.

My crash? I was piloting a two-seater D. H. 9 and our squadron was on its way to bomb an ammunition dump in occupied Belgium. We did bombing only occasionally. Our real work was for the Intelligence Corps.

We should have kept our eyes open everywhere, I suppose, but we were so busy watching the ground for the target that we forgot to look up and around. Forgetting to look above and behind you was as fatal then as it is today. A fellow with a stiff neck had better stay on the ground.

All of a sudden, hell broke loose. A flight of German single-seater fighters had been hiding in the sun above us, and before anybody spotted them they were on our tails and the machine gun bullets were buzzing around our ears like hornets.

I could see the tracers going into the wing alongside of my head and I instinctively ducked my head to keep from getting that one in the back of the neck. For some reason or other that's where you always expected it.

Cockpit on Fire

I felt the motor lose power. It had probably been hit at the first burst. When my observer's guns stopped I thought he had been hit too. I didn't have much time to worry about him because just below me, in the cockpit which was usually dark I noticed a strange glow.

The floor of the cockpit was on fire! And one thing we fellows feared most was getting "cooked." A tracer, I realized, must have ignited the fabric, and although I knew I was falling in a spin and that three or four of the Boche were following me down, to get in a finishing shot, I went to work on that fire and stamped and slapped it with my gloved hand for all I was worth.

The other fellows told me after the war that when they saw the smoke trailing me down they thought it was curtains for us both. They even reported that we were shot down in flames.

We must have fallen 5,000 feet, getting peppered all the time, when somehow or other I got the fire out. Then, I knew I didn't have much chance to get out of the thing with a whole skin, but at least I wasn't going to cook. So I sat up and looked the situation over.

I felt pretty cool and detached now, as though I were sitting apart watching an exciting show.

Just then, I saw a fokker on my tail and another diving head on, at me. My observer's guns had jammed and there was nothing I could do about the fellow on my tail, so I got the nose of the ship up and watched the fellow in front through my sights.

I'll never forget how he looked—getting bigger and bigger until his plane filled my sights. We were both shooting. His bullets were hitting all around me. I felt one rip my leg, but I could see my tracers going into him, too. Still he didn't fall or even swerve, so in a last desperate attempt to finish him off I decided to crash into him. He was right on top of me now. I closed my eyes and waited that split second for the end.

But it wasn't the end. When I opened my eyes he was gone. Maybe I got him. I never did learn. The next thing I knew, the ground was coming up at me awful fast. I remember thinking that I had missed the bullet in the back of the neck, missed the cooking and now was going to get in the third way—in a crash.

But I guess my number wasn't up. I crashed all right, but instead of "going west," I went east to a few German hospitals for the rest of the war. My observer got out with a few scratches.

"That's all there is, brother," I told the Canadian, "except I was scared stiff."

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"I don't blame you," he said sympathetically.

Then he told me his story:

"We were in a dog-fight about 30 feet up over the Channel," he began, "I had on my oxygen mask and Mae West——"

"What was she doing up there with you?"

"A Mae West is a rubber vest life preserver. If you fall in the water you just pull a key and it fills up with gas and keeps you afloat. We call them Mae Wests because they give you a gay 90 figure.

"I was flying a single-seater Hurricane fighter with machine guns in each wing and the sweetest automatic cannon you ever saw, and we were up against the latest Messerschmitt single-seats, equally well armed and just about as fast.

"One of them passed my sights for a second and I was lucky enough to get him. Then another loomed up and I was just going to give him a burst when it happened.

Able to Slide Cover

"The whole front end of my ship suddenly blew right up in my face! It was the most uncanny feeling. My motor and entire front part of the fuselage had disappeared into thin air. I thought for a moment that I was dead and didn't know it. I had been hit by one of those 23-millimeter high-explosive shells, I learned afterward. Like you, I hadn't looked over my shoulder and one of the jerries had scored a perfect hit.

"The next thing I knew I was falling upside down and what was left of my plane was on fire. Unless I got out of my green house fast I would be roasted like a chicken in an oven. I gingerly reached up an arm and to my great joy was able to slide back the cover.

"If it had jammed I wouldn't be here telling you this. But it worked and I fell—or rather drifted—out because I was falling at about the same speed as the plane. I had to push the plane away with my feet and gave myself a hot foot doing it.

"But I got clear and started on my long trip down. I didn't open my chute right away for two reasons—some ambitious Nazi might give me a burst for luck or my own plane might fall on me.

"And then began the strangest sensation of my life. Falling wasn't unpleasant at all. It was more like floating in water. Breathing was slightly more difficult than it is on the ground, but not very much. I found myself breathing like a swimmer does—by turning my head to one side and gulping the air.

"Falling is a lot like swimming. You can change your position, as you can in water, by twisting around. When I started to get my bearings I swung my body around and watched the fight still going on above me. To one side and a little above I could see my plane zigzagging crazily down in a trailer of smoke. Nobody was following it down. They must have thought I had been killed in the explosion. Guess I should have been.

Napoleon's Record of Defeat Haunts Nazi Russian Campaign

Remarkable Parallels to Debacle of 129 Years Ago Seen All Through Drive on Moscow; Corsican Got Into Red Capital, Hitler Hasn't Made It

DEC 21 1941

BY GLADWIN HILL

New York, Dec. 20.—(Wide World)—The Russians might well adopt "N" as a V-like symbol of defiance to harass the Germans.

"N" was the classic monogram of Napoleon, and it is Napoleon's record all the way along that has stalked hauntingly beside the German march on Moscow.

Napoleon tried the same thing and failed; went down to miserable defeat. Are the Germans heading the same way?

There have been remarkable parallels all through the campaign. Both Napoleon and Hitler started from about the same place at the same time of year—Napoleon June 24, Hitler June 22.

Napoleon got to Smolensk August 16, and although the Germans claimed sooner, it was not until nearly that date that they let newspapermen into the area, and there still was fighting nearby.

It was September 14 that Hitler started falling behind Napoleon's time-record. On that date, the Corsican got into Moscow. Hitler hasn't got there yet.

This would seem to be the critical period, from the standpoint of the parallel, because it was this time 129 years ago that Napoleon's Army driven back out of Moscow by the resurgent Russians, was retreating in confusion.

Napoleon himself, his original army of 500,000 having been reduced by disastrous battles, disease, famine and desertions to a pathetic 10,000, had turned over command to Murat and dashed back to Paris in a non-stop 13-day journey to start organizing a new army for the next spring.

In this respect, Hitler is considerably ahead of his predecessor's record. The German drive on Moscow was brought to a standstill; now the Germans are retreating; the German communiques have dropped into the laconic nothings of their earlier periods of temporary frustration; the Germans have acknowledged that the Russians are "attacking" again; and from the Russian side come reports of recapturing towns by the hundred.

But the German army is far from being in rout, and if it can maintain its long-drawn-out supply lines may well settle down and hold most of its captured territory for the winter.

That much-talked-of season will not be the disastrous handicap of legend if the present campaign follows the Napoleon parallel.

It was less the weather than bad discipline and morale that made Napolean's retreat such a horrible fiasco. His army was two-thirds Germans, Austrians, Poles and Italians—without the bond of national unity that most of Hitler's forces have—and when things started going bad, they ran.

The panic was so great that the retreat over the Beresina River that hundreds of men were trampled under foot crowding onto the bridges although the river was easily fordable.

Just about this time 129 years ago, the Prussian contingent of Napoleon's army was arranging a deal with the Russians that left Murat, with a feeble little band of 1000 men, unprotected in the Prussian city of Konigsberg. He had to withdraw, and pjresently left the men and went back to Paris himself. That was the very bitter end of Napoleon's march on Moscow.

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Litvinoff, Soviet Envoy, Has Had Long Career of Hardship

DEC 21 1941

BY FRANK L. WELLER

Washington. — (Wide World) — Maxim Maximovich Litvinoff, the new Soviet Ambassador to the United States, is strictly a cosmopolite, clean-shaven and serene. In most ways, he is exactly unlike the American's idea of a Bolshevik.

He is 65 now, paunchy, and poised in the dignity of experience. He is nothing like the caustic son of a Jewish family who was dragged from his middle-class Russian-Polish home to serve in the Czar's army at 18. No traces are left of the revolutionary firebrand, comrade of Lenin, Trotsky, Maxim Gorki and Stalin—nor of his flight from the imperial secret police at Kiev in 1899, imprisonment in Siberia in 1901, escape from France in 1909 and British internment in 1918.

The fortunes of the 1917 Russian revolution changed all that. Litvinoff has been the Soviet contact man with western Europe and the world for a double decade.

Foreign Commissar Nine Years

As foreign commissar from 1930 to 1939, he gave Russia her only era of honored participation in the family of nations. He became one of the really important diplomats. Europe, Asia and America lent an ear to his words.

A link with the past, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, was the coveted "Order of Lenin" decoration pinned on his breast by Premier Josef Stalin. Praising him in the name of the Soviet supreme council as "one of the oldest active Bolsheviks," Stalin dubbed Litvinoff "Papasha" ("dear father").

Litvinoff actually contributed very little to the ideology of world revolution. His practical sense, knowledge of western Europe and experience as a newspaperman, teacher, draftsman and salesman kept his feet on the ground. He wanted a strong Russia, governed for the people, and he wanted collective peace through international disarmament.

The new ambassador is something of an enigma, taken in the light of his utter subservience to the politik (policy) bureau—the real rulers of Russia—and his personal behavior abroad. Certainly he has none of the exaggerated courtliness of the old Czarist nobility which he hated. He is more nearly—but not quite—like a prosperous businessman.

Papasha likes good living and good friends. He is a finicky eater because of stomach trouble, and drinks little liquor, to save strain on a weak heart.

Customary social amenities bore him. He has lived too much life to be impressed in the presence of notables. Drawing room repartee and small talk get his goat. He avoids formal dinners, usually asking to appear later provided there are men present of skill and understanding.

Litvinoff is no orator and only a fair conversationalist. But he who wishes to argue merits of profound issues finds in the squat Russian a foeman worthy of his steel. His background is an excellent high school education and the wisdom of 20 years at the helm of moving events. Strangers, unaware of his identity, instantly note the power of his personality and mark him as a man who has seen life and responsibility.

He Dresses As He Pleases

The ambassador is homely, by Hollywood standards. His head is too big and leathery flesh hangs in folds at his chin. His face is lined and blemished by moles which he once had removed to a degree. He stands 5 feet 8, weighs 200 pounds, wears thick-lensed spectacles and has his thinnish red-gray hair cropped close.

His coats never fit his powerful shoulders, his vest slips up over a ponderous waistline and his size 17 collars usually are wrinkled. He is important enough to dress as he pleases.

When he came to Washington in 1933 to negotiate United States recognition of Soviet Russia after 16 years of futile pleas on his part, he resembled nothing so much as an old-time corner butcher rigged out for a convention.

Litvinoff speaks English in Cockney accent heavily larded with Slavic gutterals. An Oxford-bred interpreter amused the League of Nations by starting to translate Litvinoff when Russia came to the Geneva conferences in 1934. His English grammar is good and those who know him easily understand his diction.

"When no means of making war exist, war will disappear," he said in advocating demilitarization of all Governments when England and France merely talked of collective security at disarmament conferences.

"We do not covet other people's land nor shall we yield an inch of our own," he added. He urged on all nations the "indivisibility of peace," warned them to unite against Nazi Germany, failed to get action and surrendered his diplomatic post when Hitler and Stalin signed a non-aggression pact after the 1939 Munich debacle.

He is making a comeback now.

Backed League of Nations

Litvinoff, born Maier Enoch Wallach and variously known in his revolutionary days as Luvine, Felix, Nitz, Graf, Buchmann and Finkelstein, put Russia on record as backing the League of Nations, favoring a tri-partite alliance of England, France and Russia to preserve the peace of Europe, calling for sanctions against Italy in her Ethiopian campaign and recommending non-intervention for all nations in the Spanish civil war.

Through it all Litvinoff maintained a sense of humor and a keen wit. When reporters asked him, after the United States had recognized the Soviets, whether he had agreed to religious freedom for all, which he had not, he replied:

"I can't talk any business with you today—this is Sunday!"

BIG INCREASES MADE IN MERCHANT MARINE

DEC 21 1941

South American Republic Encouraged by This Government Expected to Bear Burden of Transportation to This Continent

AXIS VESSELS ARE CONFISCATED

BY SERGIO DE SOUZA,
Wide World Staff Writer.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Brazil, pledged with the United States in her war against Japan, expects to shoulder a major maritime burden as one of her contributions to war effort.

With the second largest merchant marine of the Western Hemisphere, Brazil's role has been designated for some time—in transport between North America and South America, and that part will grow in importance should the war's progress—as is considered probable—cause diversion of United States vessels now in the South American service to other duties.

Maritime circles here even have looked ahead to a time when the United States might have to depend on the Brazilian merchant marine for principal South American contact in interchange of vital raw materials and manufactured goods. Plans have been made accordingly.

Growth of the Brazilian merchant marine in the last decade has been augmented greatly by recent large additions.

In 1939 Brazil acquired eighteen vessels from the United States, with a total of 68,191 tons. Nearly all these today are being used in Brazilian service to North America.

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Some Axis Ships Acquired by Purchase

Recently an agreement was signed here with the embassies of Italy and Germany for the purchase of axis ships which had been anchored here, most of them since the outbreak of the conflict in Europe.

From Italy eight ships were obtained, totaling about 44,315 tons, under agreement whereby they are to be returned after the war. No action has yet been taken concerning four other Italian ships now in Brazilian ports totaling 38,851 tons, including the luxury vessel Conte Grande, of 23,861 tons. Two ships were purchased from Germany, totaling 7,408 tons, and one Finnish vessel of 3,506 tons was bought.

The Brazilian fleet shortly will be augmented further by six Danish vessels, totaling about 21,000 tons, which have been in Brazilian ports for some time. Negotiations for their purchase are scheduled to be completed soon.

Absolute necessity of maintaining South American ship service is felt mutually by the two continents. The United States depends on South America for many raw materials essential to war conduct, materials which are found only in South America or materials whose other sources have been cut off by the war. South America depends on the United States as the only remaining source of many manufactured articles, formerly supplied from Europe or Japan.

It was pointed out here that recent requisitions of the United States navy from the United States merchant marine, even before the attack by Japan, caused a noticeable drop in tonnage available for South American service.

Steady Shipping Service Undertaken by Brazil

Brazilian shipping [illegible] now view as their problem the maintenance of adequate service with the United States, as well as continuance of the extensive service built up along Brazil's 4,106 miles of Atlantic coastline and between other South American nations.

The Brazilian merchant marine operates under the direct control of the federal government through the national merchant marine commission, which determines freight rates, operations, new lines and all other problems.

The principal Brazilian navigation company is the Lloyd Brasileiro, government owned and subsidized to the extent of about $1,000,000 annually. This line maintains a most complete coastwise and vast river service, as well as regular service with the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Mexico. Until recently regular service was maintained with Europe through Lisbon and with Africa through Capetown.

Two Other Lines Important Carriers

Below Lloyd Brasileiro in size and operations importance are the Navegacao Costeira and Lloyd Nacional.

These three principal companies have between them 101 steam vessels, sixteen motorships and ninety-two smaller motor driven vessels. These represent about 350,000 tons of Brazil's total operating tonnage of 715,320. New acquisitions of axis and other vessels will add almost 200,000 tons to this total.

Brazil has a total of 1,090 registered commercial vessels (of all sorts), but many are small or antiquated and devoted to short coast wide or river service, and would not serve for international convoy duty.

The largest Brazilian passenger vessel is the Bage, of 8,235 tons, and the largest freighter the Caprero, of 7,874 tons. The first was confiscated from Germany in the last war, and the second is a former Italian vessel, bought as old iron after she had been aground eight years, salvaged and returned to operations.

Brazil has but three tankers, two of slightly more than 7,000 tons each and one of 2,500 tons.

Brazil has six shipyards capable of modern building and repairs to large vessels, of which the best belong to the Costeira line and is located in Rio's harbor. In addition to the harbor here it has a large floating dock capable of lifting ships up to 20,000 tons.

Young and Old, Frail and Hearty Join Britain's Blood-Fight Ranks

DEC 21 1941

Nation-Wide Transfusion Service Is Set Up as Citizens in All Walks of Life Volunteer Donations—Bomb Victims Are Eager

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON (Correspondence of Wide World). — The emergency blood transfusion service counts the weak and the afflicted as well as the strong among its donors.

A London auxiliary fireman stationed at the docks gave a bottle of blood and later wrote to the medical officer at the infirmary:

"Should the patient who had my blood ever complain of hearing firebells, just tell him it must be a false alarm. Don't forget, doc, if you want any more just let me know and I'll be right on the spot."

A prominent physician who has charge of the blood transfusion work in a royal infirmary in western England said that he and his assistants had gone out into villages and towns and taken donations from volunteers on the spot

On one of those trips in late winter, he related, "We were received in a lovely Georgian house. Our hostess was elderly and too frail to serve as a donor. She had, therefore, requested that she might entertain the local donors and help the doctors and nurses.

No Sacrifice Too Great

"It was a scattered parish and the donors had some distance to come. Most of them worked on farms but some were employed in a munitions factory about eight miles away and although they had cycled over straight from work they were neither too tired nor too hungry to give blood before proceeding to the village for their evening meal and rest.

"Many came that day, and when the light began to fail, the old lady stood over us, candle in hand.

"We carried the crate of blood from the house into a pitch-black, stormy night. The hostess put on her mackintosh and escorted us to our car with a hurricane lamp.

"Four days later some of this blood was used when a neighboring town was heavily raided."

The physician told of a tiny 70-year-old woman, weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds, who after making her second donation about four months after the first, declined to ride the full four miles to her home.

She accepted a lift only as far as a market, saying that she hadn't started her shopping yet and she feared she would miss the weekend cut of beef if she didn't hurry.

Before the war, this doctor explained, most towns in Britain had small panels of blood donors serving the needs of hospitals in their own areas. In the early days of the war existing services quickly enlarged the panels, and the areas which had no organizations formed

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them at once.

Service Co-Ordinated

The ministry of health co-ordinated voluntary groups by appointing regional transfusion officers in London and the provinces.

Generally, volunteers are accepted between the ages of 18 and 60, but many are girls of 15 and 16, who say they are older. At the other end of the scale ten years or more are frequently subtracted from age by both men and women.

"All sections of the community have volunteered, including the armed forces," the physician went on. "We have enrolled from among the deaf, the blind and the paralyzed. No handicap seems to be too great. There are few persons whose blood is not suitable for the preparation of serum or plasma, for blood remains fairly impersonal and standardized the world over. However, some are advised because of ill-health not to serve.

"Many come to the hospital to be grouped, but sometimes we go to the premises where volunteers are working. Farmhouse kitchens, headmaster's studies, casual wards of workhouse infirmaries, boardrooms, village halls and first-aid posts have all ben used for the purpose.

"We have welcomed our clients in the small office of a cinema manager, in a railway goods shunting yard, in the back room of a milliner's shop and by the friendly light of a Waterford chandelier in a famous Jacobean mansion.

"We have toured the countryside in all weathers. On one night in the middle of winter volunteers from several hamlets pocketed in the hills came through driving snow and the black-out, hefty farmhands, land girls and farmers' wives, all hard-worked, yet ready to give first aid to the blitzed towns."

"Among our keenest donors," said another authority on transfusions, "are those who have been bombed out. Thus evacuees form an appreciable proportion of our panel. We have also enrolled many aliens—friendly, neutral and enemy."

The hospitals of Britain and the fighting services, he said, were well equipped with stocks of blood, "and there is no lack of volunteers to replace that which is used."

The gift of American blood, at a time when Britain was suffering under the blitzkrieg and not nearly so well supplied with stocks, was enormously enheartening, he said.

"Much has been learned since the World war," averred the doctor. "We owe a lot to pioneer work in Barcelona during the Spanish civil war, which established the value of stored blood and aimed at making transfusion a measure practicable on the battlefield.

"Since then American and British workers have shown the value of plasma and serum in the treatment of severe burns and shock. Many lessons are being learned as a result of this war, and we can be assured that important deductions and discoveries concerning blood transfusion will be among them."

Armada Of 80 Japanese Transports Seen Approaching Philippine Coast

BULLETIN

DEC 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, 11.15 A. M. Monday, Dec. 22—A flotilla of eighty enemy transports was sighted this morning off Lingayen Gulf, on the west coast of Luzon. The army, in announcing the hostile approach, said there was no doubt that this was the beginning of Japan's major drive on the Philippines.

The port of Lingayen, 110 miles northwest of Manila, lies in the sheltered waters of the gulf of the same name.

First Attempt Foiled

The Japanese tried one landing there last week, but were pushed back into the sea by Philippine land forces.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has anticipated an attempted landing in force there and preparations have long been completed to meet just such an eventuality.

Two Beachheads Held

The first repulsed Japanese thrust at Lingayen was the initial encounter between the invaders and the Philippines' stout land defenders.

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In other Luzon landings, which were unopposed, the Japanese have gained small beachheads on the Luzon coast at Aparri, in the north, and at Vigan, in the northwest, some one hundred miles above Lingayen.

Two Other Footholds

The Japanese also have gained footholds at Legaspi, southeast of Manila, and at Davao, heavily Japanese-populated port 600 miles south of Manila on Mindanao Island.

At Legaspi the invaders have been under ceaseless aerial assault, while at Davao, army headquarters here said, confused fighting raged but no clear picture of developments there was available.

Heavy Bombs Drop On Manila

DEC 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Monday*, Dec. 22—A high-flying formation of six Japanese planes bombed Manila this morning with heavy bombs which caused little damage, while invading forces in northern Luzon probed cautiously southward and confused fighting continued on the Gulf of Davao at the opposite end of the archipelago.

The raiders roared through the mist over Manila at 7.42 A. M. and ground forces threw up a tremendous barrage of exploding shells. The planes, mere specks in the sky, hurriedly dumped their explosives and made off.

Most of the bombs fell harmlessly in the water. There were no fires.

Extra-Heavy Bombs

Military authorities said the Japanese appeared to be using bombs three times the size of those dropped in previous raids.

These informants said that with three air bases now established in northern and western Luzon, the Japanese now apparently are able to carry bigger loads.

Today's raiders appeared to be three-engined bombers.

All eyewitness reports agreed that Japanese yesterday raided the open town of Baler, the birthplace of President Manuel Quezon in Tayabas

vince. The town is on the east coast of Luzon.

Called Inexcusable

"Baler is an open city and there are absolutely no military objectives in that vicinity," the announcement said. "It was an inexcusable, unwarranted attack."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's terse Sunday evening communique indicated that the force which has been in the Vigan area for almost two weeks was attempting to move southward again on the coastal highway which runs between the mountains of northwest Luzon and the China Sea, but he said that no real action had yet been joined.

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True Picture Missing

Of the invading army which succeeded in getting ashore Friday night from four transports at Davao, Mindanao Island, 600 miles south of Manila, General MacArthur said frankly that he had been unable all day to get a true picture of the fighting, which continued to be heavy.

The Japanese were adding to their air support at Davao.

Whether the confusion was a result of shattered communications was not stated. Davao is the major Japanese settlement in the Philippines, some 25,000 living in the surrounding area. Fear has been expressed that many of these residents who still are at large have found means of aiding the invaders.

Moros Pledge Loyalty

Significantly, however, the dread Moros, bolo-swinging warriors, accounted the fiercest in the world, took this occasion to renew their oath of loyalty to the United States through the Datto Tabujur, their headman.

The Datto, who already has one son fighting with the United States Far Eastern forces, probably at Davao, sent a message to United States Commissioner Francis B. Sayre saying: All Zamboango Mohammedan elements are with me in the defense of democracy."

Many Moros live on southern Mindanao, in the newest battle area, and the tribal organization of these brown-skinned fighters is of the highest order—fully capable of dealing with Japanese fifth columnists and invaders alike.

Brief Raid On Manila

Military installations in the Manila area were raided briefly Sunday, a few bombs being dropped before noon on Nichols Field and the Cavite naval base. The Japanese flew so high they were almost invisible in the clear blue sky. One small fire was started in the Cavite area.

General MacArthur issued two communiques up to late afternoon, plus a review of the second week of war in this theater.

The communiques told this short story of the current action:

11.30 A. M. (9.30 P. M., E.S.T., Saturday): "Fighting continues at Davao. No clear picture of exactly what is occurring there is available. Patrol activities continue northward" (in the Vigan area and at Aparri on the north Luzon coast, where there is another Japanese beachhead).

4.40 P. M. (2.40 A. M., E.S.T., Sunday): "The situation in Davao remains obscure. The enemy has been active in the air in that section. The enemy southward of Vigan has increased his action, but there are still limited skirmishes between patrols."

The review of last week's operations said both ground and air forces of the United States command had struck back with increasing fury at the Japanese invaders; that enemy patrols had been routed in the Vigan section, and at Legaspi, about 200 miles southeast of Manila.

At least thirty Japanese planes were destroyed, twenty-five of them on the ground, five in the air.

An even dozen Japanese air raids were listed, "but for the most part damage was not serious and casualties were light."

Two Japanese transports were crippled by United States air forces at Legaspi.

Assails Singapore "Incompetence"

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, *Monday*, Dec. 22—Sir Charles Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, said today in an interview that the present position of the British in Malaya was due to "gross incompetence and almost criminal negligence" of military and political leaders in Singapore.

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Member of a British family which ruled Sarawak on the Island of Borneo for the last ninety-nine years, Sir Charles termed the Singapore authorities "brass hats . . . lah-di-day, old-school-tie incompetents who are responsible for the fantastic position in Malaya."

"They should be sacked immediately," he said.

"When I left I was given to understand that should Sarawak be attacked it would be given air support. The first thing that happens is Japan calls Britain's bluff and we have to blow up our oil fields. The only air protection over Sarawak today is Dutch."

"About five weeks ago Thai military and political officers were shown over the Singapore defenses," Sir Charles said. "This was a fantastic error." (Thailand now is allied with Japan.)

* * * *

SINGAPORE, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British announced today the loss of a 623-ton naval auxiliary, the converted merchantman Banka, and said four European officers and 40 Malay sailors were missing. Six crewmen were saved.

* * * *

Gob Off Sub Tells Of Hide-And-Seek With Japs At Sea

BY CLARK LEE

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 21—"It's tougher 'n hell out there, but we can take it," said a big, unshaven American bluejacket.

The sailor, a chief petty officer from an Asiatic Fleet submarine, was ashore for the first time in two weeks and was mighty anxious to get back to sea and out of the Manila air-raid belt.

His submarine had been at sea for several days before the war and for eleven days and nights it was busy combing Far Eastern waters for enemy ships. He was quite cautious not to mention names of places or disclose anything that might give information to the enemy. But he did talk.

Hide-And-Seek With Japan

"We played hide-and-seek with Jap ships and planes for eleven days," he related.

"During daylight hours we were under most of the time, coming up only for a look-see.

"We threw lots of fish (torpedoes) at them.

"We took the air at night but that's dangerous business because of the risk of being fired on both by the Japs and our own forces.

No Face Wash For 11 Days

"We got caught short on water and didn't have a face wash for eleven days but there was enough for drinking and cooking."

The big sailor's conversation halted abruptly as an air-raid alarm sounded and he cocked his ear to catch the wail of the sirens. then he said:

"Damned if it isn't dangerous around here. Believe you me, I don't like these air raids. I'm going back to my ship and hope we shove off pronto. I feel safer at sea than bottled up here where Jap airmen can get a crack at me."

Moros Pledge Loyalty to U. S.

MANILA, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Philippines' bolo-swinging Moros, among the world's fiercest fighters, renewed their oath of loyalty to the United States and stressed through one of their high Mohammedan officials that they are ready for all-out defense of democracy.

"All Zamboanga Mohammedan elements are with me in the defense of democracy," the Moros' headman, Datto Tabujur, messaged Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner for the Philippines.

The Datto already has one son with the United States' Far Eastern forces, probably battling for Davao, and another son about to be called to the colors.

MacArthur Personally Presents Decorations

Two Flyers, Ohioan And Filipino, Gets D. S. C.—Citation To Capt. Colin Kelly Read

Manila, *Monday*, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur personally presented the Distinguished Service Cross today to Second Lieutenant Jack K. D. Dale, of Willoughby, Ohio, and Capt. Jesus A. Villamor, of the Philippine Air Corps, who won the decoration for daring exploits in the early days of the Pacific war.

The general also read a citation to Capt. Colin P. Kelly, D. S. C. winner and first United States army hero of this conflict, who fell to his death after sinking a Japanese battleship.

Visibly affected as he read the citation, General MacArthur declared Captain Kelly's sacrifice would live forever in the memory of the American people.

Ten other Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded, but the recipients were on duty today and could not attend the ceremony.

British Admit Retreat Of 45 Miles in Malaya, Repel Western Drive

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By HAL. YATES McDANIEL

SINGAPORE, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The British forces defending Singapore have retreated 45 miles through the jungles on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula but have beaten off an attack on the western side, the British announced tonight.

A communique said forces in northeastern Malaya had been successfully withdrawn from the area of Kelantan State between Kota Bharu, where the Japanese made their initial landing Dec. 8, and Kuala Krai, 45 miles to the south.

ON CENTRAL RAILROAD

Kuala Krai is situated inland on the central Malayan railroad about 300 miles north of Singapore.

"Loss of airdrome facilities in northern Kelantan and the vulnerability of communications" prompted a decision some days ago to execute a withdrawal, it was stated.

The retreat involved a series of co-ordinated night movements which resulted in "bringing out the greater part of the British force and the majority of stores and equipment" despite attempted Japanese interference on land and in the air, the British said.

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REPULSE ONE ATTACK

Shortly before, another communique had announced the repulse of a Japanese attack in the Lenggong area, in northwest Malaya.

Lenggong is about 30 miles southwest of Grik, or 48 miles south of the Thailand frontier, and is on the eastern bank of the Krian River where the British were last reported organizing strong defense positions after surrendering Perak State, Wellesley Province and the offshore tin smelting island of Penang.

IN STRAIGHT LINE

The British positions tonight thus were almost in a straight line across the Malay Peninsula about 300 miles north of this Far Eastern fortress. The Japanese evidently were aiming their thrusts along the railroads which skirt the eastern and western sides of the peninsula.

Some quarters thought Japan might launch a major drive for Ipoh, an important tin mining centre 25 miles south of Lenggong at almost any hour.

MOVING ALONG ROAD

The Japanese apparently were already beginning to feel their way along the road from Grik.

Another communique announced the loss of the small 623-ton converted merchantman Banka, along with four of her officers and 40 of her Malay sailors. Six of the crewmen were saved. The communique gave no hint of how the Banka had been destroyed.

RAID 180 MILES AWAY

During the day the Japanese raided the Kuala Lumpur area on the railway 180 miles north of Singapore. One of the planes was shot down and another probably destroyed, the British said. Kuantan on the eastern coast was attacked from the air Saturday.

The British said they had lost but one plane today in Malayan fighting.

BRITISH PUBLIC AROUSED

Although the British in the second week of the Pacific war had not sustained any loss as heavy as the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, the unchecked Japanese drive down the peninsula stirred the press and public to ask pointed questions about the conduct of the war.

"When do we stop withdrawing and when do we start hitting back?" was the tenor of these questions.

All eye-witness reports agreed that the British, Australians and Indians composing the Malayan defense force were fighting magnificently, but the Japanese had pushed toward Singapore at the rate of more than seven miles a day in the fortnight just passed.

'PERFECTED' DEFENSES

Over and over again generals and military spokesmen have assured all

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interviewers that the Malayan jungle was unsuitable for operations with armored vehicles and did not offer sufficient field of fire for use of much artillery behind mobile units led by tanks.

At frequent intervals in the last 12 months the Singapore command has announced the arrival of warplanes and air force "veterans of the Battle of Britain" and several months ago newsmen were encouraged to publicize the fact that Britain had perfected a chain of air bases from Burma through Malaya to Borneo. They were permitted to see some of these planes and to visit the air fields.

CLAIM NO BOMBINGS

Since Dec. 12, the command here has not reported any bombings of Japanese bases in Thailand or Japanese lines of communication. Although British fighters were reported on Dec. 9 and Dec. 13 to have downed several Japanese aircraft, the only official mention of aerial activity, other than patrol work, since then has been of Dutch airmen's success against Japanese warships.

Neither the local newspapers nor international press correspondents were permitted to describe the magnitude of the Japanese terror bombing of Penang or the extent of its effect upon the city's population and public services.

The wholesale flight of the island's inhabitants and the stories they told of people machine-gunned in the streets, and the looting, however, have spurred the Singapore population and the authorities in Singapore to prevent a repetition here.

GRIM FIGHTING STILL PERSISTS AT HONGKONG

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Britons Thrilled By Stubborn Stand Against Tremendous Odds

King George And Colonial Secretary Send Messages Of Praise

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—Hongkong's grimly resisting defenders still defied overwhelming Japanese might tonight, urged on to hold their rock-hewn strongholds in the island's peak by an exhortation of its Governor: "The eyes of the empire are upon you! Be strong! Be resolute and do your duty!"

Britons were thrilled by accounts of the garrison's stubborn fight against great odds, but no hope was held out here that the invaders could be driven back, and British sources refused even to speculate how long its resistance could last.

King Sends Praise

King George VI, Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne and other officials sent messages of praise to Governor Sir Mark Young and Maj. Gen. C. M. Maltby, Hongkong's commander in chief, for the valiant stand of the garrison, drawn almost equally from Canadian and United Kingdom forces, and the crown colony's volunteer defense force of Europeans and Chinese.

The story of the struggle, which has been waged in part behind a barrier of long-distance silence, was filled in for Britons today by three belated Hongkong communiques and exultant Japanese predictions that the island's downfall was imminent.

Day-Long Fighting

The communiques were from Friday, when the Japanese secured their first foothold on the island in day-long fighting after the first landing forces had been put ashore from Kowloon, on the mainland, under cover of darkness the night before.

Now, said Tokyo broadcasts, fighting has spread to the Happy Valley race course east of the captured colonial capital, Victoria, and one British strong point after another in the towering hills of Hongkong is being smashed.

The fortifications, according to these reports, are being pounded by closely cooperating air and artillery forces and about half of one hundred trapped British vessels have been sunk in Japanese-controlled waters around the island.

Jap Occupation Admitted

The Colonial Office announced the Hongkong communiques, which said the Japanese troops succeeded in setting foot on the island at Taikoo, across the narrow strait from Kowloon on the island's north shore and east of Victoria.

The communiques told this graphic story of that Black Friday on Hongkong island.

"10.30 A. M. Hongkong time: The enemy shelled the resident area of Victoria (the capital city) at dusk yesterday (Thursday) evening and did some damage to property. After dark they increased the severity of their bombardment on the eastern sector of the north shore of the island, and some enemy troops succeeded in landing in the neighborhood of the north point of Taikoo during the night.

"The enemy is now being engaged by our forces."

Counter-Attacks Launched

"2.30 P. M., Local Time—Counter measures against the Japanese landing parties continue. The Governor has sent the following message to all his Majesty's forces in Hongkong:

"The eyes of the empire are upon you! Be strong! Be resolute and do your duty!'

"5.30 P. M., Local Time—Operations against the enemy landing party on the island are proceeding."

Fierce Action Reported On Border Of Hongkong

Chungking, China, Dec. 21 (AP)—Fierce fighting was in progress today around Shumchun, on the outer mainland border of Hongkong colony, as Japanese forces counter-attacked the Chinese armies which have been trying to relieve enemy pressure on Hongkong.

During the morning the British Embassy received a message from the Hongkong garrison which said the defenders of the island still were holding out.

The Japanese mustered a considerable force from Canton to attempt to dislodge the Chinese from strategic points which they have recaptured along the Kowloon-Canton railway.

A midday message from Hongkong said the fighting on the island still was heavy and that the situation was serious, the British Embassy announced later.

It was believed here that the Japanese had yet been unable to batter down organized resistance.

Hong Kong Gets Malta Greetings

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 21.—(AP)—Malta, mid-Mediterranean island which over the week-end had its ten hundred and sixtieth air raid, today sent "warmest greetings and sympathy" to the defenders of Hong Kong.

Five Japanese Airmen, Trapped, Kill Selves

Cornered By Chinese After Escape And Flight In Boat, All Found Shot

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—Cornered after escaping from their Chinese captors, five Japanese aviators were reported by the Central Chinese News Agency today to have committed suicide.

The news agency said the five, who were among ten escaped Japanese airmen, were caught aboard a small sailboat on the Min River in Szechwan province.

Shots rang out when the Chinese ordered the boat to heave to and when the pursuers boarded the craft they were said to have found the five uniformed bodies of the Japanese.

16 U. S. MISSIONARIES SAFE

Party Arrives In Interior From Shanghai And Wuhu

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—Sixteen American missionaries, headed by Dr. Ralph A. Ward, of Lorain, Ohio, who has been serving as Methodist Bishop of West Virginia, have arrived safely in the interior from Shanghai and Wuhu, friends were informed in telegrams today.

The party which headed for the interior when the Pacific war started was believed making its way to Chungking.

British Bomb Japs in Thai

Rangoon, Burma, Monday, Dec. 22 (AP).—British planes in a raid on a Japanese airdrome in east-Thailand destroyed planes and gasoline dumps, it was announced officially today.

30 U. S. Refugees Arrive in Burma

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 21.—(AP)—About 50 refugees from Thailand, including 30 American missionaries and 19 British citizens, reached Burma safely today. Many arrived with nothing but a few clothes.

Japan Reports Thailand In Pact to Assist War

Announces Ten-Year Accord for Full Military Aid

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Japan announced officially today that Thailand had signed a pact agreeing to assist Japan with all military, political and economic means, Reuters, a British news agency, reported this morning.

The announcement said the ten-year treaty, signed at Bangkok, provides for the following:

An alliance based on mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of the two countries; mutual aid with all political, economic and military means in the event either party is engaged in armed conflict with one or more third powers; execution of this aid to be determined by a common accord between competent Japanese and Thai authorities; neither country to conclude an armistice or peace without consent of the other.

The pact became effective immediately.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo sent a message to the Thai Premier and Foreign Minister, Luang Bipul Songgram, saying the new pact "will pave the way for full co-operation in bringing the war in east Asia to a glorious and successful conclusion," Reuters said.

New Guinea Reported Invaded by Japs

LONDON, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Rome radio was heard here tonight declaring that "it is confirmed from many sources that Japanese troops have carried out a landing in New Guinea, which is of great strategic importance."

New Guinea, half Dutch and half under Australian mandate, is directly north Australia.

DUTCH SINK 3 MORE TOKIO TROOPSHIPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—A British broadcast quoted Batavia reports today that Netherlands forces had sunk three more Japanese troopships off Borneo.

The broadcast, heard here by C. B. S., said two were sunk by naval forces and a third by a Dutch torpedo bomber.

FROM KOREA

The transports were said to have been en route to Borneo from Korea, on the mainland of Asia facing Japan, indicating that Japanese invasion forces in the South China Sea islands may have been drawn from Manchukuo.

Dutch and United States forces in the Far East thus have announced the sinking altogether of 13 Japanese transports.

LONDON EXPLAINS SEIZURE OF TIMOR

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Tells Of Submarines Seen Off Island In Answer To Portuguese Premier

Contends Delay In Action Would Have Made Defense Too Late

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—The British Government declared in an eight-point statement tonight that Australian and Dutch troops occupied Portuguese Timor only after Japanese submarines had been sighted in the immediate vicinity and Japanese attack appeared imminent.

In answer to Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's statement to the Portuguese Parliament, the statement said "nothing has emerged more clearly from the present war than that if defensive action is delayed until an attack has actually developed it is likely to be too late."

[In his speech Friday before the National Assembly, Salazar said that the Portuguese territory in the Far East had been occupied before any threat of attack appeared and while Portugal was discussing a common defense.]

Pledge Withdrawal When S

The British Government had been in consultation with the Portuguese over giving "immediate assistance in the event of a Japanese attack on Portuguese Timor" before the occupation was decided upon, the statement continued, and "an undertaking already has been given that the troops which entered Portuguese Timor will be withdrawn as soon as the emergency with which they came to deal is passed."

Regret was expressed that it had been necessary to carry out the occupation but it was declared necessary to defense of the vital interests of the allied nations at war with Japan.

While discussions were going on with Portugal, the statement continued, "a fundamental change in the situation was brought about by Japan's sudden act of treachery on December 7."

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Say Offer Was Accepted

"On December 11 an offer was made to the Portuguese Ambassador in London of immediate assistance in the event of a Japanese attack on Timor, and it was proposed that this assistance be furnished by Australian and Netherlands troops," the statement said.

"The Portuguese Government accepted these proposals and in response to a request of the Portuguese Ambassador they were confirmed in writing on December 15."

The statement said Portugal's communication stated "that the threat to Timor must be regarded as so imminent as to make immediate precautionary measures necessary to protect Timor and stressed the importance of local authorities there being given wide latitude so as to ensure that the assistance contemplated would be forthcoming in good time."

Submarines Identified

The statement then declared that Japanese submarines were identified near Timor on December 15 and the "danger thus was immediate, and it was in these circumstances that allied military commanders on the spot, in the exercise of the responsibility which devolves upon commanders in the field, judged it essential to take action to which the Portuguese Government have felt bound to take strong ex-

ceptions."

The British Government expressed fear that the Portuguese forces could scarcely have prolonged resistance without help, and concluded with: "His Majesty's government gladly note Dr. Salazar's statement that Portuguese reinforcements to strengthen the Timor garrison are being prepared."

Portuguese Take Action In Cape Verde Islands

Lisbon, Dec. 21 (AP)—It was announced today without elaboration that the Portugese colonial minister had arrived at the Cape Verde Islands to put into effect plans for "cooperation" between Portugese Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, and Portugal's Cape Verde Islands, lying off that coast.

The Portuguese have been consistently reinforcing their garrisons in these strategically placed colonial possessions.

Diario de Noticias followed up Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's Friday address on the Dutch-Australian occupation of Portugese Timor in the Far East by emphasizing his statement that "the question is not finished and must be."

The newspaper said that "the universal conscience" would protest against the atcion taken against "neutral, unarmed territory."

Vichy Assigns Decoux To Far East Protection

Vichy, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Vichy Government today named Admiral Jean Decoux as high commissioner for the Pacific as well as Governor General of Indo-China, his present post. He is supposed to coordinate French interests in Indo-China, New Caledonia, Oceania, India and the New Hebrides, so they will be safe against "any surprise."

Authorized sources linked the move with the recent Allied occupation of Portuguese Timor, which they professed to believe "underlines the fact that the menace which weighs on the possessions of nations which many times have affirmed their neutrality is growing nearer and nearer."

9 of Allies' Subs Sunk In 2 Weeks, Japs Say; Hong Kong Is Bombed

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TOKIO, Dec. 21 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Nine submarines of unstated nationality have been sunk by the Japanese Navy since the start of the two-week-old war of the Pacific, said an announcement today from the Imperial Navy which thus sought to assure the people that defense against undersea raiders had been strengthened.

Five officers and 32 men were captured from one of the British, American or Dutch submarines by a Japanese destroyer, said the Navy communique.

HONG KONG STILL HOLDS

Meanwhile, fighting raged across Happy Valley Race Course east of Victoria in beleaguered Hong Kong Island where a British Empire garrison still held on, Japanese dispatches said.

Japanese planes bombed Mount Davis, a stronghold at the western end of the island; Mount Cameron, which flanks Victoria Peak on the other side to the east, and the settlement of Aberdeen on the south side.

Artillery, aided by naval guns, shelled British shore batteries and fortifications.

'MATTER OF TIME'

Japanese accounts said one after another British strong point was being reduced on the rock-bound island and that complete fall was only a matter of time.

The cabinet information board issued a special notice to the people to refrain from excessive jubilation when the fall of Hong Kong is announced, and banned lantern and flag parades.

(Transocean, a German news agency, said the Tokio population celebrated on Saturday night the occupation of Hong Kong "with colors flying, illuminations, torchlight and lantern parades and enthusiastic crowds singing patriotic songs and cheering Tenno (Emperor Hirohito)." There was no indication whether this was an inaccurate report, or whether a premature celebration actually had occurred.)

CAUSE HAVOC IN FLEET

Japanese army planes from a mainland base swarmed down upon a concentration of British gunboats and ships in Deepwater Bay off the mainland part of the colony this morning and caused great havoc with their rain of bombs, a Domei news agency dispatch said.

Asahi's correspondent said more than 100 ships were trapped in Hong Kong and that approximately half of them had been sunk in the last few days since the Japanese occupied the mainland.

He said the vessels included three destroyers, four gunboats, four minelayers, eight patrol boats, two tankers and two transports.

900-MILE BLOCKADE

Nichi Nichi's reporter said one British gunboat was destroyed by planes on Saturday, and that two were scuttled by their crews while trying to escape.

Asahi said the Japanese naval blockade extending along a line of more than 900 miles about Hong Kong made escape of the ships impossible. The navy was said to be co-operating closely with the land attack on the island.

CUT COMMUNICATIONS

In Malaya, Japanese forces were reported pressing southward through jungle country toward Singapore.

In the Philippines, a Domei report declared the Japanese had slashed communications between the United States force defending Davao in Mindanao and its headquarters in Manila.

A Domei dispatch from Saigon, Indo-China, said Japanese planes caused great damage to military installations in raids Sunday on Cavite naval base, Nichols Field and the town of Tarlac.

Conclusion of an offensive and defense alliance between Thailand and Japan was announced. Domei said it was the first step in a series of such treaties designed to weaken the A.B.C.D. alignment.

DOESN'T JOIN AXIS

Tomokazu Hori, a deputy spokesman, told a foreign press conference, however, that the pact did not make Thailand a member of the Three-Power Pact, and that it applied for the present only to the war between Japan and Britain and the United States.

The means by which Thailand will carry out her agreement of mutual aid will be "decided by mutual consent," Hori said.

(Reuters, British news agency, said the 10-year pact bound Thailand and Japan to assist one another with all military, political and economic means and not to conclude a separate armistice without the other's consent.)

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DENY RED SHIP SUNK

Both naval and army authorities denied vehemently that there was any foundation to reports from The Netherlands East Indies yesterday that a squadron of 17 Japanese planes had attacked and sunk the Soviet steamer Perekop, plying between Vladivostok in Siberia and Surabaya in the Indies.

Authorities said the report was coined to estrange Japan and Russia.

NAVY BAGS 14 U-BOATS AND DEALS WITH TOKYO SUBMARINES, KNOX SAYS

Secretary's Assurance Follows Torpedoing Of Tanker In Which Washington Reports Lifeboats Shelled And 22 Of Crew Missing

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 21—A report on the success of the United States Navy in bagging Axis submarines—at least fourteen "probably sunk or damaged" in the Atlantic and several "effectively dealt with" in the Pacific—was given to the nation tonight by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Amid reports by the navy that hostile submarines were active off both the East and West coasts of the country, Knox issued a statement admonishing the public that news of attacks on American shipping, unaccompanied by immediate word of counter-measures, should not be construed to mean that the navy was doing nothing.

Had Taken Counter-Measures

The text of Knox's announcement, issued by the Navy Department, follows:

"The navy has been aware for sometime that enemy submarine activity in and near American waters was impending and naturally has already taken appropriate counter-measures.

"The release of information of the attacks on our shipping, unaccompanied by information as to what we are doing to protect it, must not be construed by the public as an indication that the navy has done nothing about it.

Keeps Methods Hidden From Foe

"I can assure the public that the navy has already adequately dealt with more than one submarine which has sought to make attacks on our naval and merchant vessels.

"Immediate announcement of the strength and disposition of the United States naval forces which are combating enemy submarines, the methods that we have used, and the place and time of our attacks upon them would provide the enemy with military information which he would dearly love to obtain.

"Therefore, I do not propose now, nor in the future, to make immediate announcement of the destruction of enemy forces unless I am satisfied that the enemy himself is fully informed on this subject. From time to time I shall give a summary of the losses we have inflicted on the enemy, and shall indicate the general locality of these actions.

Evidence Carefully Weighed

"For example, after careful weighing of the evidence I can now state that in the Atlantic Ocean, United States naval forces have up to the present time probably sunk or damaged at least fourteen enemy submarines.

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"This probability, as well as the prevalence of the bitter North Atlantic winter weather which the Germans do not seem to like, may account for the recent comparative security of the North Atlantic routes.

"In the Pacific our naval forces have already effectively dealt with several Japanese submarines."

Reports Boats Shelled

This word followed a report by the navy that three lifeboats of the S. S. Emidio were shelled by the submarine which torpedoed the tanker off California.

The navy listed only thirty-two rescued of the Emidio's crew, which it numbered at fifty-four, but the steamship line said that no more than thirty-seven were aboard and that it knew of only five men missing.

The navy's communique said that "three lifeboats were destroyed by submarine gunfire." Officials did not clarify whether the boats were shattered while still in their davits when the tanker was attacked or whether the submarine, presumably Japanese, had fired upon helpless seamen seeking safety in the boats after abandoning their ship.

Smoke At Sea Reported

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 21 (AP)—The navy tonight investigated reports of a burning ship at sea off San Diego, and reported "all clear."

Naval officials would make no other comment.

A towering column of smoke was visible about twelve miles offshore

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during the day, leading observers to believe a ship was afire.

Army observers at Camp Callan, however, said they believed the ship was not burning, but probably was an American tanker under forced draft. Army officers added the vessel probably made port shortly after dark.

Japan Thought To Have 40 Long-Range Submarines

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Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Japan is believed to have about forty submarines with a range permitting operations off the United States west coast, where attacks have been made on American vessels.

Reports by the navy to Congress and information in naval publications indicate that the total known Japanese submarine fleet is in excess of seventy, with more than half that number capable of traveling from 14,000 to 16,000 miles without refueling.

With Seattle only 4,257 miles from Yokohama, this range would make it possible for the submarines to put out from bases in the Far East, reach the American West Coast, remain there for some time to operate against shipping and return to their ports.

Might Use Island Bases

Use of existing Japanese bases in the Caroline or Marshall islands or refueling from mother ships at sea would shorten the voyage and make possible a longer stay in American coastal waters.

Records indicate that the Japanese have some submarines as large as 2,700 tons, this group containing big minelayers able to carry and sow in shipping lanes as many as sixty mines.

Generally, the Japanese undersea vessels are copies of the German U-boats. The crews of the biggest type submarines are composed of about ninety men and officers.

OCEAN WAR HITS JAPAN HARD BLOW

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Supply of Fish Cut Down by Allied Fleets

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PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP)—Allied war fleets prowling the Pacific have struck Japan in a vital economic spot by curtailing her second most important food supply—fish—says Dr. Albert W. C. T. Herre, Stanford University authority on fishes.

THIRD FROM SEA

Year by year Japan has been depending more and more on the sea for material necessities. Some American authorities estimate that up until the war began she was getting one-third of all her natural resources from the Pacific Ocean.

Gradually her fishermen fanned out from Nippon's islands until they were operating from the Bering Sea to the Antarctic Ocean. A few years ago they even were operating out of Japan to the American side of the Pacific, taking salmon from ocean areas fed by United States rivers.

Sailed Far Off

These fishermen also spread through the waters of the Philippines, Malay, the East Indies and finally to the shores of Burma and India.

They sailed thousands of miles from home, Dr. Herre said, to get certain kinds of fish highly prized in Japan. Other fish, caught incidentally on these expeditions, they sold in the ports of Calcutta, Rangoon, and in Malay and Philippine settlements whose native fishermen were less efficient.

Now on the seas where the Japanese used to hunt in comparative peace, they themselves are being hunted.

In most rice-eating countries, particularly Japan, fish is the number two food. In the Oriental diet, these two things go together as do ham and eggs on the American table.

Face Peril Now

Besides the danger of hostile warships, a motor fuel shortage has contributed to the plight of the Japanese fishermen. It takes petroleum to make trips several hundred miles seaward with heavy fishing trawlers, and Japan has been short on oil fuel since the United States began cutting down on exports to Nippon several months ago. This was reflected by a shortage of fish in Japan's great sea food markets long before actual warfare began, Dr. Herre said.

Now most of Japan's scanty oil supply must be conserved for her fighting planes, tanks and warships. Even if there are fishermen able to venture seaward without motorships they must operate at the risk of capture or death.

U. S. TANKER OUTMANEUVERS SUB IN PACIFIC

Tanker Captain Tells How Agwiworld Tried To Ram Enemy Craft

Attacker Fired Without Warning Twenty Miles West Of Santa Cruz

[*By the Associated Press*]

San Francisco, Dec. 21—The American tanker Agwiworld outmaneuvered an attacking enemy submarine after attempting to ram it, Capt. F. B. Goncalves reported when he brought his ship into port today.

Captain Goncalves said his ship was twenty miles due west of Santa Cruz, Cal., when the submarine fired without warning or even hailing the ship.

Santa Cruz is north of Cypress Point, previously mentioned locale of the encounter.

500 Yards Due West

"The first thing I knew there was the explosion of a shell over our stern," he said. "I was in my room. I ran to the bridge.

"The submarine was lying about 500 yards due west of us in the path of the sun. I put the helm hard to port and headed straight for the sub.

"When the second shot came, I put the helm hard over to starboard and then presented the stern to the sub. There was a heavy ground swell which kept the sub's gun deck awash.

Next Six Shots Miss

"The next six shots missed us, but some of them came awful close.

"If we had only had a gun, that sub would never shoot at another ship. It was a beautiful target for us."

First Mate Edward Crabtree said the encounter lasted about half an hour.

"At the first shot we radioed a warning to the navy and all other ships," he said. "All hands rushed to their boat station. I was in my room when the first shot came, and I ran to the deck.

"There was a heavy northwest ground swell. The submarine was faster than we are, but she couldn't use her speed.

Gun Deck At Surface

"Her gun deck was about surface level. If she had tried to make any speed in that swell her gun crew would have been washed overboard.

"She kept running with us about 500 yards off. Her aim was bad because of the swell rocking her.

"I think she didn't try to close with us for two reasons: She was afraid of being rammed and she had heard our warning to the navy and she had to be ready to get out of the vicinity fast."

Six Years In Navy

Another tanker crew member, Third Mate D. F. Gosney, had served six years with the United States Navy submarine branch.

"I was on the poop deck when sub began to shoot," he said. "I down on my face and stayed there until we had swung and were heading directly at the sub. Then I got up and manned my station.

"There was no panic aboard. The sub kept in the sun. We headed north. I believe the sub used a five-inch on us. It's too bad we didn't have a gun."

The Agwiworld raced toward the shore and its crew could not tell exactly when the submarine submerged. The tanker hovered close to shore for several hours and then headed to safety.

5 Or 6 On Sub Platform

During the attack on the Agwiworld, five or six men were visible on the submarine's gun platform, manipulating the weapon, Gosney said.

Captain Goncalves is no stranger to sea warfare or submarines.

A graduate of the Brazilian Naval Academy, he served in the last war as second officer on a Norwegian freighter, and was torpedoed in the North Sea.

"We were given a warning that time, however," he said.

Home Is In Texas

Captain Goncalves' home is at Port Arthur, Texas. He is an American citizen and has lived in the United States twenty-five years.

Most of the crew were sleeping in their bunks below when the tanker reached harbor today.

"They've had a long watch," said the first mate.

Crabtree explained that crewmen had remained up through the night, maintaining a vigil against a second attack.

"Funny thing," he remarked. "I transferred to this run eight months ago from a New York-Dutch West Indies run to get away from the trouble zone.

Says "This Is Our Scrap"

"Now I'm all around it. But it's all right this time. This is our scrap. Eight months ago it was a foreign affair."

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"No, there was no panic. Every man went to his boat station and the 'old man' knew what he was doing all the time. That helped a lot."

Pointing to a spot on the poop deck where he was standing when the first shell from the submarine whistled just above the ship's rigging, Gosney smiled.

"Boy, I hit the deck," he said.

Tanker Torpedoed Off West Coast; Another Escapes

[*By the Associated Press*]

Seattle, Dec. 21—Enemy submarines, edging close to California shores, shelled and torpedoed the big American tanker Emidio and fired deck guns at the tanker Agwiworld, the navy disclosed today.

Possibly five of the Emidio's crew were lost. Five were injured and thirty were rescued. When last seen the vessel was still afloat but wallowing and riding low. She had been hit in the stern by the torpedo.

Escaped By Shifting Course

The Agwiworld escaped by turning from her course and racing shoreward. It was said her only damage was a severed hawser line, which was cut by a shell whizzing close by.

The Emidio was attacked, Thirteenth Naval District headquarters said, twenty miles off the coast, about 200 miles north of San Francisco. The submarine fired several shots and the Emidio sought to flee, then a torpedo crashed into her stern.

Two Attacks In Five Hours

The Agwiworld also was about twenty miles offshore, near Cypress Point, one hundred miles south of San Francisco, when a submarine broke the surface and started firing her deck gun.

These attacks took place within a space of five hours yesterday. The scenes of action are about 300 miles apart, indicating that at least two enemy U-boats were operating off the coast.

The 6,912-ton Emidio, owned by Socony Vacuum Oil Company and normally carrying a crew of thirty-eight, was reported to have been going southward without cargo. Details were not available as to the Agwiworld, which is operated by the Richfield Oil Company.

Made Way To San Francisco

The Agwiworld, 6,771 tons, which was attacked yesterday morning, kept close to shore and made her way to San Francisco. Eight or nine shots were reported to have been fired at her.

German armies in Russia, Adolf Hitler announced tonight he was taking over personal direction of the Nazi land forces, and he immediately appealed to his soldiers—"fanatically," as he put it—to wait out the winter for new arms and troops.

Hitler first announced in a surprise move that he had replaced General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch as commander of the armies.

Then he addressed his soldiers, speaking to them as a bitterly experienced, wounded, almost blinded, old soldier; as one who knows the horrors of war.

Admits Damage of Red Armies

Hitler said intuition led him to his fateful decision.

The dramatic announcements, including the hold-fast exhortation to his troops, contained the harsh admission that the great Red Army offensive of recent weeks was hurting Germany to the core—and on the home front specifically.

Hitler either is desperate or is feinting, in the opinion of observers here. It seemed he either feared trouble on the home front or was planning some big new move against his enemies, the democracies—perhaps both.

On the face of his pronouncements, Germany will be on the defensive—both east and west—until spring.

Hitler's replacement of Von

Fuehrer Admits Germany Now Is On Defensive

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Fires Expert, Takes Job As Result Of "Intuition"

LONDON, Dec. 21—(AP)—Publicly recognizing the cold difficulties and torments suffered by the retreating

Brauchitsch Out as Hitler Obeys 'Call'

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Fuehrer Sees War Near 'Turning Point,' Begs Army to Hold in Russia

Lauds Japan's Role In World Conflict

London Acclaims Split in Nazi High Command as Sign of Major Weakness

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (Official broadcast recorded by Associated Press).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler announced tonight that, because the course of the war against Russia—now six months in progress—has "exceeded all past notions," he has been induced to "follow his intuitions" and take over the post of commander in chief of the army in place of Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch.

Then, in a message to the German Army, Hitler mentioned Japan and the world-wide war and said that Germany's battle "is now approaching its culminating and turning point."

"The present war," he said, "is now entering upon a new and favorable stage for us. We are now facing a decision of world-wide importance."

The German Army's task now in Russia, Hitler said, is, "up to the coming of spring, to hold and defend with . . . fanaticism what they have hitherto conquered with immeasurable heroism and heavy sacrifices."

Answered "Inward Call"

In announcing that he had replaced Brauchitsch, Hitler said that, because of "the vastness of the theater of war" and the close link between land operations and political and economic war aims, he has decided "to reserve to himself personally all essential decisions in this sphere."

Recalling that he already had answered "an inward call" and become his "own generalissimo" when he took charge of all the German armed forces early in 1938, Hitler said that now he must take personal direction of the army, combining "in his own hands the leadership of the whole armed forces with the supreme command of the army."

In his statement, in which he spoke of himself in the third person throughout, Hitler said he was replacing Brauchitsch "while fully recognizing his merits."

The actual replacement took place on Dec. 19, it was said.

Text of Hitler's Message

The text of Hitler's message to the German Army follows:

"Soldiers of the army and S.S. (Schutz Staffel, or Elite Guard) formations:

"The battle of liberty of our people for the security of its future existence—a battle which is to make it impossible for us to be threatened every twenty or twenty-five years with war under a fresh pretext, but in reality for the same Jewish capitalist interests—is now approaching its culminating and turning point.

"The German Reich, Italy and nations allied to us have had the fortune to find in Japan, who is a world power, a new friend and comrade in arms.

"Japan has been strangled with the same forms and pretexts as we ourselves.

"With lightning destruction of the American Pacific Fleet and British forces at Singapore, with occupation of numerous British and American bases in western Asia by Japanese forces, the present war now is entering upon a new and favorable stage for us.

"We are now facing a decision of world-wide importance.

"Our armies in the east, after their immortal victories without parallel in world history against the most dangerous enemy of all time must now, owing to the onset of winter, be brought from mobile progress into a stationary front.

New Weapons Promised

"It is their task, up to the coming of spring, to hold and defend with like fanaticism what they hitherto have conquered with immeasurable heroism and heavy sacrifices.

"From the new eastern front nothing else is today expected than what German soldiers achieved in four Russian winter campaigns twenty-five years ago.

"Every German soldier must set an example to our loyal allies.

"Apart from this, however, fresh units will be formed and above all new and better weapons will be issued as they were last winter.

"Defense of the front in the west will be strengthened from Kirkenes (Norway) to the Spanish frontier.

"Difficulties of organizing communications on this front, today extending over the whole continent and stretching as far as North Africa, must be overcome. But this will be successfully accomplished.

"Preparations for immediate resumption of offensive operations in the spring until the enemy in the east is finally destroyed must be taken at once. Other defensive war measures are about to be taken.

"These tasks demand that the armed forces and the home front should brace themselves for the greatest common effort.

"It is the army which bears the weight of the struggle. In these circumstances I have therefore decided, in my capacity as supreme commander of German armed forces, to assume personally leadership of the army.

"I know war from four years of mighty conflict in the west from 1914 to 1918.

"I experienced personally the horrors of almost all battles as an ordinary soldier.

"I was wounded twice and even threatened with blindness.

"Thus nothing that torments you, weighs upon you and oppresses you is unknown to me.

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Sees Doubled 'In Destiny

"I alone, after four years of war, never for a second doubted the resurrection of my people. With my fanatical will, I, a simple soldier, succeeded after more than fifteen years work in uniting once more the whole German nation and in freeing it from the death sentence of Versailles.

"My soldiers, you will therefore understand my heart solely belongs to you, that my will and my work serve unflinchingly the greatness of my people, that my mind and my resolution are directed only towards destruction of the enemy—that is towards victorious conclusion of this war.

"What I can do for you, my soldiers of the army and S. S. formations, by way of care and leadership, will be done.

"What you can do for me and what you will do, I know you will do with loyalty and obedience until the Reich and our German people are finally saved.

"God Almighty will not withhold victory from his brave soldiers.

"Der Fuehrer's headquarters, Dec. 19, 1941 (signed), Adolf Hitler."

Explains Army Change

Hitler's statement announcing he was taking the place of Brauchitsch said:

"When Der Fuehrer, on Feb. 4, 1938, assumed commanding power of the whole armed forces, this was done out of concern for the then threatening military struggle for the freedom of the German people.

"The raison d'etre (the reason for being) imperatively demanded that all powers should be concentrated in one hand.

"Only thus could preparations for resistance succeed, a resistance which it was known would lead to a 'total war' even more than did the World War of 1914-'18, forced upon the German people by the same enemy.

"In addition, the realization of an inward call and his own will to take upon himself the responsibility weighed with the statesman Adolf Hitler when he resolved to be his own generalissimo.

"The course of this war has more and more confirmed recognition of this fact, but it was fully shown only when the campaign in the east assumed proportions which exceeded all past notions.

"The vastness of the theater of war, the close connection of the conduct of land operations with the political and economic war aims, and also the numerical size of the army compared with other parts of the armed forces have induced Der Fuehrer to follow his intuitions and to influence in the strongest possible manner the operation and equipment of the army and to reserve to himself personally all essential decisions in this sphere.

"Following up his decision of Feb. 4, 1938, Der Fuehrer therefore resolved on Dec. 19, 1941, while fully recognizing the merits of the present supreme commander of the army, Field Marshal General von Brauchitsch, to combine in his own hands the leadership of the whole armed forces with the supreme command of the army."

Brauchitsch after the German reverses in Russia came as the most sensational step since the reorganization of the Germany army in 1938.

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Plans Defensive Strategy

Mentioning that Japan is newly a "comrade-in-arms" and that the war is being fought against the United States, Hitler said that Germany's battle "is now approaching its culminating and turning point."

"The present war is now entering upon a new and favorable stage for us," he said. "We are now facing a decision of world-wide importance."

Germany from now to spring will fight a "deefnsive" war, he said, not only against Russia, but also on the western front, which "will be strengthened from Kirkenes (Norway) to the Spanish frontier."

Speaking to his army with a note almost pleading in tone, Hitler promised his men better conditions, better equipment and "fresh units" to be formed.

Referring to the Russians as "the most dangerous enemy of all time" and acknowledging that the campaign in the east had "exceeded all past notions," Hitler told his soldiers that he himself knows just how it feels when the army "bears the might of the struggle."

Points to War Record

"I know war," he said, from four years of mighty conflict in the west from 1914 to 1918. I experienced personally the horrors of almost all battles as an ordinary soldier. I was wounded twice and even threatened with blindness.

"Thus nothing that torments you weigh upon you and oppresses you is unknown to me."

"I alone, after four years of war," he continued, "never for a second doubted the resurrection of my people.

"With my fanatical will, I, a simple German soldier, succeeded after more than 15 years in uniting once more the whole German nation and in freeing it from the death sentence of Versailles.

"My soldiers, you will therefore understand my heart solely belongs to you, that my will and my work serve unflinchingly the greatness of my people, that my mind and my resolution are directed only towards the restruction of the enemy—that is, towards a victorious conclusion of this war.

"What I can do for you, my soldiers of the army and SS (Elite Guard) formations, by way of care and leadership, will be done.

"What you can do for me and what you will do, I know you will do with loyalty and obedience until the Reich and our German people are finally saved."

Points to Vast Program

In his announcement that he was replacing Von Brauchitsch, Hitler said:

"The vastness of the theater of war, the close connection of the conduct of land operations with the political and economic war aims, and also the numerical size of the army compared with other parts of the armed forces have induced the Fuehrer to follow his intuitions and to influence in the strongest possible manner the operation and equipment of the army and to reserve to himself personally all essential decisions in this sphere."

It was thought here that the reference to political and economic war aims might have great significance. Although emphasizing that any theorizing was "purely guesswork" at this stage, one observer said that the twin German setbacks on the Russian and Libyan fronts might have led Hitler to strengthen as far as possible his personal hold on the civil population through the sufferings of winter.

Hitler said the task of the German army in Russia from now "up to the coming of spring" is "to hold and defend with like fanaticism what they have hitherto conquered with immeasurable heroism and heavy sacrifices."

Asks Troops Give More

"From the new eastern front nothing else is expected than what German soldiers achieved in four Russian winter campaigns 25 years ago," he said. "Every German soldier must set an example to our loyal allies.

"Apart from this, however, fresh units will be formed and above all new and better weapons will be issued as they were last winter.

"The defense of the front in the west will be strengthened from Kirkenes (Norway) to the Spanish frontier.

"The difficulties of organizing communications on this front, today extending over the whole continent and stretching as far as North Africa, must be overcome. But this too will be successfully accomplished.

"Preparations for immediate resumption of offensive operations in the spring until the enemy in the east is finally destroyed must be taken at once. Other defensive measures are about to be taken.

"These tasks demand that the armed forces and the home front should brace themselves for the greatest common effort."

Hails Japs as Comrades

In mentioning Japan as an ally Hitler said:

"With lightning destruction of the American Pacific fleet and British forces at Singapore, with the occupation of numerous British and American bases in Western Asia by Japanese forces, the present war now is entering upon a new and favorable stage for us."

Hitler only a few weeks ago had spoken of the beginning of the decisive phase of the battles for Moscow and Leningrad—battles which the winter and the Russian offensive turned into an officially announced withdrawal to winter lines.

The Russian offensive was keeping up its terrific pace still today, however. The Russians were said by an authoritative military commentator to have driven wedges into German positions, making it impossible for the Nazis to halt their retreat and dig in. The Russian communique announced the capture of new towns today.

The Germans have made no secret of their preparations for a spring offensive, as mentioned by Hitler today, but it was not immediately clear whether the new change in command of the German Army means that an effort would be made to hasten that offensive. Some thought it probable.

Look to Spanish Border

Although new offensive action against Rusisa must wait until spring, Hitler was regarded as having hinted at a new preparation toward the Spanish border to link supply lines with North Africa, where both Germans and Italians are retreating in haste—in disorder, today's Cairo dispatches said—before the swift British offensive.

Ankara dispatches in recent weeks have reported German military action in Bulgaria, while Berlin and Rome dispatches have spoken of the expectation that Spain and Portugal might soon clarify their position in the new order.

These dispatches have said also that discussions toward a French-Axis understanding on Africa are at least in a preliminary stage.

The German news agency DNB carried announcements of Hitler's two communiques and they were broadcast over the Berlin radio and picked up here.

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NAZI DEBACLE IS HINTED IN ARMY SHAKEUP

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Von Brauchitsch's Removal Not Likely To Win German Favor

Embassy Blurb Of Last August On Field Marshal Is Recalled

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 21—The German nation heard its most grevious news since Adolf Hitler put on his field gray uniform September 1, 1939, when it was told tonight that it's Führer had cast aside the man to whom he had given command of his armies.

Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army, has been fired while the gray legions are on the run for the first time in more than two years of war—both in Russia and Libya.

The implications of his displacement—by Hitler himself—are inescapable.

May Outrank Hess Flight

In German minds, this sudden shift of topmost command at such a moment may rank even with the mysterious flight of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy Führer, as a sign of trouble in the nation's leadership.

Only last August, the German Embassy in Washington wrote this blurb about the 60-year-old commander in chief of Hitler's armies:

"Accomplishment and character alone determine the worthiness of an officer to himself and the world, and both of these factors mark to a particularly high degree the career of the commander in chief of the army. Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch.

"The glorious achievements of the German armies during the renaissance of the German nation are particularly connected with his name.

Full Credit Given

"In all military events which have led to the foundation of the Greater Germany, the army and its commander in chief had a decisive share.

"Under his command German troops went on to win back German territories in Austria, in the Sudeten, in Bohemia and in Memel.

"Under his leadership, the German army destroyed the Polish armies in hard, fast battles. The campaign in the west in 1940 proved again his extraordinary capability which can master even the most difficult task of our days."

Now his name is particularly connected with those armies' first debacle.

Brauchitsch, born in Berlin in 1881, is the son of a German cavalry general, Bernhard von Brauchitsch, who was once director of the Academy of War.

The younger von Brauchitsch rose as an artillery officer. Trained in his own home and in the cadet corps, he was made a lieutenant and entered the first World War as a captain.

He held staff positions on the Western Front and distinguished himself by personal participation in front-line actions.

After the war he served with various regiments and as chief of staff of the Sixth Division.

Colonel In 1928

He became a colonel in 1928 and two years later was appointed chief of the department in the Ministry of War.

In 1931, then raised to the rank of major-general, he was inspector of artillery and later became commander of the first division.

When the German army was reorganized in 1935, von Brauchitsch, by now a lieutenant-general, became successively commander of the first army corps, commander of the first military district and, in 1936, general of artillery.

Hitler united the highest command of Germany's armed forces in then Colonel-General von Brauchitsch on February 4, 1938, and entrusted to him leadership of the army.

Reaction To Hitler's New Move

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London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—Some quarters here suggested today that Hitler's move in displacing Field Marshal von Brauchitsch might indicate the first tangible sign of a split between the Nazi party and the German army leaders.

They noted that such a split might also have been considered evident from the fact that the army in Russia has been commanded from two headquarters—the general staff headquarters and the Führer's own headquarters.

The military correspondent of the British Press Association wrote:

"Hitler's generals probably forced him to assume all responsibility, for none knew better than they what risks were involved in attacking Russia so late in the year.

Purge Held Possible

"Hitler has ordered a retreat. It may be the generals who impressed upon him the necessity of saving the army from complete annihilation. Whether he has cut adrift from the generals and whether assumption of supreme command means he will proceed with his own ideas of strategy remains to be seen. . . . A wholesale purge might follow the dismissal of von Brauchitsch."

Another British observer noted that von Brauchitsch, a soldier of the old school, reputedly was not an ardent Nazi and twice had disagreed with Hitler on the dissemination of political doctrines within the army.

It was not immediately clear whether the new change in command of the German army means that an effort would be made to hasten a spring offensive. Some thought it probable.

Spain May Be Next

Although new offensive action against Russia must wait until spring, Hitler was regarded as having hinted at a new preparation toward the Spanish border to link supply lines with North Africa, where both Germans and Italians are retreating in haste—in disorder, today's Cairo dispatches said—before the swift British offensive.

Ankara dispatches in recent weeks have reported German military action in Bulgaria, while Berlin and Rome dispatches have spoken of the expectation that Spain and Portugal might soon clarify their position in the new order.

These dispatches have said also that discussions toward a French-Axis understanding on Africa are at least in a preliminary stage.

Gloomy Poem

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 21—The German radio is broadcasting winter poems and the theme is gloomy.

Here is one recorded and translated by CBS:

"After a yeer af sweat and toil
"No green blooms on my tree.
"From the sky and from the soil
"Grief has come to me.
"How happy I have been a year ago—
"Dark looks the future—full of woe. . . ."

Unrest Reported

Jerusalem, Dec. 21 (AP)—A mysterious anti-Nazi radio broadcasting tonight from German-occupied central Europe said Hitler's military reverses had created unrest in Germany and that hasty measures were being taken against feared demonstrations.

The announcer reported barricades were being built on many German roads, machine-gun nests installed at important highway junctions and SS black shirt elite guard garrisons heavily reinforced everywhere.

POINTS LISTED AS TAKEN MAKE BULGES IN LINE

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Russians Claim Important Junction Between Tula And Orel

Capture Of Town In Leningrad Sector Also Included In Reports

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 21—The Soviet Information Bureau said Russian troops occupied a number of important localities in continued advances today in the Leningrad sector and on the fronts west, northwest and southwest of Moscow.

Bodgotsch, southwest of Tikhvin on the Leningrad front; Gruzino, near Chudovo, on the same front, and Krapivno, southwest of Tula, on the southwestern Moscow front, were mentioned as places taken by the striding Russian army.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 21—The Russians have driven wedges into German positions which have made it impossible for the Germans to halt their retreat and have demolished the Hitler pretense that the Nazis are executing an orderly withdrawal to straighten their line, an authoritative military commentator said today.

This interpretation was placed on a Soviet communique, broadcast on the Moscow radio today, announcing that the Red army had recovered Plavsk, important junction on the highway between Tula and Orel, 100 and 200 miles south of Moscow, respectively.

Other points mentioned in Russian reports indicated that westward bulges were being made in the German front, the commentator said.

Continue Drive Past Ruza

A Moscow broadcast said Red army troops which on Friday captured Ruza, sixty miles due west of Moscow, broke through the German defenses the following day and were continuing a swift advance.

At least 127 villages were captured in the sector on Saturday, said the broadcast, and the Red air force is continuously blasting at the Germans rolled back by the thrust.

The Soviet communique reported the capture of 40 tanks, 135 trucks, 8 guns and other war booty in the same sector.

The communique also told of the occupation of a point in the Leningrad sector identified only as "K," and said much valuable war booty had been captured.

45 Miles Back From Tikhvin

Izvestia's special correspondent from that sector said the Germans had now been driven back forty-five miles from Tikhvin, the point of deepest German penetration southeast of Leningrad, and that more than one hundred villages had been freed from German occupation.

Izvestia said Plavsk was taken after a two-day battle in which the town was burned.

Giving details of the recapture of Volokolamsk, sixty-five miles northwest of Moscow, which was announced Saturday, *Izvestia* declared four German divisions, the Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixth and Fifth Infantry divisions and the Eleventh Tank division, lost more than three fourths of their men.

Pursuing Remainder

The Russians are pursuing the remaining fourth, which is suffering badly from the cold, to the southwest of Volokolamsk.

Izvestia's correspondent said the first sight encountered by Red troops entering Volokolamsk was the gallows set up by the Germans from which eight persons had been hanged in November. The bodies, with nooses around their necks, still lay in the snow, he declared.

The townspeople reported to him, he said, that they were locked in the church and guarded by machine guns for a full day upon the Germans' arrival while Nazi squads looted the homes of food and clothing.

Russian Attacks Beaten Back, Germans Contend

Berlin, Dec. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The German high command said today that many strong Russian attacks on the Eastern front were beaten back in fighting which continued with "undiminished vigor."

The Russians made violent attempts to break German lines holding Leningrad encircled, but their tanks and soldiers were repelled with heavy losses, the communique said.

REDS AT LENINGRAD BLOCKED, NAZIS SAY

Tanks Offensive Repelled, Berlin Broadcast Reports

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BERLIN, Dec. 21 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—The German High Command announced today that fighting on the Russian front continued with undiminished violence.

The High Command said Russian attempts to break out on the Leningrad front with the support of tanks were repelled.

TANKS DESTROYED

German air raiders, a communique said, damaged a "large industrial factory" on the English East Coast with direct bomb hits.

The High Command said 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed in a sector held by one Army corps, while 19 Russian tanks were hit in the battling around Leningrad.

The Nazi air force bombed "with strong effect" Russian troop columns, vehicles, tanks, concentrations and earthworks, the communique added.

50 German Officers Lured To Death Blast

Russian Directs Group To "Best House In Town"—Mine Kills Them All

Moscow, Dec. 21 (AP)—A story of how fifty German officers were lured to their death in a mined house at Taganrog was circulated today by Tass, official news agency, and cred-

ited to a woman who escaped from the Sea of Azov city.

The woman, Olga Corodova, said a mild-mannered municipal bookkeeper volunteered to show the German commandant and his staff the best house in town where they might make their headquarters. This pleased the Germans.

They moved into the well-furnished house and on their first night there it was blown up. The fifty officers were buried in the wreckage, Tass said.

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Red Booty: Iron Crosses 'For Capture Of Moscow'

Big Box Of Nazi Medals Found In Seized Staff Car, Russ News Agency Says

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British radio quoted a correspondent of Tass, Russian news agency, as reporting today that among the German booty taken in the Russian counter-offensive was a big box of iron crosses, second class, which bore the tag:

"The be handed out for the capture of Moscow."

The Tass dispatch said that the medals were found in a large staff car seized in the Russian drive beyond Klin, northwest of Moscow. CBS recorded the Tass broadcast here.

Eyewitness: Wreckage Of A Nazi Army

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Red Army on the Moscow Front, Dec. 21—The steel skeletons of two German tank divisions lay along the Klin-Volokolamsk road, a narrow, tunnel-like path winding through a frosted pine forest, where they were overtaken and smashed by the Red army.

The ghastly graveyard of the Nazi *Panzer* forces was marked by masses of charred machines, piles of frozen bodies and a litter of personal belongings.

The German Sixth and Seventh tank divisions had passed this way. The vengeance visited on them by the Russians indicated that what had started as an orderly withdrawal on the northern flank of the Moscow front was turned into panicky flight and final disaster.

Through Chamber Of Horrors

I have just traveled this road through the cemetery of once-proud German armored columns.

It was a trip through a chamber of horrors depicting in panorama the tragic results of winter battle.

Riding over twenty-five miles of twisting road, I counted nearly 1,000 wrecked tanks, armored cars, troop carriers, trucks, automobiles and motorcycles.

More than one hundred soldiers who once manned those machines lay dead. Other hundreds were buried beneath the snowdrifts under white birch crosses marking mass graves.

Tanks Mark Last Stands

Approaching Klin from the east, there already were signs of the German retreat after their defeat in the battle of Moscow at the Volga Canal. Tanks had been left at intervals on rises and turns in the road to conduct a rear-guard action. Blackened groups of tanks and trucks indicated the spot where the machines stalled or were overtaken.

Civilians were returning to their homes there, digging in the ruins of burned houses and cleaning villages which had escaped the flames of war. Laundry hung from clotheslines. Children played with the hulks of German machines in back yards.

STALIN'S BIRTHDAY FINDS REDS WINNING

Premier Is 62; Daily Successes Boost Morale

By EDDY GILMORE

KUIBYSHEV, Dec. 21 (A.P.).—With the Red Army on the offensive on a 1600-mile front and supplies rolling up to the battle line from newly reorganized industries, the end of six months of war finds a wave of high optimism sweeping Soviet Russia.

Russia's successes made today a happy birthday for Josef Stalin, his sixty-second.

The lift in morale first became evident with the Russian counter-offensive which drove the Germans out of Rostov-on-Don Nov. 29. Spirits have mounted steadily everywhere since then, fed by continuous reports of Soviet successes and the gradual easing of pressure on embattled Moscow.

FRESH TRIUMPHS DAILY

Day in and day out, radio loudspeakers shout news of fresh triumphs. Grim looks are giving way to smiles and laughter.

Long lines form in snowy streets, in sub-zero weather, to buy newspapers as they arrive from the presses. One sees a middle-aged man scan a paper eagerly, shout with joy and then hurry away.

"His home town has just been recaptured from the Germans," a friend explains. "He's going to pack."

TURN THE TABLES

In six months the Russians have learned much about the art of modern war. United States observers here say Red Army leaders not only have learned how to meet Nazi tactics, but how to improve upon them and turn the tables on the invaders.

With the weather becoming more severe, Soviet ski troops and Cossacks are playing an increasingly important role in the campaign. In some quarters they are regarded as more effective than tanks.

GUERRILLAS EFFECTIVE

Russian guerrillas never have been more active than now. Stories from the front tell of audacious activities of men armed with odd weapons, women wielding pitchforks and boys hurling stolen German grenades.

Latest Russian estimates put the German dead, wounded and missing since the start of the war at 7,200,000. They say the Nazis have lost 18,000 tanks, 15,600 planes and 22,000 big guns.

OWN LOSSES 2,546,000

The Russians acknowledge losses of 2,546,000 in dead, wounded and missing. They also admit the loss of 9500 tanks, 7680 planes and 15,480 guns.

But to combat the Russian losses in equipment, more and more factories are being put into operation far from the battle front. I have personally seen dozens of factories operating behind the Volga, and their productive capacity is rising daily.

ROAD TO BERLIN?

Red Army successes have been a big tonic during the last few weeks for the average Russian, who was perplexed when the Army for which he had sacrificed so much was being driven back. Now all doubt seems erased from his mind.

"The road we're marching," he said, "leads westward to Smolensk and Minsk—why not to Berlin?"

You ask a Russian how big his country's war effort is now, and he is likely to answer in the terms of an old refrain:

"From Moscow to the very frontiers."

Birthday Felicitations For Stalin, This Time By Allies, Not Hitler

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Two years ago today Adolf Hitler sent this message to Joseph Stalin:

"Accept my most sincere congratulations on your sixtieth birthday, my best wishes for your personal well-being and a happy future for the Soviet people."

The British radio recalled that message today in announcing that in honor of the Russian leader's sixty-second birthday a special concert would be broadcast, and that while Stalin would get no felicitations from Hitler this year, he was receiving the birthday wishes of newly allied countries.

CBS recorded the BBC broadcast.

British Reds Felicitate Stalin

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—"All mankind is indebted to your genius for leadership," the Central Committee of the British Communist party told Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin today in a telegram felicitating him on his sixty-second birthday. "We declare how proud we are to be members of the great international party of which you are the leader, and we pledge ourselves to be worthy of this honor," the message said.

Russian Press Accuses Germany Of New Plot

Tongue-In-Cheek Article Visions Sinking Incident To Be Engineered By Nazis

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Moscow, Dec. 21 (AP)—*Izvestia*, the Government newspaper, accused Germany today of attempting to provoke friction between Russia and Turkey with this tongue-in-cheek, presinking report of a mysterious submarine attack on a Turkish merchant ship:

"According to reliable information, the third case of the sinking of a Turkish merchant ship by a submarine of 'unknown' nationality will take place one of these days.

"The crew will be saved as it includes German agents who are going to figure as 'witnesses.'

"The crew of the submarine will wear Soviet identification marks so that this vile affair later could be attributed to the USSR. . . . German agents expect that after the sinking of the Turkish vessel, relations between the USSR and Turkey will be aggravated."

Gayda Says African Battle Will Decide Italy's Destiny

Declares "Almost Entire Mass" Of Fascist Sea And Air Forces Is Being Used To Stop Drive

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[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Dec. 21—Virginio Gayda declared in *Il Giornale d'Italia* today the fighting in Africa "will not only decide the destiny of Libya but of the whole of Italy. It is the battle of Italy."

The Italian high command acknowledged today that the British were exerting heavy pressure on Axis forces in Libya, and *Il Giornale d'Italia* said "almost the entire mass of Italian armed sea and air forces" is being used to stop the drive.

Admits Derna Is Taken

Rome's communique admitted that the British had taken Derna and said the fighting around cutoff Axis posts at Salum and Bardia near the Egyptian frontier was severe. The German communique described the African activity of Axis forces as "heroic."

Il *Giornale's* editorial said the African and Mediterranean campaign was of such importance that it could well mark the turning point of the war—"one of the greatest and most decisive imperial battles in British history," which might well decide Italian destiny for "several dozens of years."

Bright Axis Spot Seen

The paper emphasized that Britain was pouring large forces into the struggle, including men and equipment from Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Iran as well as Egypt and the Sudan.

A bright spot for the Axis was seen, however, in the claim that the mass of German and Italian troops had been withdrawn intact.

The communique said German air formations made heavy bombing attacks Friday and Saturday nights on Tobruk.

Axis Seen Abandoning Bengasi

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Advancing British Closely Pursuing Shattered Army Of Gen. Rommel

BULLETIN!

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—(AP)—Some units of German General Erwin Rommel's African forces are abandoning Bengasi and retreating toward Tripoli, the British radio declared today. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 21—(AP)—The Axis' shattered army in Libya, split and in headlong flight, was pictured by British headquarters tonight as too disorganized to collect its strength for an effective defense of Bengasi, the enemy's last major position east of Tripoli.

Nazi General Edwin Rommel's remaining armored forces had been driven to Soluch, about 35 miles south of Bengasi, and Italian infantry was declared virtually isolated northeast of the port.

More Tanks Destroyed

The rapid pace of the British pursuit, pressed despite severe dust storms, was indicated by the fact that Soluch, inland terminal of a spur railroad from Bengasi, is 160 miles southwest of Derna, whose capture the British announced only yesterday, and 280 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, starting point of the British offensive on November 18.

Thus, almost overnight, the British had more than doubled the depth of their penetration into Libya. But destruction of the Axis forces rather than conquest of ground remained their prime objective.

Exactly how far advanced British patrols had pushed, or whether there had been any further major contact with the retreating Germans and Italians was not disclosed.

The only hint of an encounter was the announcement in a singularly brief communique that "in the course of the present phase of our advance 12 German tanks were destroyed and eight Italian medium tanks captured intact."

Distant Air Bases Bombed

It appeared that the pursuit had become such a race there was no time to get messages back reporting its progress step by step.

Again, both the general headquarters and RAF communiques stressed the havoc inflicted on long exposed lines of Axis motorized transport by incessant air attack. The loss of 11 British planes was acknowledged but the RAF said that besides taking a heavy toll of machines and troops, Imperial air forces had struck far behind the fighting zone in air assaults on air bases, railroads and transports in the far western Libyan province of Tripolitania.

(British air superiority in North Africa is so firm, an air ministry news service report in London said, that bombers and fighters raked an Axis motor transport column "10 miles long" with bombs and machine-gun fire without interruption throughout yesterday.)

In a message of praise to his Mediterranean Fleet, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham declared that "when the tale of the siege of Tobruk comes to be written, the part played by these craft will prove to be a story worthy of the highest traditions of our naval history."

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Few Spoils Gathered In Libya

By PRESTON GROVER

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

With Advanced British and Allied Forces at Derna, Libya, Dec. 19 (Delayed)—In a month of battle, British forces have reached this half-way point on a victorious march toward Bengasi and have rolled on through at full speed, trying to reach Germans and Italians retreating in haste.

The dribble of prisoners continues to come from forward patrols a few miles west of the city, but the British have no idea yet as to where the enemy plans to make a stand. In two days of pressing across the desert west of Tobruk only advance patrols came in touch with the Axis forces.

Retreat Called Orderly

The German withdrawal, while fast, is extremely orderly, and only at the airport on the plateau above this little Mediterranean city of white buildings were the Nazis overtaken.

[Dispatches from Berlin today, however, said the Nazi retreat now has become headlong, with the Germans too disorganised to make a stand.]

At that point a battery of British artillery reached the edge of the airport just as a number of big Junkers troop transports landed. The artillery immediately opened fire. None of the planes seemed to have been carrying troops, but their crews were killed or captured.

British Wounded There

Upward of sixty British wounded have been installed in the hospital here.

The mixed population of Derna lined the streets as their allies entered, trying to give the proper salute, but having been overrun three times in this war, the people hardly knew whether to heil Hitler or cheer Churchill.

The Germans retreated about 150 miles in two days. No sizable supply dumps were left and only a few scattered Italian prisoners have been taken. The British would much rather capture Germans.

No Fires At Night

The Germans are very careful in their retirement. They are unrelenting in precautions against raiding parties which in times past have proved so deadly.

They allow no campfires before sunrise nor after sunset. They keep a small armored patrol, even with command units, relatively to the rear.

Two hundred miles back when planes were heard overhead it could be assumed that they were British. But today more German planes than British were seen. They passed without gunning or bombing us, however.

The British now speak of spending Christmas in Bengasi.

Anxious About Vichy

The first British offensive into Libya went past Bengasi and was turned back only when the Germans put fast tank units across the Mediterranean to help the Italians.

At present the British have the advantage in tank strength, but they are looking with anxious eyes on the possibility that Vichy may permit the Germans to land troops in French North Africa. That might put a whole new face on this show.

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BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK, ROME CLAIMS

Another Left In Ruins And Battleship Hit, Italians Claim

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Action In Mediterranean Said To Have Allowed Convoy To Arrive

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Dec. 21 (From an Official Broadcast)—Italian sources declared tonight that a British destroyer was sunk, another left in sinking condition, a battleship hit by shellfire and several other ships hit by bombs and torpedoes in a clash late Wednesday with an Italian navel force in the Gulf of Sirte.

They added that the British fled behind a smoke screen.

As a result, dispatches from Italy said today, an important Axis convoy was forced through to its destination.

Reporting the action previously mentioned in Rome's Saturday communique, these sources said the Italian high command had foreseen that the British would attempt to prevent passage of the convoy.

Detailed Planning Reported

Accordingly, the Italians sent out a naval squadron, posted submarines to watch British naval movements from Malta and Alexandria, and detached all the airplanes which could be spared from African operations.

The naval units intercepted a strong British naval squadron, escorted by air squadrons, about sunset, it was said.

With Italian warships and planes joining in the action, the two British destroyers were declared to have been sunk and put out of action by shellfire.

Say British Withdrew

The battleship, too, was hit by shells, while bombs and torpedoes from the planes hit several more of the British warships.

After only a few minutes of this action, it was said, the British squadron changed course and withdrew under the protection of falling dusk and an artificial fog.

Not a single Italian ship was damaged, it was reported here.

The Italian communique Saturday said a light British naval unit was sunk, and another hit probably fatally and a large ship damaged.

A British communique from Cairo said two transports, one of 8,000 tons, and another of 2,000 tons, were sunk from a heavily guarded convoy near Tripoli on Tuesday when naval aircraft shot torpedoes at four ships.

ITALY CALLS NEW CLASSES

Nationals Abroad and Students Are Affected, Swiss Report

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Rome dispatch to the newspaper Basler Nachrichten today said that Italy is calling new military classes, including nationals living abroad and university students.

The same dispatch said many Italian passenger trains have been withdrawn, the only explanation being "the needs of the present circumstances."

The number of men affected by the new call-up was not disclosed but it was believed here to be considerable. They are to report Jan. 1 to 15.

Besides students and those living abroad, the order applies to soldiers formerly exempted, men excused heretofore because several members of their families already were doing military service, and numerous other categories.

5 French Jews Slain As Nazi Attackers

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NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio said today that as a result of "renewed attacks" on the German army in occupied France five Jews have been executed.

Anti-Aircraft Fire In London

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Heavy anti-aircraft fire and the sound of machine guns was heard tonight in the Thames estuary, but no bombing was reported.

YOUTHS TO BE TRAINED

British Plan Pre-Service Units For Those From 16 to 18

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Plans for giving youths from the ages of 16 to 18 their share in Britain's new maximum mobilization scheme were announced tonight by the Board of Education.

Pre-service units will fit boys to step directly into the Army, Navy and Air Force when they reach the age minimum.

The age minimum for the Home Guard will be lowered in some areas to 16 and boys will be assigned to special non-combatant duties.

Others will be guided toward the Air Training Corps, which already has 160,000 and needs a steady stream of entrants to maintain its strength, and still others to the sea cadets, from which they may graduate directly into the Royal Navy.

4 Laborites Given Peerages in London

LONDON, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—King George conferred peerages today upon four members of the Labor Party in a move which authorities said was designed to strengthen workingmen's representation in the House of Lords.

William Wedgewood Benn, M. P. and now a Royal Air Force squadron leader, was made a viscount. Baronies were conferred on Reginald Fletcher, Charles Latham and Josiah Wedgwood.

An informed source said the Government wanted the labor position strengthened in the House of Lords at a time when a coalition of three parties — Conservative, Labor and Liberal—is running the government.

Benn, 64, served in the last war in Palestine, Gallipoli and on the Italian front.

Norse Ship Losses Drop

November Sinkings by Axis Fewest Since September, 1939

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Norway's merchant marine losses last month were the smallest since September, 1939, the first month of the war, Arne Sunde, Minister of Shipping in the Norwegian government-in-exile, said today.

Speaking at a ship launching at a northern port, he said a rebuilding program had started to make up for Norway's losses. He said shipping losses for Norway's large merchant fleet, in the service of the Allies, had dropped from an average of 49,000 tons a month for the first five months of this year to an average of 17,000 tons a month for the last six months.

Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—A Navy Department communique:

ATLANTIC THEATER: There are indications of enemy submarine activities off the east coast of the United States.

EASTERN PACIFIC: Enemy submarines have been active along the west coast of the United States. The steamship Agwiworld was shelled by an enemy submarine.

The steamship Emidio was also shelled and then torpedoed. The crew abandoned ship and took to the lifeboats. Three lifeboats were destroyed by submarine gunfire. Thirty-two survivors have been rescued. There were fifty-four in the crew.

CENTRAL PACIFIC: Wake Island has sustained two additional attacks by enemy aircraft.

FAR EAST: The enemy made a light air attack on Cavite. Only slight damage resulted.

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A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: During the last twenty-four hours there were enemy air raids over the Islands of Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao.

Land fighting continues at Davao, on the Island of Mindanao. There was increased activity of enemy patrols in northern Luzon. Aggressive attempts at enemy infiltration are being made both in northern and southern Luzon. Indications point to Japanese efforts toward progressive augmentation of forces which have landed in the Philippines.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

MANILA, Dec. 21 (AP).—A summary of the second week of the war in the Philippines, issued by the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army of the Far East, follows:

Increasing activity on the northern and southern fronts marked the second week of the war in which Japan is seeking to gain a foothold on the Philippines Archipelago.

Ground and air command of the United States Army forces of the Far East struck back with increasing fury at the invaders, routing enemy patrols in the Vigan and Legaspi sectors, shooting down at least five Japanese planes in the air and destroying at least twenty-five on the ground.

The enemy launched twelve major air raids during the week, but for the most part damage was not serious and casualties were light.

Our air force landed telling blows on the invaders at Legaspi, where it bombed and seriously damaged two transports and shot down four enemy planes.

At Vigan, on the northern front, our airmen shot down one plane and destroyed at least twenty-five planes on the ground and set fuel supplies afire.

In Davao, on the extreme southern front, the enemy landed in force, and as the week came to a close heavy fighting progressed.

A morning communique from the same headquarters:

Fighting continued at Davao. No clear picture of exactly what is occurring there is available. Patrol activities continue to the north.

An afternoon communique from headquarters:

The situation in Davao remains obscure. The enemy has been active in the air in that section.

The enemy southward of Vigan has increased his action, but there are still limited skirmishes between patrols.

War Communiques

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 21 (AP).—A British communique:

There has been little activity in North Perak. Our troops successfully countered an enemy attack in the Lenggong area, south of Grik. Enemy aircraft raided Kuantan yesterday morning.

A subsequent British communique:

The Commander in Chief of the Eastern Fleet regrets to announce the loss of H. M. S. Banka, a small converted merchant ship. Six of her crew have been found, but it is regretted that four European officers and forty Malay ratings (enlisted men) remain unaccounted for. The next of kin have been informed.

There is nothing to report from the North Malayan fronts.

During the day Japanese aircraft raided the Kuala Lumpur area. They were successfully engaged by our anti-aircraft and fighter defenses, which shot down one enemy plane and probably destroyed another. One of our aircraft was lost, but the pilot is safe.

Another British communique:

Nothing to report from the Malayan fronts.

The Japanese lost at least one and probably another plane during a raid on Kuala Lumpur. One British aircraft was lost, but the pilot is safe.

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 20 (delayed) (AP).—A British communique:

Air patrols to the east and south continue. There is nothing further to report.

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP).—A British Middle East headquarters communique:

Throughout yesterday, despite severe dust storms, our forces continued to press the withdrawing enemy.

In the course of the present phase of our advance, twelve German tanks were destroyed and eight Italian medium tanks were captured intact.

Our air forces yesterday were again presented with a succession of excellent targets, of which full advantage was taken.

Enemy columns retreating south of Bengasi were heavily and continuously attacked, numbers of lorries and trailers being destroyed or severely damaged.

All lorries were reported full of troops and a great many enemy casualties resulted.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Despite bad weather and heavy dust storms, sustained attacks on retreating motorized units of the enemy forces in Cyrenaica were maintained yesterday by R. A. F. and Free French bombers, which were particularly active in the Tarte-Tocra and El Abira areas.

The landing ground at Barce was effectively attacked and direct hits obtained on airdrome buildings where fires broke out. Three enemy fighters were shot down during these operations.

In Tripolitana our bombers raided the railroad station at Zuara and the crossing east of the town. Direct hits were scored on the goods shed and rolling stock, and the railway track was damaged. The motor transport station at Fort Artesian also was bombed, the results not being observed owing to bar weather conditions.

Fighter aircraft carried out a series of successful attacks on enemy fuel-carrying and other transports in the Jedya zone. A number of petrol tankers and lorries was destroyed, and considerable damange caused to enemy convoys. A CR-42 and a transport aircraft were shot down.

Over Malta fighter aircraft intercepted a force of enemy bombers escorted by Macchis and ME-109s. One JU-88 was shot down and other enemy bombers and fighters ewere severely damaged.

From these and other operations eleven of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There was a little enemy activity during the early part of last night, mainly over the English coastal districts.

Bombs dropped in northeast England caused some damage and injured one person. Elsewhere, very little damage and no casualties have been reported.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (Monday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 21 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors of the western, Kalinin, southwestern and Leningrad fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a certain number of localities, among which are Boggotsch, Gruzino and Krapivno.

In the course of the period from Dec. 17 to Dec. 20 troops of the western front captured from the enemy 7 planes, 360 tanks, 519 guns, 161 mine throwers, 267 machine guns, 3,059 trucks, 28 armored cars and 35 tractors.

Of this total, in the fighting at the approaches to Volokolamsk and in the town itself, our troops captured 73 tanks, 91 guns, 31 machine guns, 577 trucks, 4 armored cars and 35 tractors.

In the period from Dec. 17 to Dec. 20, 10,090 German soldiers and officers have been annihilated on the western front.

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast today:

During the night of Dec. 20-21 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

Our units operating in one sector of the western front captured in one day's fighting forty tanks, eight guns, twenty-eight trench mortars, 135 lorries and a great quantity of other war materials.

In another sector of the front, our troops during the same period captured twenty-four guns, four machine guns, 35,000 rounds of ammunition and other booty.

As a result of fierce engagements in one sector of the Leningrad front, our troops occupied point "K," accounted for many Germans and captured fourteen machine guns, four guns, two trench mortars and much other booty.

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—A German high command communique:

Fighting in the central sector of the eastern front continues with undiminished vigor.

Several strong enemy attacks were beaten back. In one sector held by one army corps twenty Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Violent enemy attempts to break though the encirclement on the Leningrad front, supported by tanks, were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

Nineteen enemy tanks were hit.

The air force bombed with strong effect enemy columns, troops, vehicles, tanks, concentrations, battery and earthworks.

In the northern and Finnish sectors of the eastern front, enemy transport on the move was effectively disturbed by the destruction of supplies, railway trains and rail installations.

Last night the air force scored direct bomb hits on a large industrial works on the English coast.

Reconnaissance planes damaged two enemy ships by bomb hits in the waters around England.

In North Africa fighting is continuing with the heroic activity of all land and air forces of the Axis.

A German bomber unit destroyed several planes and numerous trucks in an attack on a British airdrome and on concentrations of enemy vehicles.

In the period from Dec. 13 to Dec. 19 the Soviet air force lost eighty-one planes, of which forty-five were shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft fire, the rest being destroyed on the ground.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 21 (AP).—A Finnish communique:

There has been slight enemy artillery fire on the whole Karelian Isthmus, and our own artillery and trench mortars shelled enemy positions and silenced several of their guns and machine guns.

On the Svir front there has been slight artillery action on both sides.

On the eastern front the situation is unchanged. In some sectors there has been slight harassing artillery fire on both sides.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 21 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—An Italian high command communique:

To the west of Derna, which has been reoccupied by enemy forces, pressure continues against our divisions.

Around Salum (Sollum) and Bardia there has been severe local fighting.

German air formations carried out heavy bombing attacks during the night of Dec. 19-20 on military objectives at Tobruk, with success. An anti-aircraft battery was destroyed.

An Italian sea reconnaissance plane attacked by three Spitfires succeeded in shooting one down. A second enemy machine was hit. Our plane returned unscathed.

Two of our aircraft previously reported missing later landed at one of our bases after having shot down two enemy fighters.

MEXICO PUTS WATCH ON AXIS NATIONALS

Germans Eyed After U. S. Revelation of Suspicious Actions

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Axis nationals in general and Germans in particular have been put under close surveillance in Mexico as an upshot of Washington revelations that many of their number are engaged in suspicious activities throughout Latin America, it was learned today.

The Government itself has paved the way for putting Fifth Columnists away through recently enacted legislation providing long prison terms for those guilty of espionage and anti-democratic propaganda.

'RIGOROUSLY CORRECT'

The newspaper Novedades said today the disclosure by a Washington Congressional committee of widespread Axis activity in Latin America was "rigorously correct" and that prompt suppression in Mexico would be forthcoming.

Cuba Watching Aliens

Added Scouting for Axis Citizens Ordered at Cabinet Meeting

HAVANA, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Cuban Cabinet met in special session last night to study possible emergency measures to be adopted under the special powers recently accorded to President Fulgencio Batista by Congress. An announcement issued after the meeting said steps would be taken to place an added watch on the activities of foreigners, particularly Axis nationals.

At President Batista's recommendation, the Cabinet decided against compulsory military service at present, but authorized limited voluntary enlistments in the Army and Navy.

Madison, Fla., Offers Tribute To Colin Kelly

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Army Planes Circle Above as Hero's Home Town Holds Memorial Service

MADISON, Fla., Dec. 21 (AP).—In a simple, one-hour memorial service, Madison paid tribute today to its home town boy who became America's first hero of this war, Captain Colin P. Kelly jr.

"His praise will be sung as long as liberty lasts," said the Rev. H. R. Latham, as three Army planes circled overhead in a special salute to the twenty-seven-year-old Army pilot whose bomber sent the Japanese battleship Haruna to the bottom Dec. 8.

Hundreds were present at the services held in the little Presbyterian church where Captain Kelly worshiped before he went to West Point in 1933.

His widow, the former Marian Wick, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin P. Kelly sr., were among those who heard the Rev. Mr. Latham also say that Captain Kelly "died that liberty and Christianity might live."

"Captain Kelly met the Great Commander in Chief up there in the air, and He said 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant,'" the minister added.

On behalf of the nation, Major C. F. Gilchrist, of MacDill Field at Tampa, gave Captain Kelly's widow the country's flag.

As the three Army planes flew back to their bases after the service, nineteen-month-old Colin P. Kelly 3d was at home, asleep. Corky, as he is known to America, may go to West Point, too. President Roosevelt has recommended his appointment by the President in 1956.

Tribute Paid in Defense Bond

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 (AP).—An unidentified man paid tribute—in cash—to the memory of Captain Colin P. Kelly jr. The man walked into a San Francisco post-office station, laid $75 on the counter and directed that it be used to buy a $100 defense bond for Colin P. Kelly 3d. Then he left without giving his name.

Postmaster William McCarthy forwarded the money to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that the bond be turned over to the flyer's widow.

Captain Elliott Roosevelt Joining Air Force Patrol

Is Graduated From Kelly Field School for Navigators

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 20 (AP).—Captain Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, was en route Saturday night to join a unit of the Air Force Combat Command as a navigator. He was graduated Saturday from Kelly Field's Air Corps aerial navigators' school and departed by air for duty with a long-range ocean-going patrol unit.

Fourteen aviation cadets and one student officer, Captain Roosevelt, heard Brigadier General H. R. Harmon, training center commander, assert:

"As fighters of a people's war, your class shows democracy in action. Captain Roosevelt came here expecting no special consideration. He got none. I single him out simply as a symbol of democracy versus dictatorship.

"In the United States the President's son is one of us."

Classmates of Captain Roosevelt are expecting assignments to similar active units almost immediately.

First Lady Forecasts Raid On Some U. S. City

Effort To Slow Production And Break Civilian Morale Seen As Aim

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt predicted tonight the enemy would attempt a bombing raid on some United States city with a view to slowing industry and breaking civilian morale.

"An effort will, of course, be made by the enemy to take us again unawares, to raid some city where there is a big defense industry . . .," the First Lady declared in her regular weekly commercial broadcast.

She urged that all people keep on the alert and prepare for an attack. Mrs. Roosevelt declared that it was a part of tactics to wreck as many workers' homes as possible in order to slow production.

STIMSON STRESSES PLANES' VITAL ROLE

Report, Drawn Before Japanese Attack, Hints At Revolutionary Strategy

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Three Primary Needs For Large Army Cited By Secretary Of War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 21—Secretary Stimson hinted today, in an annual report drafted on the eve of the Japanese attack, that "revolutionary" reliance was being placed on American long-range bombers for the defense of the Far East.

Noting that the vast expansion of the aviation industry was "now making possible a striking arm of ex-

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treme mobility and phenomenal range," the War Secretary said:

"The recently demonstrated effectiveness of air power as against sea power in the confined limits of the Mediterranean has suggested revolutionary possibilities for the defense of American interests in the similar seas of the southwestern Pacific.

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Powers Of Defense

"It has also suggested the enormous powers of a hemispheric defense which, radiating out from the manufacturers and training grounds of the United States and taking advantage of our now existing ocean and continental bases, may strike at and ward off aggressive hostile sea power long before it is able to approach our shores."

Since Secretary Stimson's report was drafted, war has broken out. Japanese airmen have scored notable successes against surface vessels. American pilots have sunk an enemy battleship and other craft. The United States' bomber production program has been doubled.

Defense Effort

Covering the nation's efforts to reinforce military defenses mainly during the twelve months up to last June 30, Stimson reported that the mounting importance of air power had "powerfully affected our plans and organizations."

With the admonition that "this is no time for the intervention of arbitrary or ill-advised experiments," he opposed such reorganization proposals as the creation of an independent air force. The experience of this war, he said, has demonstrated that a unity of command is necessary.

The acquisition of a new string of offshore Atlantic bases, the lease-lend arrangement and expansion of the army to more than 1,800,000 men, Stimson asserted, constituted a consistent, harmonious program of defense.

Expansion Of Army

The army was expanded, he said, for the primary purposes of preparing to beat off by air power any naval attack from overseas, to cope with any hostile expeditionary forces threatening the Western Continent and to save the United States from conquest by a mass invasion.

"Uninformed critics have suggested that the country could be protected by a naval and air effort alone," he said. "His is far from the fact.

"The garrisons alone of our foreign outposts and possessions require an aggregate of over 200,000 men; and this disregards entirely the mobile forces which must be immediately necessary to reinforce those garrisons or to defeat the possible blows of the veteran Axis armies aimed at us through other approaches to our continent."

Danger Areas Cited

And—writing his report before the Japanese attack—he had this to say:

Portions of the African and Asiatic continents have suddenly become possible bases from which landings may be made upon South America or Alaska or the Philippines.

"These last places are areas which we are under obligation, morally or legally, to defend, and an attack on any one would be a heavy blow at our continental safety and vital interests."

Just Treatment For Aliens Urged By Mayor LaGuardia

DEC 22 1941

President Of Conference Of Mayors Declares Good Will Be Protected But Bad Will Be Prosecuted

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 21—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia advised citizens today to leave "the task of apprehending enemy aliens entirely in the hands of the Department fo Justice" to avoid unjust discrimination.

Government officials, he said in a coast-to-coast broadcast, "will brook not the slightest act of disloyalty and will not countenance for a single second any abuse of hospitality or of our generosity."

"There will be no border line case—aliens will be divided only in two classes, good aliens and bad aliens," said the Mayor, who spoke in his capacity as president of the United States Conference of Mayors.

To Bar Injustices

"The good ones will be protected and free—the bad one will be prosecuted and confined. Above all, the American people can be certain that the Attorney General will cause no injustice and inflict no penalty for the sake of a headline."

La Guardia said the practice of some employers in discharging German and Italian aliens on the ground that they cannot become citizens and therefore have no place in their factories was based on a misunderstanding "and should not be permitted to go on."

"We cannot hold law-abiding Germans and Italians in this country responsible for what is happening in Europe,' 'he said.

Would Harm Defense

"We shall be harming the defense of the nation if we allow any unlawful treatment of our non-citizens. The Department of Justice believes that it will be possible to prevent hysteria if officials will cooperate in preventing any discrimination or abuse of aliens."

La Guardia, who said the majority of non-citizens here are peaceful, law-abiding and in sympathy with this country's form of government, asserted "we must make it clear that it is thepolicy of our Government that so long as aliens in this country conduct themselves in accordance with the law they need fear no interference in their normal pursuits of life."

La Guardia said he spoke at the request of Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Behind the War Scene

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR
Wide World War Analyst

The prompt initial steps taken by his foes toward a unified, world-wide strategy may well be of greater concern to Adolf Hitler than the course of the actual fighting just now in Russia or the far east.

CONTRAST WITH 1918

Two weeks after the United States was forced into the war, the Fuehrer's enemies appear to be well on the way toward translating their unity of purpose into unity of military action. It is not too much to hope that Axis divide and conquer tactics have lost their effectiveness.

By contrast, not until the last year of the 1914-1918 conflict was effective Allied co-ordination achieved by arming the supreme war council with more than advisory powers, Marshal Foch's appointment as generalissimo was made possible only by the imminent peril of defeat.

With President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill already in a close working relationship, the White House announced Saturday that American and British staff officers were in consultation in Washington and London, and that the scope of their joint planning was to be expanded to include Russia, China and the other governments. Left unanswered was whether an inter-Allied general staff was contemplated, a supreme war council with political as well as military powers, or a combination or variation of the two.

It may be that the war is approaching its "culminating and turning point", as Hitler told his troops yesterday on assuming supreme command of the army.

But, if so, it is likely to be the turning point of arrival at an understanding whereby the weight of the Allies' greater resources will be used to best advantage.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED SUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS BY THE SOVIET DEFENDERS OF THE PORT OF SEVASTOPOL IN THE CRIMEA.

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THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID:

"IN THE CRIMEA SOVIET TROOPS HAVE COUNTERATTACKED BEFORE SEVASTOPOL AND HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS OUT OF POSITIONS GAINED WHEN THEY STARTED THEIR LATEST OFFENSIVE.

"THE CORRESPONDENT OF IZVESTIA AT SEVASTOPOL SAYS THAT VIOLENT AND BLOODY ENGAGEMENTS ARE RAGING."

BELLEVILLE, ONT., DEC. 21-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER R. MCREE OF DESOTO, MINN., A STUDENT, AND PILOT OFFICER F.N. HILTON OF BELLEVILLE, INSTRUCTOR, WERE KILLED HERE LATE YESTERDAY WHEN THEIR ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TRAINING PLANE CRASHED APPARENTLY WHILE ATTEMPTING A FORCED LANDING. THEY WERE FROM THE NEARBY TRENTON AIR BASE.

AN EYEWITNESS REPORTED THE PLANE CAME IN AT A SHARP ANGLE TOWARD A FIELD BUT STRUCK AND TREET AND THEN THE EARTH WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

AN RCAF COURT OF INQUIRY IS INVESTIGATING.

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BEHIND THE NEWS - LINGAYEN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LINGAYEN, THE LUZON WEST COAST PORT WHERE THE JAPANESE MAY LAUNCH THEIR ALL-OUT ASSAULT UPON THE PHILIPPINES, IS A SWAMP-GIRT TOWN OF 22,750 POPULATION, 110 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA.

IT LIES ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE GULF OF LINGAYEN AND ON A LOW ISLAND IN THE DELTA OF THE AGNO RIVER. THE CAPITAL OF PANGASINAN, IT HAS AN ADMINISTRATION CENTER AND 23 BARRIOS, OR DISTRICTS.

TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC. 22-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-DOMEI REPORTED TODAY THE CONQUEST OF HONGKONG VIRTUALLY HAD BEEN COMPLETED WITH BRITISH RESISTANCE NOW CONFINED CHIEFLY TO STREET FIGHTING AND GUERRILLA WARFARE.

"THE WIPING OUT OF THE LAST VESTIGE OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN CHINA IS IN ITS FINAL STAGE," THE NEWS AGENCY ADDED.

DOMEI CLAIMED THE JAPANESE HAVE GAINED CONTROL OF THE ISLAND'S MAIN COMMUNICATION CENTER AND ALL STRATEGICA MILITARY POINTS.

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LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS SUGGESTED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER FIRED FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHTISCH AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY BECAUSE THE FUEHRER MIGHT HAVE PROPOSED "A NEW CAMPAIGN SO RECKLESS THAT SOME OF HIS GENERALS HAVE REFUSED TO CARRY IT OUT."

"WHATEVER INVASIONS HITLER NOW LAUNCHES WILL HAVE THE WEAKNESS OF THE HITLER FRENZY AT THEIR ROOT," THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN SPECULATING THAT SUCH A CAMPAIGN MAY HAVE BEEN DECIDED UPON "AS A WAY OUT OF DEFEAT."

"THE WAR WILL BE BRIEFER FOR HITLER'S ASSUMPTION OF MORE POWERS," IT ADDED, "BUT THE EFFORT THE ALLIES HAD HOPED TO SPREAD OVER A LONG PERIOD MAY BE COMPRESSED INTO A SHORTER AND PERHAPS BLOODIER PERIOD."

THE DAILY HERALD COMMENTED: "BY DISMISSING VON BRAUCHITSCH HITLER OPENLY CONFESSES ALARMING DETERIORATION OF HIS FORTUNES ON THE EASTERN FRONT. BY TAKING OVER COMMAND HIMSELF HE SHOWS HE FEARS FOR THE MORALE OF HIS TROOPS."

RADIO LISTENERS REPORTED THAT FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND CHANGE, THE BERLIN RADIO ENDED A PROGRAM LAST NIGHT WITHOUT THE CUSTOMARY "HEIL HITLER."

THE LISTENERS SAID THAT UP TO A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT HITLER'S PRONOUNCEMENTS HAD BEEN TRANSMITTED ONLY ON FOREIGN WAVELENGTHS AND NOT AT ALL FOR GERMAN HOME CONSUMPTION.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB TODAY AS SAYING IN A BROADCAST THAT MARTIAL LAW WOULD BE IMPOSED NEXT FRIDAY IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF ITALY.

THE BBC, HEARD HERE BY CBS, ADDED:

"IT IS, OF COURSE, FROM THE SOUTH OF ITALY THAT AXIS TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT ~~XXX~~ SET OUT FOR AFRICA BY AIR AND BY THE SEA."

MOSCOW, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE OCCUPATION OF THE BURNED AND WAR-WRECKED TOWN OF PLAVSK, AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION ON THE TULA-OREL HIGHWAY SOUTH OF MOSCOW WHICH SERVED THE GERMANS AS A SUPPLY BASE AND RESERVE CONCENTRATION POINT, WAS REPORTED TODAY BY A CORRESPONDENT OF IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER.

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST THE REPORT AND ADDED THAT THE CORRESPONDENT TOLD OF "FRESH SUCCESSES" BY RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE DIRECTION OF TULA, 100 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW.

THE REPORT ON PLAVSK SAID FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN STARTED TWO DAYS AGO WITH A CONCENTRATED ATTACK ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 19-20. THE GERMANS BURNED THE TOWN BUT WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THEIR MACHINES AND MATERIAL WHEN THEY FLED.

THE RUSSIAN NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT THE RUSSIANS ALSO HAD CAPTURED A POINT IDENTIFIED AS "K" AND MUCH EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL FELL INTO THE RED ARMY'S HANDS.

THIS ACTION TOOK PLACE SOMEWHERE NEAR LENINGRAD, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR WEST OF MOSCOW, THE BULLETIN SAID, RUSSIAN TROOPS CAPTURED IN A SINGLE DAY'S FIGHTING 40 TANKS, EIGHT GUNS, 28 TRENCH MORTARS, 136 TRUCKS AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER WAR MATERIALS.

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MOSCOW, DEC. 21-(AP)-JOSEPH STALIN'S 62ND BIRTHDAY PASSED WITHOUT FORMAL OBSERVANCE IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY.

IN CONTRAST TO PAST CELEBRATIONS, THERE WAS NO PUBLIC MENTION WHATEVER OF TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

IT WAS ASSUMED HE SPENT THE DAY IN THE KREMLIN CARRYING OUT HIS MANIFOLD DUTIES AS PREMIER, WAR COMMISSAR AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-GERMAN ARMORED FORCES IN LIBYA HAVE BEEN DRIVEN SOUTH OF BENGASI TO SOLUCH WHILE ITALIAN INFANTRY IS ALMOST ISOLATED IN A DISORGANIZED CONDITION NORTHEAST OF BENGASI, SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY COMMENTATOR TODAY.

"THE BULK OF THE GERMAN ARMORED FORCES WERE LAST LOCATED AT SOLUCH, CONSIDERABLY SOUTH OF BENGASI," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

WHETHER OR NOT GERMAN GEN. ERWIN ROMMEL HAD INTENDED TO MAKE A STAND AT BENGASI WITH INFANTRY, THE COMMENTATOR SAID IT DID NOT NOW APPEAR LIKELY AXIS FORCES COULD BE EFFECTIVELY REORGANIZED TO FACE THE BRITISH PRESSURE.

IT APPEARED LIKELY, HE ADDED, THAT THE ITALIAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS WERE ALREADY TRAPPED NORTHEAST OF BENGASI.

"WE ARE PURSUING THE ENMY AT FULL SPEED AND THEREFORE HAVE HAD LITTLE TIME TO GET MESSAGES BACK ON EXACT PROGRESS," THE COMMENTATOR EXPLAINED.

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BERLIN, DEC. 21-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA IS CONTINUING WITH "HEROIC ACTIVITY" BY ALL AXIS LAND AND AOR FPRCES, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

ROME, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA WERE CONTINUING TO ADVANCE WESTWARD

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AFTER OCCUPYING DERNA, ALMOST 200 MILES FROM THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

AXIS GARRISONS STILL WERE REPORTED HOLDING OUT, HOWEVER, AROUND SALUM AND BARDIA IN THE FRONTIER ZONE, WHERE SEVERE LOCAL FIGHTING WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE YESTERDAY.

THE HIGH COMMAND GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS OF LAND OPERATIONS IN LIBYA, BUT SAID GERMAN PLANES HAD AGAIN HEAVILY BOMBED TOBRUK AND MALTA.

THE BULLETIN SAID THE HIGH COMMAND HAD BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY THE SINKING OF A BRITISH CRUISER IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BY AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE IN A PREVIOUS COMMUNIQUE.

ROME, DEC. 21-(ANDI AGENCY TO AP)-EVERY ITALIAN AIRCRAFT NOT IN USE ELSEWHERE WAS SENT INTO ACTION RECENTLY AGAINST BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BETWEEN MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

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SUBMARINES ALSO LAY IN WAIT FOR THE BRITISH AND THE COMBINED ACTION WAS A COMPLETE SUCCESS, THE ITALIANS SAID. THEY CLAIMED THE BRITISH FORMATION RETIRED UNDER A SMOKESSCREEN WHEN BROUGHT UNDER "CONCENTRATED ATTACK."

(THIS SINGULAR ITALIAN CLAIM HAS FOUND NO CONFIRMATION EVEN IN THE COMMUNIQUES OF ITALY'S AXIS PARTNER, GERMANY).

CAIRO, EGYPT, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH STATED TODAY THAT 10,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 4,000 GERMANS, HAVE REACHED PRISON CAMPS IN THE NILE VALLEY FROM THE LIBYAN BATTLEFIELDS.

MEXICO CITY, DEC.21-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FORMALLY NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TODAY OF ITS STRICT PATROL OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND ADDED THAT REPORTS OF A NAVAL BATTLE OF ACAPULCO WERE INCORRECT.

THE NAVY MINISTRY SAID ITS VIGILANCE WAS EXTENDING FROM THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA SOUTH TO THE LIMIT OF MEXICAN TERRITORIAL WATERS IN THE GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC AND THAT IT WAS THEREFORE PERFECTLY INFORMED ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN SHIPS, PARTICULARLY OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

THE MINISTRY SAID BLASTING FOR A NEW ROAD NEAR THE TOURIST CENTER OF ACAPULCO CAUSED THE REPORTS OF A NAVAL BATTLE AND THAT SMOKE SEEN ON THE HORIZON CAME FROM A MERCHANT SHIP.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE MOST REV. FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, ASSERTED TODAY HE DID NOT BELIEVE AXIS LEADERS COULD SQUELCH THE THOUGHT AMONG THEIR PEOPLES THAT AMERICA WAS "ON THE LEVEL AND ON THE SQUARE" OR THAT THEY COULD "SUPPRESS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT AMERICA HAS BEEN INVARIABLY VICTORIOUS."

"AND WE SHALL BE VICTORIOUS AGAIN," HE SAID, "COST WHAT IT MAY, IN BLOOD, TEARS AND SWEAT."

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN, MILITARY VICAR OF THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES, SPOKE IN CONNECTION WITH HIS BLESSING OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE CLUBHOUSE HERE. HIS SPEECH WAS BROADCAST NATIONALLY BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (1:45 P.M., E.S.T.)

"THE CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY FOR VICTORY IS STILL ON OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND FLYING MEN, BUT ESSENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY IS ALSO ON ALL THE REST OF US," ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN SAID.

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"WE SHALL NOT FORGET THE BLOOD THAT HAS BEEN SPILT BUT WE SHALL FORGET THE IRREMEDIABLE PAST AND THE FIFTEEN-MONTH LOSS OF OUR 24,000,000 MAN-DAYS OF DEFENSE EFFORT AND THE TEN THOUSAND UNPRODUCED

PLANES. WE SHALL FORGET EVERYTHING ELSE BUT OUR HONORED DEAD AND THE PEACE WITH JUSTICE AFTER VICTORY."

ASSERTING THAT ALL MUST SACRIFICE, THE ARCHBISHOP SAID "ALL OUR MAN-POWER, MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL, OUR RESOURCES AND OUR RESOURCEFULNESS, FUSED TOGETHER BY OUR MORAL POWER, WILL NOT FAIL, CAN NOT FAIL TO BRING US VICTORY."

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HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT VICTORY IN WAR WOULD "PROFIT US NOTHING" IF THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY, SUPPORTED BY RELIGION AND MORALITY, WERE NOT PRESERVED AT HOME "BECAUSE DEMOCRACY WITHOUT THE PROPS OF RELIGION AND MORALITY COLLAPSES INTO ANARCHY AND TYRANNY."

"THUS IT IS ESSENTIAL," HE SAID, "THAT MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY, NOT ALONE IN THE ARMED FORCES BUT IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CIVIL LIFE THINK OF GOD AND OBEY THE LAWS OF GOD."

FW/RA240PES

(WIDE WORLD BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

DEC 22 1941

WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST

OUR DEFENDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES APPEAR TO BE IN THE THROES OF THE SUPREME TEST IN THE BLOODY FIGHTING WHICH HAS DEVELOPED AS THE RESULT OF JAPANESE LANDINGS IN FORCE FROM EIGHTY TRANSPORTS IN THE LINGAYEN GULF AREA, A BIT MORE THAN 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA ON LUZON ISLAND -- STRATEGIC HEART OF THESE STRAGGLING POSSESSIONS.

THE JAPS, ALREADY DELAYED IN THEIR SCHEDULE BY THE STRONG DEFENSE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FORCES, HAVE STRUCK HEAVILY WITH THE PURPOSE OF GAINING POSSESSION BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

DETAILS OF THIS GREAT ENGAGEMENT ARE MEAGER, AND THIS IS NO TIME FOR SPECULATION. OBVIOUSLY THE POSITION IS SERIOUS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

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THE NEWS THUS FAR IS A MIXTURE OF GOOD AND BAD. IT IS A MATTER OF CONCERN THAT THE JAPANESE SHOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT CONTROL OF THE WATERS ABOUT LUZON TO EFFECT SUCH A MASS LANDING. IT IS GRAND TO HEAR FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR IN AN EARLY REPORT OF THE FIGHTING THAT "OUR TROOPS ARE BEHAVING WELL."

NEXT TO THIS INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY IS HITLER'S ASSUMPTION OF SUPREME COMMAND OF HIS ARMIES, DISPLACING THE FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL VON BRAUCHITSCH.

THE PRECISE MEANING OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY MOVE REMAINS OBSCURE, BUT I THINK WE ARE SAFE IN SAYING THAT IT WAS INSPIRED BY A GREAT EMERGENCY OF SOME SORT.

ONE DOESN'T OVERLOOK, OF COURSE, THAT THE FUEHRER HIMSELF HAS DECLARED HE IS DIVINELY ORDAINED TO CARRY OUT HIS PROGRAM FOR THE FATHERLAND. STILL, IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THIS IS THE EXPLANATION. ADMITTING HITLER'S GENIUS FOR LEADERSHIP, HE MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO BE THE LAST TO CLAIM THAT HIS TRAINING FITTED HIM FOR A POSITION DEMANDING THE HIGHEST TYPE OF MILITARY SKILL, AND TO

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FEEL THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE CAPABLE OF LEADING HIS ARMIES.

RATHER, IT SEEMS TO ME, HE IS FACED WITH A GREAT CRISIS IN WHICH EITHER (1) HE IS FORCED TO DEPEND UPON THE PERSONAL HOLD WHICH HE HAS ON HIS PEOPLE OR (2) HE AND VON BRAUCHITSCH HAVE DISAGREED ON A VITAL MILITARY ISSUE.

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IT MAY BE THAT HERR HITLER IS COMPELLED TO USE ALL HIS POWER OF LEADERSHIP IN ORDER TO MEET THE REACTION OF HIS PEOPLE TO THE GREAT DEFEAT SUFFERED BY GERMAN ARMS IN RUSSIA. THAT OPERATION, WHICH IS STILL DEVELOPING DANGEROUSLY FOR THE NAZIS, CERTAINLY TAKES SOME EXPLAINING.

IT IS EQUALLY POSSIBLE THAT THE FUEHRER WANTS TO UNDERTAKE SOMETHING THAT HIS COMMANDER IN CHIEF FELT SUICIDAL. THERE ARE SEVERAL GUESSES ALONG THAT LINE. ABOUT THE WILDEST THING ONE COULD THINK OF WOULD BE AN ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BALK AT SUCH A RASH ADVENTURE, BUT HITLER SAYS HE IS WORKING BY INTUITION AND MAYBE HIS INTUITION TELLS HIM THAT NOW IS THE APPOINTED HOUR FOR A DESPERATE BLOW.

UNDATED--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY X X X BLOW.

PERHAPS THE CRISIS INVOLVES A MILITARY DISPUTE REGARDING RUSSIA. IT MIGHT RELATE TO A CHALLENGE TO TURKEY'S TWO MILLION BAYONETS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK INTO THE MIDDLE EAST. IT MIGHT HAVE TO DO WITH A DRIVE THROUGH SPAIN TO BRING THAT COUNTRY INTO THE WAR AND TO OPEN UP NEW BASES FOR GERMANY IN NORTH AFRICA.

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BE THAT AS MAY, IT'S MY GUESS THAT HITLER IS A BADLY WORRIED MAN. THERE IS FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT ALL IS NOT WELL WITH GERMANY IN THE LANGUAGE EMPLOYED BY THE NAZI CHIEF AND PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS IN THEIR URGENT WEEK-END APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC FOR WARM CLOTHING FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS CAUGHT IN THE TOILS OF THE KILLING RUSSIAN WINTER.

OSTENSIBLY THESE STATEMENTS WERE INTENDED TO RELIEVE SUFFERING. ANY DOUBT AS TO THE GRIM POSITION OF THE NAZIS ON THE FROZEN STEPPES OF RUSSIA MUST BE REMOVED BY GOEBBELS' BLUNT EDICT THAT "AS LONG AS A SINGLE OBJECT OF WINTER CLOTHING REMAINS STILL IN THE FATHERLAND, IT MUST GO TO THE FRONT." THINGS ARE DESPERATE WHEN YOU STRIP A NATION LIKE THAT IN WINTER.

BUT THE APPEALS ALSO WERE CALCULATED TO PREPARE THE PUBLIC FOR BAD NEWS OF THE TERRIBLE REVERSES INFLICTED ON GERMAN ARMS IN RUSSIA AND LIBYA. AT LONG LAST HITLER HAS ADMITTED THAT HE IS FACING "AN ENEMY WHO IS SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS AND IN MATERIAL ON THE FRONT." AND GOEBBELS HAS IMPRESSED THE PUBLIC WITH THE PROSPECT OF A LONG AND BITTER WAR, IN WHICH GERMANY CANNOT AVOID "CERTAIN REVERSES."

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Churchill Meets Roosevelt In Washington. Tanks, Artillery Smash At Foe In Luzon

Trip Made In Secret By Premier

Unified Plans for Defeat of Hitlerism Throughout World to Be Discussed

DEC 23 1941

May Establish Supreme Command

Lord Beaverbrook and Technical Staff With Churchill; Other Allies to Be Represented

Washington, Dec. 22.—(AP.)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, after a secret and history-making journey, arrived in Washington today, and tonight was closeted with President Roosevelt in the White House discussing unified war plans to encompass "the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world."

The daring trip by Britain's rotund little fighting Premier was announced by the White House, which said that Lord Beaverbrook, minister of supply, and a technical staff accompanied him.

Just how he made the journey was a military secret, although it was revealed that the last leg, at least, was by air. He was met "at a nearby airport" by President Roosevelt, and in full wartime secrecy was conducted to the White House by the Chief Executive himself, there to be the guest of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Prime Minister, it was said, was wearing a reefer, presumably his familiar pea jacket, and a cap.

Parley Aims.

There was widespread speculation that the conferences would cover such questions as:

Establishment of a supreme command for the fighting forces of all of Hitler's opponents.

Establishment of a joint ministry of supply for all the armies.

In a statement, President Roosevelt said there was one primary objective, the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world, in conversations to be held during the next few days between President and Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries.

The statement said these conferences should be regarded as preliminary to further parleys which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands and the British dominions.

"It is expected," the President said, "that there will thus be evolved an over-all unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective.

White House Announcement.

Here is the text of the White House announcement:

"There is, of course, one primary objective in the conversations to be held during the next few days between the President and the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries. That purpose is the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world.

"It should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task. Therefore, the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands and the Dominions. It is expected that there will thus be evolved an over-all unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective.

"It is probable that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning."

Talk With Other Allies.

Earlier in the day, the Chief Executive had consulted in turn with the Russian and Chinese ambassadors to the United States and The Netherlands minister.

Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, gave out the dramatic news of the second meeting of the President and Prime Minister in less than six months. They conferred somewhere at sea last August, when they drew up an eight-point "Atlantic charter" outlining their objectives and post-war aims.

The entire personnel of the British mission was not immediately announced. Lord Beaverbrook, it was recalled, headed the British delegation in Moscow at which plans for Anglo-American aid to Russia were drafted this fall.

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Details of Trip Secret.

Whether Churchill and his party made the entire trip by plane also was not revealed. Early said merely that the Prime Minister had arrived in Washington by air and was met at a nearby airport by the President. This meeting apparently took place in mid-afternoon, as was indicated by activity around the White House.

But an announcement was withheld until tonight, when word of Churchill's arrival was released by Early in one White House office while Sir Gerald Campbell, director general of the British Information Service in the United States, in another White House office, was flashing word to London by transatlantic telephone.

The meetings between Mr. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister are expected to be the first step in drafting unified war strategy for the Allies battling the Axis powers.

The White House had announced Saturday that joint planning for unity of action had been underway for some time with the British and would be extended to Russia, China, the Netherlands and other governments engaged in the common cause of defeating the Axis.

Rumors had circulated for a week that the coordination of war efforts probably would bring Churchill and a staff of experts to Washington. The Prime Minister had been missing from London for some days, as he had been prior to his other momentous meeting with the President on American and British battleships last summer.

Throughout the day, an air of tension was apparent throughout the White House, and the press room and lobby were crowded with reporters, radiomen, and photographers.

Campbell and an assistant, Robin G. Cruikshank, had been in and out of the executive offices at least three times, giving a further clue to the imminence of a sizable news break.

White House Guest.

Tonight, Churchill was the guest of the President in the White House. It appeared likely that for the time being the chiefs of government of the two great English-speaking nations, allied in a war for the second time in a generation, would carry on their conversations alone. Just when their staffs would be brought in was not readily apparent.

During the Atlantic conferences last summer, American officials conferred individually and in groups with corresponding British officials, and it was considered likely a similar pattern might be followed again.

The way had been paved for Churchill's arrival in recent meetings between Mr. Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Lord Halifax. Yesterday and the preceding Sunday, the envoy came to the White House. Neither time was there an official announcement of his visit.

Many Questions.

Many questions of tremendous import, including the creation of a supreme war council representing nations battling the Axis, are believed certain to be discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Discussions designed to convene a conference of the anti-Axis powers here, to take effective steps to smash Axis aggression and provide "a better future for the world," have been under way since the day of Japan's treacherous attacks on American outposts in the Pacific.

While the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia are bearing the brunt of Axis attacks and must provide most of the offensive power now and in the future, all anti-Axis nations with independent fighting forces are expected to play important roles in the discussions.

China has valiantly battled against Japanese aggression for more than four years, forcing Japan to use up vital military supplies, taking a fearful toll of Jpanese dead and wounded, and making it impossible for substantial numbers of Japanese troops to be withdrawn from the China front.

The Netherlands, fighting to protect the rich East Indies, are a major factor in beating off Janesese attacks throughout the south Pacific.

Australia, India, New Zealand and Canada have all contributed liberally to the joint British empire war effort.

An urgent decision before the anti-Axis powers is coordination of their military, naval and economic strength, particularly in the Pacific, to achieve the greatest possible striking power to smash Japanese aggression.

World-Wide Strategy.

While the world-wide scale of Axis attacks will make it necessary for the conference to consider world-wide strategy it is expected that, in view of the immediate threat to the Philippines, Singapore, and the East Indies, the Pacific theater of war will play a major role in the deliberations.

Although the Soviet Union has not engaged in the Pacific sector, Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff has made Russia's position clear with his declaration that Japan is "the common enemy" belonging to "the same bunch of Axis gangsters."

That statement echoes the often expressed opinion of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Whether the Soviet should assume an active fighting role in the Pacific or concentrate on smashing Hitler's war machine on the Eastern Front is expected to be considered at the conferences.

Litvinoff has emphasized that with the world divided into many separate battlefields the anti-Axis powers will unquestionably reach an agreement as to where each should concentrate its striking power to smash Axis forces, the decision to be made in the interests of "the common cause."

Several other major questions of policy and strategy may be on the conference's agenda, including:

Advisability of establishing a unified war council to chart world-wide strategy.

Coordination of all economic affairs so as to insure maximum production of weapons and supplies and their efficient distribution.

Bulwarking of Turkey and other neutral nations which have, up to the present, successfully resisted Nazi pressure, the dangerous positions in which unoccupied France (with strategic bases in Africa) and Portugal (with strategic island colonies in the Atlantic and territory next door to belligerents in the Pacific) have been placed, may also become major topics.

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Premier's Trip Is Big Surprise To Most Britons

Great Importance Given To Move To Strengthen Allied Command

London, Tuesday, Dec. 23 (AP)—Winston Churchill's presence in Washington to participate in uni-

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fication of allied war strategy came as a bigger surprise today to most Britons than his Atlantic rendezvous with President Roosevelt—and it was considered much more important to the average man.

Clamor for a full alliance and supreme war council among anti-Axis powers grew steadily in the British press after the Japanese attacks until editorial writers learned negotiations were in progress for just such action.

The tumult since has tapered off, but it is plain the British generally haven't changed their minds. There is no doubt that close integration of allied efforts at present is the most cherished of immediate war aims here.

The pressing need for joint and effective action against the Japanese in the Pacific is stressed emphatically in all quarters.

It is believed quick steps toward complete unified action in the Pacific might allay rising concern both in Britain and Australia over British withdrawal in Malaya.

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Caustic references to repeated official reports of big reinforcements reaching Singapore last autumn are appearing with greater frequency in British newspapers as the Japanese drive southward against retreating British forces.

British authorities were silent on the situation but many Englishmen feel the demands of the Libyan campaign, the Malayan retreat and the loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse put Britain at such a disadvantage in the Pacific that she must rely upon the United States and the Dutch East Indies to carry a considerable part of the fighting there for a few weeks at least.

A big German air assault upon the Mediterranean fleet and more heavy fighting in North Africa—both freely predicted here—would tend to isolate Britain even more from her Far Eastern outposts, thus increasing the necessity for joint command of the Pacific theater virtually independent of controls from London.

German Guesses About Churchill Warm, Then Cool

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Germans did considerable guessing and got pretty warm on the whereabouts of Prime Minister Churchill before his presence in Washington was announced by the White House. But their last guess was among the farthest afield, placing him down in the Middle East, thousands of miles from where he is tonight.

For three days the German radio has been throwing out broad reports concerning the whereabouts of Churchill and hinting that he was either in Washington or Moscow.

Apparently the Germans were not very sure of their information, however, and were chiefly hopeful of smoking out something definite, for at 3:15 p. m., E.S.T., today, they abandoned this story less than four hours before its confirmation in Washington, and reported from Stockholm that "diplomatic opinion is increasingly voiced that Churchill is in the Middle East."

This report, as well as most of those preceding it, were broadcasts of Transocean, German news agency, which cited Stockholm as the source.

A chronological account of these broadcasts follows:

Friday, Dec. 19, 8:14 a. m., E.S.T.: Transocean: "Parliamentary and political circles in London are asking themselves what Churchill is doing and where he is presently to be found. The last three days he has not been in the House of Commons and did not attend any of the debates, although some were of considerable importance. It is recalled in London that on a former occasion when he disappeared so mysteriously from London he had met Roosevelt somewhere on the Atlantic. It is asserted for instance that Churchill is not in England but somewhere abroad, either in Washington or Moscow."

The next day, Saturday, Dec. 20, the Tokyo radio and the French news agency Havas, contributed to the rumors.

A cable quoted a Havas "dispatch from Istanbul" as saying "it is reported in Turkey that Churchill shortly will go to Cairo to confer with United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt."

The Tokyo radio, which said its information came from Stockholm, said "reports arriving from London further revealed that Churchill's disappearance for the past four days has aroused a sensation with political circles opining Churchill probably is in Washington or Moscow."

Taking up today's theme that Churchill might be in Cairo, Transocean in its Stockholm report said that "it's also believed that General Wavell (British Commander in India) and Air Marshal Brooke Popham (Far Eastern Commander) have been called to Cairo to discuss further plans with Churchill. Ambassador Bullitt is taking part in these talks."

Churchill Wears Reefer And Cap to White House

Carries Blackout Stick on Arrival With Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The President and the Prime Minister—the one in a grey business suit, the other in reefer and cap—walked together into the house the British once burned.

A little earlier, Mr. Roosevelt had met Mr. Churchill at a near-by airport and, accompanied by a Presidential naval aide and bodyguard, the two had motored to the White House.

The car slipped in through the gates on the south grounds, then rolled up at the entrance.

For a few minutes they posed there for photographers, and exchanged an occasional word as the President, grinning broadly, stood beside his naval aide, Captain John R. Beardall.

Mr. Churchill, shorter by almost a head than the President, stood at his right, his fingers firmly gripped on a walking stick to which (for purposes of London blackouts) was attached a flashlight.

He wore, as he has worn much of the time since Britain began its war more than two years ago, the coat and cap of the elder brothers of Trinity House, a semi-governmental organization concerned with life-saving and the operation of lighthouses. The coat is knee-length, double-breasted, buttoned high in seaman fashion. The cap bears the insignia of the organization.

The pictures taken, the two turned away, Mr. Churchill clamped his cigar back in his mouth and then trudged into the White House—painted white to cover up the marks of the fire when another British mission arrived for a different purpose in the War of 1812.

Churchill to Bear Out Words of '32 in Deeds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—In February, 1932, Winston Churchill, British newspaper man and lecturer, was in Washington on a lecture tour of the United States.

In his talk here he asserted that "a financial, economic, military and political agreement between the United States and Great Britain is the best guaranty for a solidly established world peace."

Today the Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, came back to Washington to translate words into action.

President Holds Unity Talks

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—In conferences with the Russian, Chinese and Netherlands envoys to the United States, President Roosevelt today took preliminary steps in "joint planning for unity of action" by the countries combatting the Axis.

The President scheduled talks separately with Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador; Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, and A. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister.

He saw Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, yesterday.

The White House said that all these conferences were in line with an announcement Saturday night that Britain and the United States already had taken steps toward coordination of the war effort and that joint planning for unity of action would be extended to Russia, China, the Netherlands and other governments engaged in the common cause of defeating the Axis.

Stephan Early, Presidential secretary, remarked of today's conferences, however, that they were of a "very preliminary" nature.

Litvinoff, first of the Allied diplomats on the White House engagement list, spent less than half an hour with Mr. Roosevelt and departed without divulging any information to reporters.

U.S. Tanks Attack Tokyo Force Put At 40,000

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By Clark Lee

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Manila, Dec. 22—Hard-fighting American and Filipino soldiers are more than holding their own against thousands of Japanese soldiers unloaded from eighty transports off the Lingayen gateway to Manila, it was announced officially today.

The Far Eastern command declared tanks were being used in the heavy and bloody fighting along a stretch of sheltered coastline some 100 miles northwest of the Philippine capital. The Americans had long anticipated that the Japanese would attempt a major landing there and were waiting for it.

Some Transports Reported Sunk

While the fighting went on unabated on the shore, a spokesman at Far Eastern command headquarters said rumors were heard of the sinking of some of the Japanese transports in Lingayen Gulf. He added, however, that the rumors had not been verified, and that there had been no new advices from the northern front.

It was announced officially that at one point the Japanese attempted to land forces from the transports under protection of the guns of destroyers, but were driven off by heavy guns of the United States Far Eastern Army and a landing prevented.

Text Of Communique

A communique issued at General MacArthur's headquarters at 4.50 P. M. said:

"This afternoon heavy fighting developed in the north, including tank combat.

"Our troops more than held their own.

"At one point Japanese destroyers and transports were driven off by our heavy guns and that landing was prevented.

"Our troops are behaving well."

Japanese "In Great Force"

At 4.25 P. M. a spokesman for MacArthur had announced that the Japanese had landed along the Gulf of Lingayen "in great force" and that heavy fighting was in progress.

It was reported unofficially that the action was centered between the port of Lingayen, 110 miles northwest of Manila, and the town of Agoo, twenty miles north of Lingayen.

The spokesman said the Japanese transports suddenly steamed up off the Gulf of Lingayen this morning.

Earlier Invasion Try Foiled

Military observers said they did not know the size of the transports, but they estimated that eighty ships could carry between 30,000 and 50,000 men.

Whether the Japanese succeeded in getting heavy equipment ashore was not known either.

Both American and Filipino troops were battling the invasion attempts. Some of these same Filipinos were in the division which wiped out a Japanese landing party in the same area during the first week of the war.

2 Possible Routes To Manila

(There are two possible routes from Lingayen to Manila. A railroad and highway network runs down the interior directly between the two cities. It is flanked on each side by rugged mountains.

(An alternate route is a coastal highwa yfrom Lingayen around the northern tip of mountains in western Luzon and thence down the shore to Manila.)

The Far Eastern command earlier had reported than the Japanese at Vigan, 200 miles north of Manila and up the western coast from Lingayen and Agoo, were thrusting southward. (This action apparently had been timed form a junction with the troops landing today.)

"Undoubtedly Major Drive"

The appearance of the Japanese in the Lingayen area was the closest to Manila that a large hostile force had penetreated since the United States won the Philippines at the turn of the century.

The United States Far Eastern command announced the presence of the force in this communique issued at 11.15 A. M.

"There was sighted this morning off Lingayen Gulf a huge enemy fleet estimated at eighty transports. Undoubtedly this is a major expeditionary drive being aimed at the Philippines."

Nichols Field Bombed Again

While the action off Lingayen was developing, and perhaps in concert with it, Japanese planes raided Manila twice today.

The first raider, six planes which ew in high at 7.42 A. M., dropped the heaviest bombs yet felt in the capital, but is was said that only slight damage was done. Most of the bombs fell harmlessly in the harbor.

The army announced that Nichols Field was bombed.

That raid lasted only thirty-two minutes and the raiders were greeted by a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Second Raid Brief

The second attack came at 1.20 P. M. Hhree bombers, flying so high that they could not be seen by the unaided eye, unloaded a few bombs and flew north toward Lingayen.

Military circles said the Japanese appeared to be using bombs three times the size of those dropped during the first two weeks of the war.

With at least three air bases now established on Luzon Island—presumably at Vigan, Aparri and Legaspi—the Japanese planes are able to carry

bigger loads. The planes in today's first raid appeared to be three-engined bembers.

Davao Situation Uncertain

Meanwhile, the Japanese invaders at Vigan were said to be thrusting cautiously southward toward Manila, 200 miles away, and confused fighting continued on the shore of the Gulf of Davoa, on the southern edge of the Philippines.

General MacArthur's headquarters in a short morning communique said "there is continuing activity south of Vigan, but nothing serious has developed. Conflicting reports of enemy reinforcements have not yet been confirmed. No reliable information has been received from Davao."

"Open" City Attacked

MacArthur's headquarters also charged, for the first time, that the Japanese had attacked on open city from the air. It announced that the Japanese bombed Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, yesterday morning.

"Baler is an open city and there are absolutely no military objectives in that vicinity," the announcement said. "It was an inexcusable, unwarranted attack."

Newspaper dispatches said one person was killed and several wounded and several houses set on fire at Baler.

Filipino circles expressed the opinion that the attack on that town, President Quezon's birthplace, and a reported attack on Quezon's farm in Pampanga province were Japanese retaliation for recent speeches by the President reaffirming his country's loyalty to the United States.

ISLAND BATTLE 'WELL IN HAND,' MANILA SAYS

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One Source Reports At Least 3 Transports Of Enemy Sunk

Bitter Fighting Continues At Lingayen Gulf, Invasion Objective

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[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23—A heavy force of Japanese sea-borne troops supported by airplanes landed yesterday at Santo Tomas on the Gulf of Lingayen, 110 miles northwest of here, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that American defenders had the situation "well in hand."

American tanks and artillery immediately went into action between Santo Tomas and Damortis, a town several miles south of the landing place.

[Washington already had announced that the fighting centered in the twenty-mile coastal stretch along the gulf northward to Agoo, which is just north of Santo Tomas.]

Enemy Sinkings Reported

The army communique said:

"The engagement yesterday occurred in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, La Union province. Latest reports indicate our troops are holding a position north of Damortis. The enemy was very active in the air yesterday. Numerous places were bombed and the ground attack was supported by aircraft."

One unconfirmed report from Dagupan on the gulf said that at least three Japanese transports out of the eighty which had been sighted outside were sunk in the gulf itself.

Reliable sources said it was possible that many more had been destroyed by the American forces, who were using artillery and tanks against the landing parties.

U. S. Tanks In Action

It still was not known whether the Japanese had been able to bring any considerable amount of equipment ashore.

Although American tanks already had gone into action, it also was not clear whether the Japanese intended to unload all of the eighty transports in Lingayen Gulf, or try to shove shock forces ashore elsewhere during the night.

An army spokesman said no reports had been received from Davao on Mindanao Island about the progress of the hard fighting there.

The prolonged silence about the far southern theater indicated that communications may have been cut.

Some Casualties Reported

A score or more of Filipino army recruits under training at Camp Murphy were reported to have been killed by Japanese air bombs. Several score were injured, newspaper dispatches said.

General MacArthur's communique late yesterday said that the ground forces in the Lingayen area "more than held their own," and the general added, "Our troops are behaving well."

Long-Expected Effort

The struggle was joined in an area which MacArthur long had anticipated as the focal point of the major Japanese effort; for unofficially, the battle was reported as centered in the twenty-mile coastal stretch along the Gulf of Lingayen extending northward from the port of Lingayen to the town of Agoo.

The Lingayen coastal area commands two approaches to Manila—one, a flat interior corridor averaging some forty miles in width over which railroad and road communication runs down to Manila; the other an indirect highway from Lingayen which loops around the northern end of the mountains of western Luzon, then turns southward toward Manila.

Detailed Action Reported

General MacArthur's full communique of 4.50 P. M. yesterday thus told the story:

"This afternoon heavy fighting developed in the north, including tank combat.

"Our troops more than held their own.

"At one point Japanese destroyers and transports were driven off by our heavy guns and that landing was prevented."

One of the general's spokesmen remarked in supplement that the news at hand was "good news."

A Spectacular Test

The picture thus drawn, one of struggling men and charging tanks, was perhaps the most spectacular test of arms ever seen in a concentrated area in the Far East.

[In Washington the War Department's communique for Monday morning reported that the Japanese fleet of eighty transports had been under strong naval and air escort and had thrown forth a large number of 150-man barges. "Some of them," it added, "succeeded in getting ashore. The attempted invasion is being met with fierce resistance by American and Filipino troops."]

General MacArthur's morning communique announced that reliable information had not yet been received from the far southern Philippine sector of Davao, on Mindanao Island, more than 500 miles south of Manila.

Activity At Vigan

It stated also that while there was continuing activity south of Vigan, one of the three initial Japanese beachheads on northwestern Luzon, reports of enemy reinforcements were conflicting and had not been confirmed.

[The War Department's Monday morning communique said of Davao only that there was continued fighting and that in other sectors, aside from Lingayen, renewed patrol activity had been reported.]

Japanese bombers attacked Manila twice today, but only in small force. The first group numbered six raiders; the second only three.

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Japanese Report Major Invasion Of Philippines

Tokyo, Dec. 22—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Japanese imperial headquarters declared today that large numbers of sea-borne Japanese troops had landed since early morning on Luzon with the support of the Japanese navy in a major invasion of the Philippines.

Domei reported that while military operations continued against the Philippines, battered Hongkong and Malaya, the Japanese army had undertaken a new offensive against the Chinese.

The attack, which Domei said was started Saturday night, was described as a general push against Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Pukien provinces.

The Japanese said mopping-up operations had been completed on the island of Guam, captured from the United States in the first week of the war.

Heavy Fighting Rages On Gulf Of Lingayen

A map and a Behind-the-News story on the Philippine Islands will be found on Page 26. Another map on Page 2.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—The War Department estimated today that from 80,000 to 100,000 Japanese troops, comprising six to eight divisions, were taking part in the new onslaught on the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

A communique reported heavy fighting on Lingayen Gulf, 150 miles north of Manila, where the Japanese are attempting a landing. After a fleet of about eighty troopships under strong naval and air escort appeared off Luzon's west coast, a large number of 150-man barges, attempting landings in the vicinity of Agoo, entered Lingayen Gulf.

"Some of them succeeded in getting ashore," the communique said, adding that "the attempted invasion is being met with fierce resistance by American and Filipino troops."

Fighting was reported to be continuing near Davao on the island of Mindanao more than 500 miles south of Manila.

All-Out Battle Foreseen

The huge Nipponese fleet meant only one thing to Washington—that Japan was in great haste to deliver a knockout blow, regardless of the cost.

The new move against Luzon caused a certain uneasiness here on more than one score, for it obviously indicated that the Japanese considered themselves more than equal to any naval or aerial opposition. Otherwise, service men here said, it would be suicidal to mass such an amount of shipping into a huge target for warships and planes.

A distinct possibility of an all-out land, sea and air battle was therefore envisaged. The United States Asiatic Fleet, which has been operating in Philippine waters, is believed to be intact and ready. Similarly, the air force is still in being. And Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur has long been confident of the ability of the land forces to repel a full-dress invasion attempt.

Previous Attempt Smashed

The Capital found some assurance in the fact that one previous Japanese attempt to land at Lingayen was hurled back into the South China Sea with heavy losses.

However, there were other things about the Philippine situation that were disquieting.

Advices from Manila indicated that the Japanese had been able to develop substantial airfields at the three beachheads they already hold on Luzon, for heavy bombers were now operating from them and dropping larger bombs on the Philippine capital than in earlier raids. The development of these fields, it was noted, promised the new invasion drive the support of land-based planes.

Uncertainty Over Davao

Then there was the uncertainty which shrouded the tide of battle on Mindanao Island, where Japanese landed from four transports Saturday. An army communique has described the Mindanao situation as "obscure," attributing the lack of information to communication difficulties.

Thus Christmas week opened for the nation with a grimness that was not diminished by the knowledge that Axis submarines were operating off both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Meanwhile, the durable United States marines on Wake Island stood their ground as firmly as ever. The island base underwent two more pastings from enemy aircraft, but the leathernecks still held out.

LINGAYEN CONSIDERED GOOD INVASION SPOT

This has Long been the Opinion of Military Men

Manila, Dec. 22—(AP)—The sheltered, rice-growing area of Lingayen, 110 miles northwest of Manila, long had been considered by military men as the most likely spot for an attempted major invasion effort of Luzon Island.

The port of Lingayen, with a population of approximately 23,000, is the area's chief city. It lies on the south shore of the gulf and on a low island in the delta of the Agno river.

The gulf is fairly shallow but has deep channels and a number of fine ports.

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Another important town on the gulf is Damortis, a railroad terminal with bus connections with the summer capital at Baguio. Damortis also controls rail lines leading north through the Ilocos region and south to Manila.

South of Lingayen the countryside is flat, and is devoted mostly to rice growing.

The farming country is flanked both westward and eastward by rugged mountains.

would come at Lingayen.

Likewise it was anticipated that an enemy might attempt a landing on the coast of Zambales province, northwest of Manila, and attempt to drive across the rugged Zambales Peninsula in the direction of town of Tarlic about 70 miles north of Manila.

Such a force serve as the other jaw of a pincers movement against MacArthur's forces defending the valley north of Manila which forms the main avenue of approach to the capital.

Soon after hostilities started, it was noted here, a large Japanese naval force appeared off the Zambales coast in the vicinity of the town of Iba, but withdrew without attempting to put troops ashore. Iba is about 80 miles northwest of Manila.

From the Iba vicinity, no main roads lead across rugged hill jungles to Tarlic but an improved highway extends southward to Subic Bay on which is situated Olongapo, a secondary base for Admiral Thomas C. Hart's Asiatic fleet.

With the Japanese apparently following closely pre-conceived American notions of what strategy an enemy would employ, the developing attack may be expected to test not only the mettle of the Philippine-American defenders but also well-prepared strategic plans for dealing with such assaults.

These plans are, naturally, secret as are the military resources available to General MacArthur.

The Japanese attack came before MacArthur had been able to complete long-range plans for defense of the islands, but it may not be amiss to recall an estimate he once made of what price an enemy would have to pay—once the defense program had been completed—to take the Philippines.

It would cost, he declared, half a million men, ten billion dollars, enormous casualties and three years' time.

MacArthur never had a chance to finish his program, but the belief here was that the price still was high—higher, in fact, than the Japanese have anticipated.

Strategists Say Japs Must Pay Dearly For Philippines

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Washington, Dec. 22 (AP) — The Japanese attack in force on the Gulf of Lingayen, 110 miles north of Manila, was regarded in military circles here as possibly the first prong of a powerful pincers attack on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's main defense Army.

Defense plans for the Philippines, as revealed in practice maneuvers, were drafted in anticipation that the main enemy thrust

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Pincer Attack Opened On Luzon, Tokyo Says

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded By A.P.)—The army and navy sections of the imperial headquarters announced this afternoon that large numbers of Japanese troops, with the support of the Japanese navy, had been landing since early morning on Luzon Island and carrying out attacks in cooperation with troops advancing both from the north and south.

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It was reported from Guam, Pacific island captured from the United States, that peace and order had been restored by the Japanese with the completion of mopping up operations.

Amidst the Japanese activities against Singapore, Malaya, Hongkong, the Philippines and Hawaii, the army began a general offensive against the main Chinese forces in Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces Saturday night, Domei reported, quoting Japanese expeditionary forces in central China.

'WAR' TELLS THE STORY

One Word Identifies MacArthur's Headquarters by Phone

Manila, Dec. 22—(AP)—The Filipino telephone operator at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has changed his tune, now that the Japanese have attempted a major invasion of the Philippines.

"United States Army Forces of the Far East," he used to inform callers.

Now he answers with the single striking word:

"War."

U. S. Flyer Is Saved From Savages When They See His Hair

Manila, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23 (AP)—One American pilot who bailed out of his plane over the wild mountains of central Luzon, inhabited by fierce Kalinga tribesmen, literally escaped death by a hair—or rather a head of hair.

Floating to earth, the pilot saw a whole village of Kalinga tribesmen, who seldom are able to distinguish among foreigners, shouting and waving their spears and bolos.

The pilot didn't speak the dialect. Besides he knew there wouldn't be much chance for conversation, since Japanese air bombs already had killed several Kalingas.

But as he hit the ground the Kalingas lowered their spears. This intruder definitely was not a Japanese—he had a shock of flaming red hair.

U. S. Pilot Fired On By Jap Flyers While 'Chuting From Sky

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New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Walter Cross, a United States Army pilot, said tonight on a CBS broadcast from Manila that Japanese airmen, after crippling his pursuit plane over northern Luzon, continued to machine-gun him as he took to his parachute and even after he had landed in the middle of a river and was swimming ashore.

The aim of his assailants, however, was poor, said the pilot, and his only injury was a pair of blistered feet in an eight-day hike back to Manila through mountainous terrain inhabited only by savage tribesmen.

N. Y. Airport May Bear Name Of Hero In War

Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., Who Sank Jap Battleship Haruna, May Be Memorialized

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—The city may name its proposed municipal airport on Jamaica Bay Colin Kelly Airport in honor of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., army pilot who was killed while sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Councilman Anthony J. Digiovanna said he would introduce such a resolution tomorrow.

The new airport will cover 1,200 acres, an area twice as large as La-Guardia Field.

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi was quoted tonight as saying that in one of the first Japanese attacks on Clark Field near Manila 17 American four-motored bombers were destroyed.

West Point Special Order Praises Kelly's Heroism

By The Associated Press.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22—The United States Military Academy is "justly proud" of Captain Colin P. Kelly, an alumnus, who gave his life to destroy a Japanese battleship and thus became the first American hero of the war, Major Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, academy superintendent, said today in a special order. The order said:

"In the performance of his heroic feat he went to his death buoyed up by that courage for which he had often prayed—courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy and that knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy.

"His alma mater is justly proud of him for his supreme sacrifice, where, in the performance of his duty, he has maintained the highest traditions of the Military Academy and the United States Army.

"For those of us who live by the academy motto he has proven afresh the practical force of those ideals which prompted him: Duty, Honor, Country."

Americans Down 6 Japs In China

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 21 (Delayed)—Six out of ten Japanese planes engaged by flyers of the American volunteers group in their first battle were shot down, a communique issued in Kunming reported today.

The battle occurred Saturday. Previous reports had given four as the number of planes shot down. The defenders suffered no losses.

Twelve Missionaries In Pacific Area 'Safe'

Forty-Two Others Not Heard From Since Outbreak Of War

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Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22 (AP)—Twelve Southern Presbyterian missionaries in the Philippines and Hawaii have reported they are safe, but forty-two in Japanese-dominated areas have not been heard from since the outbreak of war, the board of missions of the Presbyterian Church, United States, revealed today.

Dr. C. Darby Fulton, executive secretary of the board, said cable queries to the board's six missionaries in China, four in Korea and thirty-three in occupied China remained unanswered.

Reports relayed from other mission boards on general conditions in occupied China, however, were "rather reassuring" as to the safety of the Southern Presbyterian missionaries there, he added.

British Beat Off Part Of Japs At Hongkong, Says Chinese Report

Chungking, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23 (AP)—Chinese central headquarters on the Canton front reported today part of the Japanese troops which landed on Hongkong Island have been driven off by the British defenders.

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23 (AP)—Hongkong's beleaguered defenders were reported early today still to be maintaining communication twice a day with London and Chungking by means of hidden radio stations.

Besides the island's defenders, M. Chai, chief secretary of the Chinese Embassy, said there were 3,000 white women and children who stayed and are now living in caves burrowed deep in the sides of Victoria Peak. All, he said, are well supplied with food and water.

CHINESE INTENSIFY DRIVE TO RELIEVE HONGKONG

New York, Dec. 22—(AP)—"The Chinese drive to relieve pressure on Hongkong is being intensified, according to the latest news from Chungking," said a British broadcast heard by NBC today.

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Seize 713 Canadians

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported today 713 British soldiers, mostly Canadians, were captured on Hong Kong Island yesterday.

The Argentine Andi agency quoted a Tokyo despatch as stating the British had withdrawn to a new line on Hong Kong which was under heavy Japanese naval and artillery shelling.

British Believed Still Holding Hongkong Peaks

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—Weary British Empire soldiers defending rock-hewn strongholds on the peaks of Hongkong were believed today still battling the heavy odds of Japanese land, air and naval power in the last bit of Britain in China.

A British military commentator at noon said "it is believed Hongkong still is holding out," but he said he lacked definite confirmation.

No Help Held

The last announced word from the Crown colony—received here yesterday—showed that the garrison was putting up a game and stubborn fight against the Japanese. But with all the resistance it could give, no hope was held here that the Japanese would be driven back and the Crown colony saved.

(The conquest ol Hongkong virtually has been completed, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported in a broadcast from Tokyo. It said British resistance now was confined chiefly to street fighting and guerrilla warfare.

King Sends Praise

("The wiping out of the last vestige of British imperialism in China is in its final stage," Domei said.

(The agency claimed the Japanese controlled the island's main communication center and all strategic military points.)

Messages of praise from King George VI, Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne and other officials were sent to Governor and Commander in Chief Sir Mark Young at Hongkong. The Governor himself exhorted his men to hold fast, saying "the eyes of the empire are upon you! Be strong! Be resolute and do your duty!"

Chinese Try To Help

(Chungking reported fierce fighting around Shumchun, on the outer mainland border of Hongkong colony,

where the Japanese counter-attacked Chinese troops who have been trying to relieve the pressure on Hongkong.)

Meanwhile, the British, an an eight-point statement answering Portugese Premier Antonio De Oliveiro Salazar, said Australian and Dutch troops occupied the Portuguese section of Timor only after Japanese submarines were sighted in the immediate vicinity and Japanese attack appeared imminent.

British Defend Move

The Portuguese Premier told the national assembly Friday that Timor had been occupied before any threat of attack materialized and while Portugal was discussing a common defense.

The British said it has become clear from this war that "if defensive action is delayed until an attack has actually developed it is likely to be too late."

20,000 MAKE LAST HONGKONG STAND

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Garrison on Victoria Peak Defies Japanese.

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The Japanese were being held at Hongkong up to late afternoon Sunday despite furious assaults, the Colonial Office said today.

The brief announcement was based on a message from Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong, which was issued in the embattled island at 5:30 P. M., Sunday, Hongkong time (4:30 A. M., Sunday, Eastern standard time).

The Colonial Office said its information was based on excerpts from this communique which said, "The enemy has been very active all day" but "is being held."

A Singapore broadcast said Hongkong's defenses apparently still were holding today.

Plucky Resistance.

With all the resistance that weary British Empire soldiers can put up against overwhelming odds, however, no hope was held here that the Crown Colony could be saved.

Messages of praise from King George VI, Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne and other officials were sent to Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir Mark Young at Hongkong. The Governor himself exhorted his men to hold fast, saying "The eyes of the Empire are upon you! Be strong! Be resolute and do your duty!"

GRIM JUNGLE FIGHT LOOMS IN MALAYA

British Form New Lines For All-Out Protection Of Singapore

DEC 23 1941

Siege Of Hongkong Grows Stronger—Hope Lags Among Defenders

By Alfred Wall

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—The lines for a grim struggle for Singapore took shape tonight in the jungles of northern Malaya, but Britain's heart still was with the embattled defenders of Hongkong, sticking defiantly by their guns in the face of a seemingly hopeless fate.

The latest word from the island came from the enemy and these reports, from Tokyo by way of Berlin, admitted that the crown colony's garrison still was fighting late Monday and that there was no respite for the Japanese attackers.

20,000 Fight Stubbornly

Although almost every anti-aircraft battery was reported silenced as Japanese bombers methodically carried out their missions overhead and the Japanese navy had ringed the island, these reports acknowledged that a fighting garrison of 20,000 British Empire troops remained to be subdued.

Japanese land and naval artillery, they declared, have kept parts of the island coast under constant fire.

British sources expressed belief that Hongkong still was in the throes of a last-ditch fight, but they said disrupted communications blacked the island out after receipt of fragments of a communique which said the Japanese were "being held" up to late Sunday afternoon.

British Are Doubtful

This report from Sir Mark Young, Hongkong's Governor, declared the Japanese were "very active all day," but British sources were doubtful that the defense could last long.

The Governor's words, some Britons thought, may have meant that the invaders were being made to pay dearly. But others said the Japanese merely may have been proceeding cautiously to win the island at a minimum cost.

A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said British resistance now was limited mostly to street fighting and guerrilla warfare, and that "the wiping out of the last vestige of British imperialism in China is in its final stage."

Air War Stepped Up

Stepped-up air activity on both sides marked the start of a new phase of the Malayan struggle as the British, having absorbed the first impact of the enemy thrust, straightened a cross-peninsula line about 300 miles north of Singapore.

An RAF attack Sunday on a Japanese air base in eastern Thailand, it was announced, was delivered from treetop heights and not one Japanese plane on the field escaped destruction.

A Singapore communique said six other Japanese planes were put out of commission in a raid on a Japanese-occupied airfield in northern Malaya.

Losses About Even

It acknowledged that three British planes were missing and said also the Japanese had lost three, shot down by British fighters and anti-aircraft fire, over Kuala Lumpur, midway between Singapore and the fighting front.

At one point on the new British line imperial forces were said to have recoiled in a heavy smash at Japanese forces massing somewhere on the highway leading south from Grik for a push toward the important, tin-mining center of Ioph.

British sources said withdrawal to the line, which apparently stretches eastward to Kuala Krai from the region of Kuala Kangsar, about twenty miles north of Ipoh on the west side of the peninsula, was accomplished successfully.

Scorched-Earth Policy

Before the Japanese occupied Penang Island, British evacuating the island outpost off the Malayan west coast destroyed the tin smelting works and powerhouse, an authoritative source said, and "completely applied" the scorched-earth policy to anything else the Japanese might have found useful.

This information, which he said came from Singapore, followed publication in London of Singapore dispatches asserting that valuable works were left untouched.

Severe Blows Delivered On Foe, Dutch Chief Says

Batavia, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, commander in chief of the Netherlands' Indies army, told his troops today that "we already have inflicted severe blows upon the enemy."

He declared the army was prepared for any eventuality and felt "a certain relief that we are now able to proceed into action."

In his first address of the war to the army, the commander cited German reverses in Russia and Libya as evidence that "already the tide in Europe is turning" and told his forces, "Men! The East Indies are relying on you!"

He particularly praised the work of Netherlands forces against the Japanese invaders of Miri, Sarawak, in the British portion of the island of Borneo, and warned that "we cannot cherish any illusion for the future" if the Japanese realize their "new-order" ambitions.

Assault Made As Japs Prepared Their Attack

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 22—British forces, drawn up on a new line across the Malay Peninsula about 300 miles north of Singapore, were reported today to have smashed heavily at Japanese forces gathering for a push toward the important tin-mining center of Ipoh.

The battle, a communique said, took place somewhere on the main highway leading south from Grik, where the Japanese had been using the Perak river to move up reinforcements by raft.

"Our troops engaged the enemy and inflicted heavily casualties," the bulletin declared.

330 Miles From City

It indicated that the new British line was anchored on the west side of the peninsula in the vicinity of Kuala Kangsar, about twenty miles north of Ipoh and approximately 330 miles from Singapore.

From Kuala Kangsar the front apparently extended eastward through Kuala Krai, which is situated on the central Malayan railroad about forty-five miles south of Kota Bharu, where the Japanese made their initial landing on the coast December 8.

Withdrawal to this line, the British said, was effected successfully despite attempted Japanese interference in the air and on the land, the "greater part of the British forces and the majority of stores and equipment" being brought out in a series of night movements.

Converted Ship Lost

"Loss of airdrome facilities in northern Kelantan and the vulnerbility of communications" prompted a decision several days ago to make this withdrawal, an announcement yesterday said.

The British thus htd surrendered Perak State, Wellesley Province and the off-shore island of Penang to the invaders.

A communique yesterday disclosed loss of the 623-ton converted merchantman Banka somewhere off Malaya, with four officers and forty Malayan crewmen, but did not say how the vessel was sunk. Six of the crew were saved.

Malayan Troops Take Heavy Toll Of Jap Invaders

Singapore, Dec. 22 (AP)—British Malayan troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese in another sharp jungle fight about 330 miles above Singapore, and the R.A.F. smashed nine Japanese planes in two air actions, it was announced officially tonight.

The British were said to be holding firmly in new positions anchored apparently in the west at Kuala Kangsar, 20 miles north of the tin mining center of Ipoh, and extending eastward to a point some 45 miles south of Kota Bharu where the Japanese made their first landing on the peninsula Dec. 8.

The new engagement occurred yesterday on the Grik-Kuala Kangsar Highway in an area where the British said the Japanese were using rafts to ferry reinforcements down the Perak River from the north.

British defenses apparently ran irregularly through the swamps south of the Perak River and over the mountains to the east.

While Ipoh is only about 20 air miles from Kuala Kangsar, the road and rail route between the two points is 50 miles.

British planes attacking a Japanese airfield in the north were said to have put six enemy aircraft out of commission.

Three other planes were shot down in a Japanese attack on Kuala Lumpur, a railway point between Ipoh and Singapore.

The British lost three planes in this second fight, the communique said.

Singapore had a short alert tonight with some searchlight activity and a few anti-aircraft bursts but apparently no bombs were dropped.

Batavia dispatches said that Dutch Army planes were supporting the R.A.F. in Malaya, and Lieut.-Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, Commander-In-Chief of The Netherlands Indies Army, told his troops that "we already have inflicted severe blows upon the enemy."

The commander praised particularly the effective Dutch blows against the Japanese invaders of Miri, Sarawak, on Borneo Island, and pointed to German reverses in Russia and Libya as proof that "already the tide in Europe is turning" against the Axis.

JAPS OBTAINED NO OIL FROM BORNEO WELLS

Royal Engineers Ruined Pipe Lines, Refineries And Burned Fuel

DEC 23 1941

Troops Held Off Enemy Until All Damage Had Been Done

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 22—Brawny demolitionists who scorched the earth and burned the oil of Sarawak and Brunei arrived today from the Japanese-invaded Borneo states with a stirring account of their escape under air attack.

These men of the Royal Engineers said they began putting the torch to wells, pipe lines, pumping stations and refineries a few days after war broke out.

Troops Held Off Foe

While they were systematically destroying the oil, British and Indian troops, barefoot native volunteers and rangers, manned defenses against the anticipated Japanese assault.

When satisfied that the Japanese would get no oil from the Miri area, the British units embarked aboard three small vessels, one of them the White Rajah's own yacht.

That was a few hours before the Japanese got there, but Nipponese airmen spotted them and kept them under attack for two days. No bombs hit their targets but the British commander was killed by machine-gunning.

Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 22.—(AP)—Lt. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, commander in chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, told his troops today that "we already have inflicted severe blows upon the enemy."

He declared the Army was prepared for any eventuality and felt "a certain relief that we are now able to proceed into action."

In his first address of the war to the Army, the commander cited German reverses in Russia and Libya as evidence that "already the tide in Europe is turning" and told his forces, "Men! The East Indies are relying on you!"

He particularly praised the work of Netherlands forces against the Japanese invaders of Miri, Sarawak, in the British portion of the Island of Borneo, and warned that "we cannot cherish any illusion for the future" if the Japanese realize their "new order" ambitions.

The Dutch command announced today that planes of the Dutch East Indies army had taken part in operations over Malaya, supporting British forces battling to stem the Japanese advance toward Singapore.

A communique said one Dutch plane had been shot down over Malaya but that the pilot, although wounded, had escaped.

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Japs In Sarawak Sustain High Losses

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—British troops "are inflicting severe losses on the Japanese" who gained a foothold in Sarawak on the Island of Borneo, the BBC said tonight in quoting a Batavia dispatch. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

RAF BOMBS THAI BASE

Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 22.—(AP)—The RAF attacked a Japanese air base in eastern Thailand, destroying grounded planes and gasoline reserves yesterday in the first aerial smash at the enemy forces there, it was announced today.

How many planes the Japanese had on the field was not disclosed, but the report said they were machine-gunned from tree-top altitude and none escaped destruction.

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All the British planes were said to have returned unscathed.

Term 'China' Offends Japs

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—The term "China" will be deleted from the Japanese language if the "Society for Middle Kingdom Good Will" has its way, Domei said in a broadcast.

Leaders of the society have visited the Foreign, Education and six other Ministries to present their contention that the name "China" should be replaced by "Middle Kingdom."

Termed A Disgrace

The current Japanese word for China, they said, "is derived from the Anglo-American term for chinaware, and it is truly disgraceful that such a great nation should be called by such a name."

Actually, the English word "China" is believed to be an Occidental corruption of the name of the Chin Dynasty which ruled in the third century B. C., and whose outstanding member built the Great Wall.

It is true that the current Japanese word for China—Shina, pronounced Shee-nah—is a Japanese adaptation of the English word. Generations of Chinese have called their country the Middle Kingdom — Chung-kuo — and the Japanese proposal to change the name of China is an apparent gesture seeking Chinese sympathy.

Crown Prince Now 8

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Crown Prince Akihito is 8 years old today and the Tokyo morning papers display his picture prominently, Domei says in a broadcast.

"The Crown Prince is reported to be in the best of health and has shown a keen interest in the progress of the greater East Asia war," Domei continues.

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"Recently he visited the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines to pray for an early Japanese victory and the restoration of world peace."

(The Meiji shrine is dedicated to the soul of the Prince's great grandfather, the Emperor Meiji, and the Yasukuni shrine to the souls of all Japan's warrior dead. Both are in Tokyo.)

SULTAN STAYS IN WAR AREA

Head of Malay State Places himself under Jap Protection

Tokyo, Dec. 22—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—A Domei despatch from Bangkok said today that Sir Ismail Ibni Almarhum, Sultan of the Malay State of Kelantan, returned to his capital at Kota Bharu yesterday with his staff of more than 500 persons and placed himself under Japanese protection.

The despatch said the Sultan had refused to leave his State in northeastern Malaya after the Japanese landed on the coast and drove in from the north, occupying Kota Bharu.

Allies Conferring At Chinese Capital

London, Tuesday, Dec. 22 (AP)—Reuters reported today an important Allied conference was in progress at Chungking and that a communique was expected in a few days from that Chinese provisional capital.

U. S. AND BRITAIN CONFER ON THAILAND

London, Dec. 22—(AP)—The British and United States governments are consulting on the attitude they should take toward Thailand, a foreign office spokesman said today.

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Hongkong Guns Silenced, Nazis Assert

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP). Japanese planes have silenced several British batteries in heavy bombing raids on positions on Victoria peak in in Hongkong, where the beleaguered garrison is making a last stand, the German radio said today.

Dutch Flyers Aiding Singapore

Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Dutch command announced today that planes of the Dutch East Indies Army had taken part in operations over Malaya, supporting British forces battling to stem the Japanese advance toward Singapore. A communique said one Dutch plane had been shot down over Malaya, but that the pilot, although wounded, had escaped.

Red Ship Sunk By British, Japs Say

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—The Japanese alleged today that the 2,282-ton Russian passenger liner Krecht, formerly the Polaris, had been sunk by British gunfire from Hongkong.

A spokesman said three other Soviet vessels—one of them believed to be the 2,696-ton passenger liner Simferopol—had taken refuge in the Japanese-won harbor at Kowloon, opposite Hongkong, and were undamaged.

Canberra Doubts New Guinea Attack

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from Canberra today said that the Australian Government, which was in constant touch with the territory of New Guinea, had no information of a purported Japanese attack there. The Rome radio had reported that Japan seized that half-Dutch, half-Australian island to compensate for the occupation of Portuguese Timor by Netherlands and Australian troops.

Domei Claims Huge Allied Ship Losses

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, asserted today in a broadcast heard here by Reuters that since the start of the war in the Pacific the Japanese Navy had sunk, damaged or seized 47 enemy warships, captured 38 merchant vessels and more than 380 smaller craft and shot down 114 planes.

Japanese naval losses, Domei said, included one light cruiser slightly damaged, one destroyer sunk, one minesweeper sunk and another severely damaged, five submarines missing and 72 planes lost.

Heroism at Hawaii Described

Three Officers, Survivors of Pearl Harbor, Tell of Individual Exploits of Others.

DEC 23 1941

By JAS. YARBROUGH

Honolulu, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Graphic first-hand narratives of what happened at Pearl Harbor December 7 were told with dramatic coolness today by three naval officers who had leading parts in the titanic defense of giant warships against a sky full of Japanese planes that pounced on them suddenly from out of nowhere.

These are some highlights of the stories they told:

Divebombers, contested only by anti-aircraft fire, pulled out of their dives as low as 300 feet and dropped bombs that ripped men's uniforms from their bodies with blasts that swished like stiff wind through foliage.

Men shielded ammunition with their bodies when the heat from many fires became perilously intense.

Hurt But Back on Job.

During the early morning attack a marine said to an officer: "Pull this piece of metal out of my back."

It was a bomb splinter so hot the officer had to use a rag to remove it. The marine returned to his machine and remained on duty until late that afternoon.

One captain, horribly wounded, refused to leave the bridge of his ship and commanded the burning vessel until he died. Then the other officers who had remained with him swung hand over hand on a rope to another ship.

A Lieutenant-Commander who took charge of his ship after the executive officer was knocked overboard by a blast, said:

"We were just finishing breakfast at 7:55 when the alarm sounded over the loud speaker:

"'Japanese planes are attacking us. To your battle stations.'

"I went toward the bridge. The Captain was just ahead of me. Very heavy explosions were soon shaking the ship and she started taking a list. Communications were disrupted and we established a messenger service.

Torpedoes Effective.

"Bombs were coming down. The Captain groaned and said, 'I've been hit.' He staggered a few seconds and dropped to his knees. I asked, 'Where are you hit?' and he said, 'In the stomach.' I saw he was mortally wounded, but sent for the pharmacist's mate to give first aid.

"By this time fires had broken out in various parts of the ship. I was concerned for the safety of the magazines and had some plugged and some flooded.

"Searching parties were organized and the wounded were put into small boats. Practically all of the wounded were taken off.

"I was anxious to get the captain to a hospital and got a stretcher and lines. The captain emphatically refused. He said he wanted to stay where he was.

"There were huge oil fires on the water and it was a dangerous situation for surface ships.

"All this time the ship was subjected to aerial torpedoing, heavy dive bombing and also to high horizontal bombing and machine gun strafing.

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"We were under constant attack until 9:15 in the morning. There must have been a total of seventy planes.

"The aerial torpedoes were most effective. The pilots came in very close—about 30 or 40 feet above the water—and were very skillful. They didn't care much, just so they got their attack in, but I didn't see a single so-called suicide pilot deliberately fly into the ship."

"Two officers stayed with the captain. Finally the pharmacist's mate could detect no sign of life. The body was placed in the chart house on the bridge.

"Flames cut off others from the fo'castle, where people were being evacuated, and they went hand over hand on a line about twenty feet to another ship. The last just made it as the line began to scorch.

Burns Chief Affliction.

"All enlisted men and officers were wonderful. They stayed with their guns until all available ammunition was exhausted."

The senior medical officer, who attended the wounded all day Sunday and Sunday night, said:

"Burns caused more than 60 per cent of the casualties.

"There were many drownings because the oil on the water made it almost impossible to swim. Lots of men were blown overboard.

"More than 1,000 wounded were treated ashore not far from their ships. They got ashore any way they could and were picked up in trucks, ambulances and automobiles—everything available.

"We worked that night with flashlights. . . . No, we didn't have time to put blue covers on them.

"All the Japanese I saw were dead. I examined seventeen bodies. They wore new dark blue navy

uniforms and their heads were nearly shaved around the sides—bowl fashion.

"Many of our men had their clothes blown off by the blasts. We worked all night and the next day. About 200 slightly wounded were able to return to their ships."

Young Officer Commands Ship.

A 37-year-old officer who found himself in command of a major ship said he was in the officers' lounge awaiting 8 o'clock mass when he heard machine gun fire.

"We saw twenty-five or thirty torpedo planes approaching," said the officer. "One dropped a 'fish' and it came toward our ship. About a hundred feet from our stern one of the raiders burst into flame. We were more or less stunned by the horror of it.

"Pretty soon the air seemed literally filled with planes. Dive-bombers came over in two flights of five each and our anti-aircraft shells burst right around them. I felt sure they were hit but they never broke formation.

"When I got to my ship all the guns were going and the bombs made a terrific blast—a swish like a stiff wind blowing through foliage. Flames were rising several hundred feet in the air and fire was spreading over the water toward our bow.

"We had our lines cut with axes and started working the bow out. We cleared the Arizona (battleship) by about forty feet and as we were going down the channel we were dive bombed and hit several times. The ship shivered and shook violently from near misses as well as hits. Our anti-aircraft and machine guns were pouring it into them all the time.

"We got the signal to stop and that interrupted our whole aim—which was to get out to sea and have a crack at them."

Officers related these thrilling stories to reporters at Pearl Harbor Naval Base, the first such conference since the raid. Details of damage to ships were not shown to the news men, but the officers reconstructed many of the details for them.

GUAM'S LAST WORD TELLS OF ATTACK

DEC 23 1941

Civilians Machine-gunned in Streets and Hospital.

Washington, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The navy said today its last message from the island of Guam—received two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor—reported that civilians in the streets and a native hospital in Agana—the capital—had been machine-gunned by enemy planes.

Since December 13, the capture of the island by the Japanese has been considered "probable."

The navy said at that time it had been unable to contact the Pacific outpost, 1,600 miles east of the Philippines and 1,500 miles west of Wake. Four hundred navy men and 155 Marines were stationed on Guam.

[An official broadcast from Tokio today said that "peace and order had been restored throughout the island" of Guam with completion of mopping up operations.]

The navy's last word from Guam (3:30 P. M., December 10, island time and date, 8:30 P. M., Eastern standard time, December 9, here) was:

"Last attack centered at Agana. Civilians machine-gunned in streets. Two native wards of hospital and hospital compound machine-gunned. Building in which Japanese nationals are confined bombed."

JAPANESE AIR-RAID VICTIM

Alien First Man Killed In Shelter On Oahu Island

Honolulu, Dec. 22 (AP)—Oahu Island's first air-raid shelter victim was a Japanese alien.

Motor Patrolman Edward Puulei said Susumu Katamaya, 40, was crushed to death yesterday by a 300-pound stone which rolled into the cave he and a neighbor, Tetsusaku Koizumi, were digging out of a hillside as a refuge from air attack. Koizumi, 45, was seriously injured.

EMMONS ASKS CIVILIANS' AID

DEC 23 1941

Broadcasts to Hawaiians on Martial Law.

Honolulu, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, in his first broadcast as commander of the Hawaiian Department, today praised Hawaii's morale, stressed the necessity of censorship because of the potential threat of enemy raiders and urged everybody to work together.

He disclosed that the distribution of foods, drugs, gasoline and other essentials had been placed under a single jurisdiction. Pointing out that some confusion was unavoidable, he said this would be remedied as soon as additional supplies were received from the mainland.

"These precautions are being taken for your protection," he said to Hawaiians.

He cited the necessity of control over distribution of buckets, water, sand and other equipment necessary for fighting incendiary bombs.

"The army and navy are operating as one and you can be confident that they will be employed effectively, and with your help, successfully," Gen. Emmons said.

"If the courage of the people in the islands is to be maintained and the morale sustained, we cannot afford unnecessarily and indiscriminately to keep any number of loyal workers from useful employment."

Few Sabotage Cases.

Gen. Emmons suggested that if any employer doubted the loyalty of any employee, he should check immediately with constituted authorities before taking any action.

"There have been very few cases of actual sabotage," the General said. "This does not mean that you can relax. Both the constituted authorities and the public generally must continue to be alert against possible saboteurs."

Pointing out that friends and relatives need not fear that arrested persons will be mistreated, he said.

"These people are not prisoners of war and will not be treated as such. I intend very shortly to permit the inspection of detained aliens by representative citizens and aliens in order that the public may be reassured as to the treatment they are receiving."

Emmons cautioned against believing and repeating rumors. By so doing you are playing into the enemy's hands, he told his listeners. It is a time-worn trick of dictators, aggressors and saboteurs to undermine the confidence of civilians, he related.

"The army believes the strongest defender is an intelligent defender," he said.

Will Give Out Information.

Adding that the army will keep the public informed of the facts, he said:

"Let me reiterate the necessity for pulling together. We must remember that this is America and we must not knowingly and deliberately deny any loyal citizen the opportunity of exercising or demonstrating his loyalty in a concrete way."

U. S. PLANES BOMB ENEMY SUBMARINE

Tanker Skipper Says Flyers May Have Sunk Craft With Depth Bombs

DEC 23 1941

Two Other Attacks On American Ships Off West Coast Fail

[By the Associated Press]

Eureka, Cal., Dec. 22 — Two big United States bombing planes dropped depth charges on the enemy submarine which torpedoed the tanker Emidio, and possibly hit the undersea craft, Capt. Clark A. Farrow of the Emidio disclosed upon his arrival today with thirty-one survivors of his ship.

"It may have been ten or fifteen minutes after our SOS that two big United States bombing planes came roaring overhead from the coast," Captain Farrow said. "To us in the lifeboats that was a mighty welcome sight.

"The sub submerged. One of the two planes, circling where the sub had gone down, dropped a depth charge.

Torpedo Is Fired

"But later as the planes were still circling, the periscope of the sub came slowly up to the surface 200 yards away and, while still partially submerged, fired a torpedo.

"We saw the torpedo's trail as it headed for the tanker. There was a loud explosion as it struck.

"Back came the planes as the sub sank out of sight again.

"One of the planes dropped another depth charge. There was a big blast and plenty of smoke.

"That may have hit her, we figured, for we didn't see her again."

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American Tanker Escapes Axis Submarine Attack

Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 22 (AP)—An enemy submarine launched three torpedoes at the Standard Oil tanker H. M. Storey today, but the American ship escaped damage by clever maneuvering.

The Coast Guard said this attack, the fifth by Axis sub-surface craft off the California coast since December 11, took place about two miles out from Point Arguello, rocky promontory forty-five miles north of Santa Barbara.

With field glasses several persons were able to watch the attempt of the submarine to scuttle the 10,000-ton tanker, southbound on its normal run.

Smoke Screen Sent Up

When the submarine unleashed its first torpedo and missed its mark, the tanker sent up a heavy smok screen and started a zigzag course behind the dense curtain. Shore watchers, seeing the Storey under forced draft, at first believed she had been hit.

Navy planes soon appeared in response to an SOS and dropped depth charges that shook the nearby coast. A seaplane alighted within a short time at the side of the tanker. Later, with her aerial escorts, she proceeded toward her unannounced destination.

Giant Sub Fired 5 Times At Schooner, Skipper Says

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 22 (AP)—Capt. Nels A. Sinnes of the lumber schooner Samoa said today a giant submarine, presumably Japanese, fired five shells at the 2,000-ton vessel off the central California coast just before dawn on December 18 and that a torpedo went directly under the ship.

The Samoa, steaming at forced draft, arrived in San Diego harbor last night. Navay officers immediately removed several shell and torpedo fragments which failed to find their mark, but exploded near enough for shrapnel to drop on deck of the Samoa.

"Five shells were fired at us," Captain Sinnes said. "One apparently aimed at our radio antenna burst in the air above the stern. Fragments fell to the deck.

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"Then we saw the tell-tale wake of a torpedo coming directly at us amidships. It was too late to do more than just wait for our destiny.

"The miracle happend. The torpedo went directly beneath us, didn't touch the hull and continued beyond. Evidently it struck some object in the water, because while the torpedo was still at a comparatively short distance from the Samoa, it exploded. There was a huge shower accompanied by smoke and flame, and possibly some of the fragments from the torpedo also fell on our deck.

"Shortly after the attack, the submarine hove to about forty feet away. Visibility was extremely poor, and I couldn't make out the flag or anybody on board.

Close Enough For Shouts

"There was a shout, 'Hey!' from the submarine. I replied, 'What do you want of us?' There was no answer and the submarine disappeared."

In Captain Sinnes' log appears the following notation:

"The sub then disappeared, evidently thinking that we were sinking on account of our heavy port list."

The Samoa's list was due, Captain Sinnes explained, to the way in which the oil tanks happened to be trimmed at that time, and represented no danger to the ship.

Washington Believes Jap Subs Have 'Buck Fever'

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—The fact that enemy submarines have missed three merchant ships off California in the last three days, while hitting one, led to unofficial speculation today that the Japanese underseas skippers have "buck fever."

Some navy officers said the Japanese, far from their home bases, apparently were too fearful of prowling United States destroyers to take enough time to aim carefully.

Leave

Blank

30.24 — 13701

30.24 — 13701

Tanker Captain Tells Of Escaping Attacker

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 22—Far-ranging Axis submarines, that drew American blood in smashing attacks at shipping in the crowded steamship lanes off California during the week end, were hunted along the length of the Pacific Coast today.

One submarine, attacking without warning, torpedoed and shelled the large American oil tanker Emidio Saturday afternoon twenty miles off Blunt's Reef, 200 miles north of San Francisco.

Three of the Emidio's lifeboats were destroyed by gunfire, the navy said.

Latest Report Has Two Killed

The navy's latest information, still incomplete today, was that two of her crew men were killed, five were missing and five others were injured. The five injured and twenty-six others were rescued.

Several hours before the Emidio was fired upon another American tanker, the Agwiworld, escaped from a submarine off Cypress Point, one hundred miles south of San Francisco.

Although eight shells were hurled at the Agwiworld from the attacker's deck gun the tanker, maneuvered by a submarine-wise skipper, zigzagged its way to safety in a thirty-minute chase. This attack also was only twenty miles offshore.

Those Listed As Missing

Upon reaching San Francisco the next morning the single reaction of the Agwiworld's crew was:

"If we'd only had a gun."

A naval vessel went to the rescue of the men on the Emidio, which was reported still afloat in a rough sea off Cape Mendocino.

Emidio crew members listed as missing were:

Third Assistant Engineer B. A. Winters, San Pedro, Cal.

Stuart McGillivray, 17, West Seattle high school boy.

R. W. Pennington, Los Angeles.

Kenneth Kimes, San Pedro.

Fred Potts, Los Angeles.

Southbound Without Cargo

The rescue vessel that took aboard the Emidio's survivors found it impossible to reach anchorage yesterday and efforts to determine identities of the two men reported killed and of those saved were unsuccessful.

The Emidio, captained by Clark A. Farrow, of Long Beach, Cal., was southbound without cargo. She is a 6,912-ton craft owned by the Cocony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Captain Goncalves, of the Agwiworld, interviewed in San Francisco, modestly attributed to luck his vessel's escape, but other officers of the ship and crew members spoke admiringly of the skipper's coolness and seamanship under fire.

Goncalves described the submarine as an unusually large one, which broke the surface nearby as the Agwiworld plowed northward about twenty miles from the shore outside of Monterey Bay.

"I cannot understant the submarine being so close and still missing us," the captain said.

"We are close to even a poor shot with a rifle standing on our deck could have wiped out the submarine's gun crew."

Goncalves, Brazilian-born American citizen from Port Arthur, Texas, told this story:

It was early Saturday afternoon. The captain was in his quarters. Unaccountably he glanced out of a porthole just as the submarinr surfaced off the port quarter.

Avoids Presenting Broadside

Rushing immediately on deck, the captain ordered the ship turned to keep from presenting a broadside target. He told his radio operator to wireless the navy.

The turn brought the prow of the Agwiworld directly in line with the submarine and the tanker bore down upon the raider as if to ram it.

"The submarine was lying about 500 yards due west of us in the path of the sun," Goncalves re'ated. "I put the helf hard to port and headed straight for the sub.

"When the second shot came, I put the helm hard over to starboard and then presented the stern to the sub. There was a heavy groundswell which kept the sub's gun deck awash."

One Shell Sniped Hawser

A shell came within ten feet of the tanker as the submarine fired from a deck gun. The tanker headed shoreward, zigzagging and causing the submarine to roll heavily in the swells left in the tanker's wake.

Another shell sniped a hawser. That was the only damage to the Agwiworld, although the submarine fired eight shots.

After a thirty-minute chase, the submarine submerged. The Agwiworld lay close off Santa Cruz until dark, then steamed northward to San Francisco.

No Panic, Says First Mate

First Mate Edward Crabtree observed:

"Funny thing, I transferred to this run eight months ago from a New York-Dutch West Indies run to get away from the trouble zone. Now I'm all around it. But it's all right this time. This is our scrap. Eight months ago it was a foreign affair.

"No, there was no panic. Every man went to his boat station, and the 'old man' knew what he was doing all the time."

The Agwiworld, of 6,661 tons, is owned by the Richfield Oil Corporation.

U. S. Damage To Subs Exceeds Rate In War 1

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—United States naval forces were credited today with sinking or hitting fourteen German and several Japanese submarines thus far—a rate of damage to undersea craft four times as great as the navy reached in the World War.

As Axis submarines hunted American shipping off both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts Secretary Frank Knox issued the announcement of German and Japanese losses to "assure the public that the navy has already adequately dealt with more than one submarine."

One Hit, One Escapes

Twenty miles off California the Japanese torpedoed the tanker Emidio and shelled three of its lifeboats. The tanker Agwiworld escaped without damage from another because of the poor marksmanship of Japanese gunners.

The navy, meanwhile, said enemy submarines also were believed to be operating near the American Atlantic shore.

The Secretary declared that United States forces "have up to the present time probably sunk or damaged at least fourteen enemy submarines" in the Atlantic and added that, "in the Pacific, our naval forces have already effectively dealt with several Japanese submarines."

Bitter Weather Stressed

The naval action and "the prevalence of the bitter North Atlantic winter weather which the Germans do not seem to like, may account for the recent comparative security of the North Atlantic convoy routes," he said.

Apparently covering three months of shoot-on-sight patrol in the Atlantic and two weeks of declared warfare in both oceans, the announcement of damage to possibly seventeen or eighteen submarines compared with World War records crediting United States naval forces with twenty-four successful attacks on German U-boats in nineteen months of hostilities.

256 Attacks Were Listed

From April, 1917, to the Armistice, United States vessels made 256 attacks on German submarines. Of the twenty-four "successful" attacks, only three were known to have sunk undersea craft and two were listed as "possibly sunk."

Prime Minister Churchill said on December 11 that Allied shipping losses in the Atlantic had dropped to one-fifth the previous rate in the five months ending in November, but Knox's statement gave first official word of successful American action against German submarines since the shoot-on-sight order became effective September 16.

Previous Losses Put At 140

Previous unofficial estimates had placed German submarine losses since the war started as totaling about 140. Before reverting to the World War policy of not disclosing destruction of enemy submarines, the British claimed to have sunk 50 up to April, 1940.

Available information indicates that Japan has about forty submarines with a range permitting operations off the United States West Coast. Some are believed to be as large as 2,700 tons, including big undersea minelayers able to travel 14,000 miles without refueling and sow as many as sixty mines.

Supply Ships Possible

Smaller Japanese submarines might raid Pacific coastal shipping lanes from bases in the Caroline or Marshall Islands or with the aid of supply ships such as the fishing vessel Alert which wa seized at Costa Rica December 12 with seven Japanese and 10,000 gallons of fuel oil aboard.

Gen. Brauchitsch Blames His Heart

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, who has been relieved of his command of the Nazi armies by Adolf Hitler, issued an order of the day tonight saying he asked for his dismissal "on account of heart trouble."

A belated order of the day dated December 19 and appearing over von Brauchitsch's signature said:

"Soldiers!

"The Führer has personally taken over the leadership of the army as of today.

At His Request

"He has at the same time complied with my request which I submitted to him some time ago, to relieve me of the leadership of the army on account of a heart ailment.

"Soldiers!

"Nearly four years I have, as your commander in chief, led the best army of the world.

"These years comprise for Germany a multitude of the greatest historical events and for the army the greatest military successes.

"With Pride And Gratitude"

"I look back upon this period with pride and gratitude. I am proud of your achievements and thankful for your faith.

"Great tasks have been solved, great and difficult tasks still are ahead of us.

"I am convinced that you will solve these also.

"The Führer will lead us to victory. Let your determination be as hard as steel and look forward.

"Everything for Germany!"

[When Hitler announced yesterday that he was taking personal command of the armies as of last Friday he made no mention of the deposed field marshal's "heart trouble."]

Brauchitsch's Ouster Tricks One View

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 22—Field General Walther von Brauchitsch, who led the German armies victoriously through France, across the Balkans and into Russia, was tumbled from a hero's pedestal today by Adolf Hitler's momentous decision to assume personal command of his legions.

The Führer's stroke, coming at an hour when he himself declared Germany's battle was fast approaching its "culminating and turning point," created a sensation when it was disclosed last night in dispatches from Berlin.

Three Possible Reasons

Observers in this neutral capital, seeking an explanation of the move, which they believed must have not only profound causes but vital consequences, saw these possibilities:

1. That the German reverses in Russia—which Berlin has discounted as a trategic withdrawal to winter holding positions—actually are so serious that Hitler has lost faith in his army command.

2. That a serious rift has developed between German Army leaders and Nazi party chieftains over a question of strategy.

3. That the whole maneuver is a feint—a piece of trickery designed to distract the attention of Germany's enemies from some new move now in the making, such as an invasion of England, an attack on Turkey or a thrust through Spain toward Gibraltar.

Hitler's Cryptic Explanation

Hitler himself gave no clue to the real reasons for his move, though some quarters attached significance to his prefatory statement that "the campaign in the East has assumed proportions which exceeded all past notions."

In announcing that he had replaced Brauchitsch, Hitler gave only this cryptic explanation:

"The vastness of the theater of war, the close connection of the conduct of land operations with the political and economic war aims, and also the numerical size of the army compared with other parts of the armed forces, have induced the Führer to follow his intuitions and to influence in the strongest possible manner the operation and equipment to the army and to reserve to himself personally all essential decisions in this sphere."

No Hint Of Brauchitsch Role

Recalling that he had answered an "inward call" when he became his "own generalissimo" and took charge of all the German armed forces early in 1938, Hitler said that now he must take personal direction of the army.

Hitler said he was replacing Brauchitsch "while fully recognizing his merits," but gave no hint of the position to which he had been relegated.

After announcing the change in leadership, Hitler addressed a personal message to the army, appealing for fanatical courage and loyalty.

Brauchitsch's Career

Announcement of Brauchitsch's ouster came six months to the day after he led the German armies across the Russian border in what the Germans called a crusade against Communism.

Born in Berlin in 1881, Brauchitsch was the son of a German cavalary general, Bernhard von Brauchitsch. He entered the World War as a captain of artillery and by 1928 had reached the rank of colonel. In 1931 he became a major general and four years later was elevated to lieutenant general. Hitler intrusted him with the supreme command of the army on February 4, 1938.

Berlin Calls War at Its Crux With Hitler Surprise Due

Fuehrer's Taking Supreme Command Linked With Big Things in Offing—Germans Finally Told About Russia.

DEC 23 1941

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The war is approaching its decisive phase and it is therefore understandable that Adolf Hitler should now take over supreme command of the army to achieve even greater concentration of German forces, said a German military spokesman today.

This comment was made in connection with Hitler's announcement yesterday of the dismissal of Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch from his post as commander in chief and the Fuehrer's proclamation to his soldiers and S. S. troops to hold fast in a war of defense in the East until spring.

The speaker said the winter rest, mentioned in Hitler's appeal, referred merely to the East front and declared that there were various other battlefields where it was believed big things are in the offing soon.

There is no rift between Hitler and Brauchitsch, the spokesman emphasized, and the army has received a strong impulse through Hitler's taking full powers of command.

Hard Times Admitted.

The German radio today broadcast the following dispatch:

"In hard times the hardiest man must be in command. This is briefly said to be the view heard everywhere in Berlin with regard to the announcement that the Fuehrer has taken over chief command of the army.

"The parting of the Fuehrer and Field Marshal Gen. von Brauchitsch was solemn and dignified, so it was learned from military quarters. Field Marshal von Brauchitsch has not been dismissed from service or placed at disposal (on the reserve list).

"According to Prussian tradition, field marshals are always on active service and therefore also retain their adjutants. Whether von Brauchitsch will be employed in some other capacity cannot be said at present.

"In Berlin no one is inclined to see in the change of the High Command anything which is quite outside the development of the war.

Political Leader in National War.

"It is stressed that a limit of nerve power of a general must be reached some day—a general who in the hardest work lived through years of quick building up of German armed forces and after that for two and a quarter years has stood at the head of the army.

"The greatest energy and nerve power and naturally also robust health are necessary for fulfilling tasks which are extremely hard. Now new military tasks are before us, so the Fuehrer declared in his statement, and therefore the present has been considered perhaps the right moment for a change in the High Command of the army.

"It is quite likely that stronger than ever before the war now is developing into a German national war to conduct which a political leader is the most suitable person.

"Today Germany is in a fortunate position that her political leader is at the same time also a military genius. What was divined in the Polish campaign of 1939 became clear to the whole world by the revolutionary conduct of the war in Norway and in the west, which was directly due to the Fuehrer."

Germans Told Of Tough Task Of Russ Front

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 22—The German people were permitted to read today a story of fierce Russian onsets and the terrible hardships German troops suffered in frozen forests—a story which said fresh Red army reserves wrested the offensive from exhausted German soldiers, who were so hard pressed they had no time to eat or sleep.

An article from the front by the editor in chief of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, of Cologne, acting as a German war correspondent, said the German offensive finally came to a standstill under the weight of Russia's supplies of men and material.

Battered Night And Day

He reported that the Russians poured tanks and artillery into the fight unceasingly, suffered less the rigors of winter than the Germans, and passed from the defensive to an offensive, in which Siberian reserves, well clothed and equipped, battered at the Germans day and night.

His article, quoted by the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, said the initial German offensive met "great success" until the Germans won Borodino, where the Russians in 1812 vainly tried to stop Napoleon.

"From that moment," he declared, "the attack became more and more difficult."

Weather Blamed

The big rains of October created "unimaginable difficulties," he said. Meanwhile a rest had to be given the German shock forces, and the Russians "succeeded in establishing a new continuous defense system and brought up new forces, especially units from Siberia."

"The enemy suffered less than we from unfavorable weather," he related. "Bases of his supplies were near. He could still use roads and railways to Moscow despite destruction caused by the *Luftwaffe*. The civil population cooperated in building the defense system. But the greatest advantage to the enemy was the weather." . . .

Result of Fiasco, Says Moscow.

Moscow, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's ouster of Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch and his own assumption of full command of the German Army was interpreted in the Russian press today as "direct result of the fiasco of Fascist German plans on the Soviet-German front."

A Tass dispatch under Stockholm date said "the defeat of the Germans by the Red army brought a serious crisis in the German command and sharp discord within the German leadership as well as between Nazis and the command."

The official news agency report said that Hitler risked weakening the authority of his generals in making Brauchitsch responsible, but that "symptoms of foment and a breakdown of the German Army" had created "animal fear among the Hitlerites.'

It foresaw the possibility that other generals also may be removed.

Hitler's Moves Predicted.

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—A source which often has had remarkably accurate behind-the-scenes information said today that Adolf Hitler's assumption of full command of the German Army and new Axis movements indicated the Germans were preparing for a swift attack to close the Mediterranean.

The object, he said, would be to salvage the Libyan campaign and offset the retreat in Russia.

The campaign which obviously is in the making, this source said, may take the form of a slash through Spain and Portugal, a drive through Turkey at Suez, or both, or it may be a combined air and sea jump into North Africa from Greece and Italy like that made into Crete.

Six Factors Listed.

These factors were pointed to as supporting the belief that a new campaign is about to start:

1. Hitler's warning that Germans are facing a decision of worldwide importance, his favorite phrase in heralding action.

2. His declaration that the difficulties of organizing communications in Europe and stretching as far as North Africa must be overcome.

3. His further declaration that other defensive war measures are about to be taken.

4. The recent withdrawal of at least 500 airplanes from the Russian front.

5. Reports of increasing air re-enfor-cements in Sicily, troop movements through Southern Italy and the Peloponnesus of Greece, and Italy's reported declaration of a state of emergency in southern provinces.

6. Persistent reports of new staff talks between Germans and Spaniards.

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Italy Calls More Men.

Italy also has announced the summoning of more men to the colors.

If Hitler chooses to move through Turkey, this source said, he might be able to cut Britain's and the United States' Red Sea supply line to Egypt or their Persian Gulf supply line to Russia. He would also be in a position to strike again for the oil of the Caucasus and Iraq after having been balked at Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus.

If Spain is selected for the route, he might be able to plug the Mediterranean at the other end, seize the Azores and gain important bases for the battle of the Atlantic, the informant said.

The privately published Spanish News Letter declared today that "if Adolf Hitler is not to be defeated in North Africa, Spain must come into the war." It added that "plans are now mature and all that remains is for the button to be pressed."

The publication said that German military and air missions had been busy with conferences with officials in Madrid for two weeks.

The News Letter is a mimeographed weekly edited by Charles Duff, a Spanish Loyalist sympathizer and widely recognized expert on Spanish affairs.

Brauchitsch Made Scapegoat: London

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—Adolf Hitler's assumption of full command of his armies, replacing Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, was announced in the newspapers today without comment.

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—A foreign commentator declared today Adolf Hitler "has found it expedient to provide a scapegoat for the fact that his 1941 campaign has not ended in the way he intended and the way he forecast it would."

Discussing the Füehrer's assumption of the German army command in place of Field Marshal Gen. Walter Von Brauchitsch, the commentator said Hitler has found that "scapegoat not among politicans but among soldiers."

"Hitler evidently is relying on that curious and rather mystic reputation which he hitherto has enjoyed in Germany as a means of restoring confidence and contentment of the German people and the German armed forces," he said.

"How far he will succeed remains to be seen," he continued.

"In an ordinary country, ordinarily intelligent people in searching about for the man or men responsible would have been more inclined to fasten upon politicians who conceived and gave the orders for such a campaign arther than the wretched individuals who have had the task of carrying out those orders.

"How far the spark of ordinary intelligence survives among the German people remains to be seen. We should not jump at conclusions. The Germans will see through this.

Germans May Accept It

"If Hitler things his mystic reputation will carry him through we must not be too ready to think it won't. Hitler again places reliance on his intuition. He apparently did so because it is supposed in Germany that he instinctively makes the right decision.

The commentator said doubts over Hitler's instinct might arise reasonably from "the direction which the German army is moving, which certainly isn't eastward, and the unfortunate things happening to one of his high-powered generals in Libya.

"But that remains to be seen and we are not disposed to make unduly optimistic prophecy on the subject."

Nobody Left To Sack

One British commentator, asked if he could distinguish between the German terms "supreme command" and "supreme leadership" in connection with Adolf Hitler's assumption of full army command, replied:

"It means there's nobody left to sack."

The British press speculated that Hitler's action indicated a schism in the Nazi leadership but warned the public against rejoicing at unwarranted conclusions.

The *Daily Express* suggested by way of explanation that Hitler, attempting to retrieve setbacks in Russia, might have proposed a "new campaign so reckless that some of his generals refused to carry it out."

The paper added cautiously, however:

"Nothing has yet happened to Germany which gives the workers of Allied countries leave to relax one ounce of their effort."

Herald Also Cautious

The *Daily Herald* took a similar cautious attitude, but declared that Hitler, by his action, "had openly confessed the deterioration of his fortunes on the Eastern front."

"By taking over command himself he shows that he fears for the morale of his troops," the *Herald* added.

Commenting upon Hitler's references to the resumptino of German offensive operations against Russia in the spring, some British quarters expressed belief a defensive winter war might prove too costly for him to carry out this design.

30.24 — 13703

30.24—13703

Removal Of Von Brauchitsch Ranks With Flight Of Hess

News Of Shift In Top Command Gives Germany Its Saddest Day Since War Began Two Years Ago

DEC 23 1941

By BARNETT BILDERSEE

New York, Dec. 22 (AP) — The German nation heard its most grievous news since Adolf Hitler put on his field gray uniform Sept. 1, 1939, to wear to victory or death, when i twas told last night that it's Fuehrer had cast aside the man to whom he had given command of his Armies.

Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, has been fired while the Gray Legions are on the run for the first time in more than two years of war—both in Russia and Libya.

The implications of his displacement—by Hitler himself—are inescapable.

In German minds, this sudden shift of topmost command at such a moment may rank even with the mysterious flight of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy Fuehrer, as a sign of trouble in the nation's leadership.

Rumors had been current in the past week that such a shake-up was imminent. They said Von Brauchitsch had been seen in civilian clothes in Vienna and that Gen. Feodor von Bock, Commander of German forces in Southern Russia, also had been relieved of his command.

One of the last reports of Von Brauchitsch in the field was that he had been sent early this month to try to bolster the stalled and repulsed German offensive on the Black Sea coast.

Only yesterday Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, speaking for Hitler, told Germany candidly that her Army in Russia is up against "an enemy superior in men and materials."

Nazi Germany never heard that before.

Since Nov. 29, when the Red Army recaptured Rostov-on-Don, whose capture the Germans exultantly had announced as opening the spigot to the Caucasus' oil, Russian forces have risen in a general counter-offensive from Finland to the Black Sea.

The Germans had explained that their receding line, once within telescope range of Moscow, was only a tactical operation to shorten and straighten the invasion line to wait out the winter.

The Germans were not told of the Russian reports of Germans dying on snow-banked battlefields by tens of thousands, or of the tanks and cannon which they had bought dearly instead of butter being smashed or captured, or of whole Nazi divisions wiped out as the Russians took their vengeance.

Even if the Germans did start falling back on a prepared winter position, it was said in London today, the Red Army now has punched salients through that "straightened" line and the withdawal has become a disastrous rout.

And tonight, Hitler announces that Brauchitsch is through—removed from his command while the Russians are erasing the German Army's hard-earned conquests in the east and a driving British Army is chasing on the heels of a once-feared German armored Army fleeing across the wastelands of North Africa.

Only last August, the German embassy in Washington wrote this blurb about the 60-year-old Commander-in-Chief of Hitler's Armies:

"Accomplishment and character alone determine the worthiness of an officer to himself and the world, and both of these factors mark to a particularly high degree the career of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch.

"The glorious achievements of the German Armies during the renascence of the German nation are particularly connected with his name."

Now his name is particularly connected with those Armies' first debacle.

Brauchitsch, born in Berlin in 1881, is the son of a German cavalry General, Bernhard von Brauchitsch, who was once director of the Academy of War.

The younger Von Brauchitsch rose as an artillery officer. Trained in his own home and in the Cadet Corps, he was made a Lieutenant and entered the first World War as a Captain.

He held staff positions on the Western Front and distinguished himself by personal participation in front line actions.

After the war he served with various regiments and as Chief of Staff of the Sixth Division.

He became a Colonel in 1928 and two years later was appointed chief of the Department in the Ministry of War.

In 1931, then raised to the rank of Major-General, he was inspector of artillery and later became Commander of the First Division.

When the German Army was reorganized in 1935, Von Brauchitsch, by now a Lieutenant-General, became successively Commander of the First Army Corps, Commander of the First Military District and, in 1936, General of Artillery.

Hitler united the highest command of Germany's armed forces in the then Colonel-General Von Brauchitsch on Feb. 4, 1938, and entrusted to him leadership of the Army.

"In all military events which have led to the foundation of the greater Germany," said the embassy's tribute, "the Army and its Commander-in-Chief had a decisive share.

"Under his command German troops went on to win back German territories in Austria, in the Sudeten, in Bohemia and in Memel.

"Under his leadership, the German Army destroyed the Polish Armies in hard, fast battles. The campaign in the west in 1940 proved again his extraordinary capability which can master even the most difficult task of our days."

DEC 23 1941

Spain's Entry Called Near

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—The privately published *Spanish News Letter* declared today that "if Hitler is not to be defeated in North Africa, Spain must come into the war."

It added that "plans are now mature, and all that remains is for the button to be pressed."

The publication said German military and air missions had been busy with conferences with officials in Madrid for two weeks.

LONDON SAYS SPAIN MAY BE NEXT TARGET

Effort To Cut U. S.-British Lines In Mediterranean Seen

DEC 23 1941

Other Objectives Might Be Turkey And Egypt To Get Iraq Oil

By Thomas Hawkins
[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Dec. 22—The military expert of the official EFE news agency said tonight that Hitler's assumption of the German military command foreshadowed "very important events" among which he listed "defense of western Europe against Yankee attack" as an alternative possibility. Other alternatives included a German landing attempt on England or an attack on Turkey. Berlin dispatches in the Spanish evening press generally forecast "startling" military actions would be forthcoming shortly.

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Dec. 22—Suggestions that Adolf Hitler was planning to lunge out soon in new or currently inactive theaters, perhaps in the Near East or in the west, now that he has grasped personal supreme command of the German armed forces were strong today in official Berlin broadcasts.

What was really in view remained, of course, in doubt.

Following up Hitler's ouster of Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch and his appeal to his soldiers and Nazi troops in Russia to hold fast during the winter in a mere war of defense, DNB declared that the war was "now approaching its decisive stage."

A Familiar Line

This, the familiar phraseology employed by Hitler or in his behalf when he is contemplating some new adventure, was accompanied by the statement:

"It is therefore understandable that the Führer should now take over supreme command of the army, upon whom (Hitler) the main burden of operations will in future largely rest, in order to achieve even greater concentrations of German forces than hitherto."

Other broadcasts were at pains to assert that there had been no rift at all between Hitler and von Brauchitsch; that they had parted "in the most dignified manner," and that in any event the dismissal of the highest officer of the German army had been simply a case of the "omission" of an intermediary.

Hitler, it was added, now planned to execute for himself all campaigns "like those of France, Norway and Crete."

Called A Genius

One broadcast summed up with the declaration that Hitler was not simply a political leader but "also a military genius," and that the successful German campaigns in Norway and in the west were "directly due to the Führer."

A German spokesman explained that when Hitler talked about a winter "rest" he was talking only of the Russian front; there were, he added, various other battlefields where big things might be in the offing.

The Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* expressed the belief that Hitler's decision to take everything over meant that "the center of gravity of military operations will be shifted from east to west."

The Basel newspaper *Nachrichten* commented that every German, at home or at the front, must now realize that the whole responsibility was on Hitler alone.

African Drive Foreseen

A London informant with a good record for accuracy in the past predicted that Hitler was preparing for a swift attempt to close the Mediterranean, thus to try to salvage the Libyan campaign and if possible to offset the retreat in Russia.

This, he added, might take the form of a drive through Spain and Portugal, a thrust through Turkey at Suez, or an attempted air-sea jump into North Africa from Greece and Italy.

A move through Turkey presumably would be intended to cut the British-American Red Sea line to Egypt or their Persian Gulf line to Russia, and to gain position for another German effort to get at the oil of the Caucasus and Iraq.

The official Soviet news agency Tass commented that the fall of von Brauchitsch manifested a crisis in the German command, sharp discord between the Nazis and that command, and that the symptoms of a "breakdown in the German army" had been followed by "animal fear among the Hitlerites."

DEC 23 1941

LISBON FAVORS TIE TO BRITAIN

Portuguese Adhere to Pact Despite Timor Move.

Lisbon, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The tone of the Portuguese press today favored continued friendship with Great Britain despite the seizure of Portuguese Timor by Australian and Netherlands Indies troops. Newspapers said editorially that Portugal's feelings were deeply hurt by the act, which they regarded as aggression, but said that Portugal's centuries-old pact with Britain, dating back to the days of the Crusades, must not be prejudiced by any misunderstanding.

British Explain Action.

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The British, in an eight-point statement answering Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveiro Salazar, said that Australian and Dutch troops occupied the Portuguese part of Timor only after Japanese submarines were sighted in the immediate vicinity and a Japanese attack appeared imminent. The Portuguese Premier told the National Assembly on Friday that Timor had been occupied before any threat of attack materialized and while Portugal was discussing a common defense.

The British said that it had become clear from this war that "if defensive action is delayed until an attack was actually developed, it is likely to be too late."

OLAV SAYS NORWAY CAN SEE WAR'S END

Crown Prince Asserts Underground Unrest Is Growing In His Country

Declares His People Will Not Starve Despite Scarcity Of Many Foods

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—Crown Prince Olav of Norway said today that, because of military reverses in Russia and Libya, Germany was pulling troops out of occupied Norway and that underground unrest among loyal Norwegians was growing day by day.

The Crown Prince had just arrived here from London, where he has been with the Norwegian Government in exile. He told a press conference that with the entrance of all great world powers into the war Axis members were going to find that the way of the aggressor "doesn't pay."

Expects End Fairly Soon

"I feel more convinced than ever that the war will end fairly soon," he said. "For the first time we Norwegians can see the end—that the free peoples of the earth are going to prove that aggression doesn't pay. Now that all great powers are in the war it will conclude more quickly."

Explaining that it was impossible for Norway to declare war on Japan "because we can't get a Parliament together to do it," the Crown Prince

said the Norwegian charge d'affaires in Tokyo had been instructed to leave Japan with the British Embassy staff.

Gives Thumbnail Sketch

He gave a thumbnail sketch of Norwegian affairs, internally and in the world situation, making these points:

Germany is removing occupationary troops from the interior of Norway and sending them to aid Nazi armies in Russia and Libya.

There is a "great deal of unrest" in Norway in an "underground sort of way" and loyal Norwegians "are quite excited about what might happen."

There is "great satisfaction" in London about developments in Russia and the entrance of the United States into the war.

Food Situation Difficult

The food situation in Norway "is very difficult," particularly the shortage of meats, fats and grains, "but there is no particular danger of the people starving to death."

More and more loyal Norwegians are sneaking away to England with the result that the movements of Norway's fishing fleet have been restricted and their fuel consumption cut thirty-three per cent.

Norway's great merchant fleet is doing a "titanic" task. Norway is training troops in England and Canada "primarily for eventual use as an expeditionary force to regain our soil."

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Have No Quarrel With Finns

Norway will not declare war on Finland because "we have no quarrel with them and we hope to be neighbors again."

The Crown Prince said he would remain in the United States and Canada for the next two months.

Crown Princess Martha and their children have been living in Washington for the past year.

Offer Of German Legion To Aid U. S. Is Reported

Dr. Otto Strasser Has Suggested Free Forces To Fight With Army, Congressman Says

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Representative Thom (Dem., Ohio) said in a statement today that Dr. Otto Strasser, German refugee now in Montreal, had sent an offer to form a Free German Legion to fight with the American army.

Thom, who said he would send the proposal to Col. William J. Donovan, information coordinator, said Strasser believed such a group would have "a deep phychological effect on the German people."

Thom said Strasser, who has been warring on Hitler since 1930, and on whose head there has been set a price of $500,000 by the German Gestapo, believes that "Germany's downfall will come through internal uprising, and this would be encouraged . . . by the spectacle of German-born citizens taking the field against Hitler."

Blows Imperil Germans At Tula, Reds Say

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 22—Russian armies slashing at the heels of retreating German forces claimed today that a series of week-end successes had seriously imperiled the Nazi position in the Tula sector below Moscow and further relieved pressure in the Leningrad area.

The outstanding success reported by the Russians was recapture of the important highway junction of Plavsk, between Tula and Orel, which was said to have served the Germans as a supply base and concentration point. Tula is about one hundred miles from the capital and Orel approximately the same distance farther south.

3 Forces Reported Destroyed

Krapvino, a town southwest of Tula, also was officially reported in Russian hands.

Recapture of Plavsk was announced twenty-four hours after reports that Russian troops had reoccupied Volokolamsk, sixty-five miles northwest of Moscow, after destroying the better part of three German infantry divisions and one armored division.

Foreign correspondents who visited the front said that the Klinvolokolamsk road was littered with German bodies and wrecked equipment. They said the scene indicated that what started as an orderly German withdrawal had turned into a disastrous, panicky flight.

Orderly Retreat Prevented

(London observers said the Russians had driven wedges into the German positions which had made it impossible for the Germans to halt their retreat and thus had demolished Hitler's pretense that the Nazis merely were making an orderly withdrawal to straighten their lines.)

On the Leningrad front the Russians declared their troops battling southwest from Tikhvin had captured the towns of Bogotsch and Gruzino. The latter is not far from Chudovo, on the Leningrad-Moscow railway, and the Russian thrust thus seemed to be weakening the German grip on this important communication line.

Road Reported Cleared

A Tass news agency dispatch declared that the highway between Tikhvin and Volkhov, fifty miles to the west and north and about seventy miles from Leningrad, had been cleared of German troops.

In this operation, Tass said, the Russians recaptured twelve villages, routed the Twenty-first German Division and killed thousands of retreating Nazis.

Russian ski troops, skimming swiftly across snow in which the Germans floundered up to their knees, were reported to have taken an important part in the fighting. Tass said the Russian success had thwarted a German attempt to make a stand on a new line behind "complicated obstacles."

(The British radio reported last night that the Russian defenders of Sevastopol, on the Crimea, also had counter-attacked successfully, driving the Germans from several important positions.)

Stalin Has Birthday

News of the latest Russian successes yesterday came as Premier Josef Stalin observed his sixty-second anniversary. In contrast to previous years, there was no public demonstration, and it was assumed he spent the day at the Kremlin busy with official duties.

In a communigue today on the course of the fighting, the Soviet Information Bureau said that forces under General Bondarex in two weeks of battle "liberated 720 settlements and captured or destroyed 13 German planes, 143 tanks, 660 motor vehicles, 383 motorcicles, 101 guns, 222 machine-guns, 84 mortars and a large quantity of other equipment."

Reds Retake Town After Town In Steady Push On All Fronts

Heavy Fighting Before Key Points Reported As Russians Declare Certainty Of Winning

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Dec. 23—Reoccupation of a number of populated points by Red army forces steadily advancing in fierce fighting was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau today.

The communique said the gains were registered all the way from Leningrad in the north to the Sea of Azov in the south. It mentioned specifically heavy fighting in the sectors before Leningrad, Moscow and Kalinin.

The accounts of continued Soviet gains were accompanied by the exultant declaration that after six months of war Russia "has begun to win, and will continue to win."

Guerrillas Are Active

Even guerrillas have come out into the open now and are mowing down the floundering Nazis from fixed positions, a Soviet announcemnt said.

In one section of the Kalinin front, ninety miles northwest of Moscow, a guerrilla unit was credited with killing 223 German officers and men with machine guns and trench mortars set up on the Nazi line of retreat.

"The Fascists, falling back under blows of Soviet troops, scattered in panic when the guerrillas opened fire and were unable to put up any organized resistance," the official account said.

On the Northern front, the Russians reported clearing a fifty-mile stretch of highway between Tikhvin and Volkhov, southeast of Leningrad, by wading knee-deep in snow through a swampy forest and encircling the Twenty-first German Infantry Division.

Thousands of Germans were killed and twelve villages were recaptured in the encirclement, dispatches from the front said.

On the Moscow front the Germans were reported being hurled back eigh to twelve miles a day west of Klin and beyond Volokolamsk.

Tass declared that the Red army was encountering stubborn German resistance near Maloyaroslavets, sixty-five miles southwest of the capital, where it said "the enemy has gathered all his forces in order to repel our attacks and is holding strongly fortified positions."

Tass said, however, that Russian attacks had pierced the German defenses, driving from two and a half to four miles into the German lines.

Pravda reported that on the bitterly contested Moscow front alone the Germans lost more than 117,000 dead from November 16 to December 20. In addition, the Communist party newspaper said, the Russians captured 2,113 tanks, 12,204 automobiles and trucks, 1,578 field guns and vast quantities of other war material there.

More And More Successes

Dispatches from the Tula sector south of Moscow said thirty-five settlements were recaptured there in a single day by the Red army.

Farther to the south the Russians claimed the recapture of one hundred more settlements, also in a single day. and said a vast encircling movement was under way against Axis forces on that flank of the battlefront.

Pravda declared that "as a result of the six-months-long war Germany has become weaker and our reserves continue to expand."

"We are winning, and will continue to win," *Pravda* asserted, attributing the Red army's victories in large measure to its vast trained reserves.

Reds Claim Foe's Line Pierced

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—Russian reports declared today that Soviet forces, overcoming stubborn Nazi resistance from strongly fortified positions, had smashed German fortifications and hammered wedges as deep as four miles into the enemy line in the region of Maloyaroslavets, about seventy miles southwest of Moscow.

The Germans had massed their forces there to try to stem the Red army asaults in that vital region between Moscow and Kaluga, one anchor of the capital's defense arc, these reports said.

As a result of German reversals in Russia, it was said also, Spanish captives have informed Red army questioners that Spain's "Blue Legion" forces fighting with the Germans are being called back to Madrid.

Full Chase Only Begun: Reds

By Henry C. Cassidy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

DEC 23 1941

With the Red Army on the Moscow Front, Dec. 21 (Delayed)—Lieut. Gen. Vassily Ivanovich Kuznetzov, commanding the Russian Army in the Klin sector northwest of Moscow, declared today that the full force pursuit of Adolf Titler's armies had just begun.

"We still consider the Hitler army powerful, and there still are serious battles ahead," he added, "but the beginning of the rout of this entire army has been started. . . ."

On the entire Moscow front the Red army's westward surge seemed gaining momentum. The Russians executed a new pincer movement west of Volokolamsk, sixty-five miles northwest of Moscow, where the Nazis had made one of their most dangerous stabs toward the Soviet capital.

Flank Threatened

The Russians recaptured Yaropoletz, eight miles northwest of Volokolamsk, and continued to shove the Germans back, threatening their left flank along the Moscow-Rzhev railroad.

General Kuznetzov estimated that the Germans were falling back at a rate of eight to twelve miles a day in this sector.

Also regained by the Red army were the towns of Borgorod, Souvorovo and Tervayeva-Sloboda.

General Kuznetzov, small and fair-haired, reviewed the counter-offensive in an interview with foreign correspondents at his headquarters, a log cabin in the single-street village of Nogornoye.

Decisive Pursuit Claimed

"Our troops," he asserted, "have begun to pursue the enemy decisively."

He said the break in the Nazi advance came late in November, when the Germans were repulsed at Dmitrov, barely forty miles north of the capital and east of Klin.

Thus, he said, was frustrated the big German plan for outflanking Moscow from the north; and then began the Red army's counter-drive.

At Klin the Germans tried to stop the Red army and wrest back the initiative, the general related. This failed, he said, when the Russians encircled the town, then captured it December 14, killing 3,000 Germans.

That was only one tenth o fthe total German dead in the Klin sector, he asserted.

General Kuznetzov estimated that the front now was twenty-five miles west of his headquarters.

1812 Lesson Missed

Since the start of the German retreat from Dmitrov and the Moscow-Volga canal the Russians have captured 299 German tanks, nearly 3,000 vehicles and more than 150 field guns, he said.

"The Germans," the general declared, "did no ttake into consideration the lesson of 1812 on the power of the Russian Army and its reserves.

"Englis hand American aid, together with these mistakes, made the Russian attack possible."

Nazis Report Counter-Blows

DEC 23 1941

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Stubborn German resistance broke down numerous Soviet attacks on the central sector of the Eastern front, the German high command said in a communique today.

The bulletin gave no details of these engagements, in which it said the German air force "supported the hard fighting of the army by strong attacks on enemy field position, tank concentrations, motorized columns and railway lines."

30.24 — 13705

30.24—13705

NAZIS CLAIM 2 DESTROYERS

Assert Russian Warships were Sunk by German Vessels

Berlin, Dec. 22—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Two Russian destroyers were sunk in a naval battle last night with German destroyers, it was announced today. The announcement did not locate the encounter.

Finns Claim Gains.

Helsinki, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—A Finnish communique said today that the Finns had beaten off a Russian offensive, wrested back the initiative in some sectors and made advances beyond the Svir River between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. The extent of the gains claimed was not specified.

New Far East Chief

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 22—NBC's Manila representative reported in a broadcast tonight that Marshal Klementi Voroshilov has been appointed commander of Russia's Far Eastern forces (apparently meaning Siberia.) He has been in charge of the defense of Leningrad.

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The NBC commentator, Bert Silen, said the appointment appeared to be "a good indication that Russia is seriously taking up the Far Eastern situation and intends to do something about it in the near future."

Military Attache Called Home

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Ivan D. Yeaton of Norman, Okla., United States military attaché in Moscow, was ordered today by the War Department to return to the United States for assignment to the Seventh Infantry Division at Fort Ord, Calif. Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Michela of Duluth, Minn., will succeed him.

CHURCHILL GREETS STALIN

London, Dec. 22—(AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent "cordial greetings" to Joseph Stalin yesterday on the Soviet Premier's 62d birthday anniversary, a British spokesman said today.

Mrs. Churchill Appeals For Russia

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 22—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, in a BBC broadcast heard by CBS tonight, appealed for Red Cross aid to Russia, and made this comment on the war in the East:

"Hitler, who boasted a few weeks ago of the imminent capture of Moscow, is no longer at his general headquarters.

"He has gone back to Germany to promise his disillusioned people victories in the spring."

MRS. CHURCHILL LAUDS RUSSIANS

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Mrs. Winston Churchill said in a broadcast today that Britons were awed and moved by the indomitable courage and endurance of the Russian people.

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Early fears of a Russian collapse reckoned without the defying fortitude of the Russian people and the masterly strategy of their leaders, she said in thanking contributors who have given more than 1,000,000 pounds ($4,000,000) to a Red Cross fund for the Soviet.

Nazis Claim They Sank British Plane Carrier

Special Communique From German High Command Says Ship Was Torpedoed In Atlantic

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The German high command announced in a special communique today that a British aircraft carrier had been sunk in the Atlantic.

"A submarine operating in the Atlantic under the command of Captain Bigalk," the announcement said, "torpedoed a British aircraft carrier. The ship sank."

London Remains Silent

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—There was no comment here today on a German claim to have sunk a British aircraft carrier in the Atlantic. Britain has lost other aircraft carriers, Ark Royal, Courageous and Glorious.

CRACK GERMAN BATTLESHIPS REPORTED HIT

RAF Claims Scharnhorst And Gneisenau Damaged In Raid

Direct Hit On Dry Dock Holding Craft May Have Trapped Them

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—A direct bomb hit on the gates of the dry dock at Brest, France, in an RAF daylight raid December 18 is believed to have trapped the 26,000-ton German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in the docks and damaged them anew, the Air Ministry news service reported tonight.

It said aerial photographs taken during the raid also gave reason to believe, "although the confusion of smoke precludes a certainty, that a heavy bomb had fallen amidship and penetrated the deck of the Scharnhorst."

Heavy Bombs Dropped

In addition, the service announced, it is "quite certain that a heavy armor-piercing bomb" fell between the stern on the Gneisenau and the side of the dry dock and another similarly between the Scharnhorst and her dock.

The news service said neither battleship probably could be moved until the damaged gates are repaired. Moreover, it added, "a great number of bombs" have fallen close to them although "how much damage these have done can only be conjectured at the moment."

"Important s bmarine pens at Brest also were heavily bombed during the attack and received one certain and two probable hits," it reported.

Buildings Demolished

"Buildings, possibly workshops, behind the submarine pen have been demolished."

Although the attack was made from "great height in order to enable the bombs to penetrate the ship's armor," the Ministry said photographs showed such extreme accuracy that "not a single bomb fell into the civil town or in the commercial port of Brest."

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Nazis Report Raid On Malta

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by the AP.)—The German high command announced today that seven British fighter planes were shot down in combats on the Libyan front yesterday, but dismissed land operations in that zone by declaring briefly that "no operations took place."

The Germans also reported their planes had raided the British Mediterranean base of Mayta durin gthe night, attacking shipping and supply dumps with heavy bombs and shooting down four enemy fighters without a single loss.

Berlin Belittles British Raids

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—Two British bombers were shot down last night during the course of raids on Helgoland Bight and German-occupied regions along the English Channel, the German high command announced today.

The British attacks, carried out by lone-wolf raiders, proved ineffective, a communique said.

German night raiders were reported to have attacked port installations on the British southeast coast.

RAF Pounds French Port

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—An attack on St. Nazaire, French Atlantic port held by the Germans, was made by British aircraft last night, the Air Ministry said today.

It reported one plane missing from the attack, and another plane missing from an offensive patrol yesterday, but said one hostile bomber was destroyed over Britain during the night.

British Troops Push 150 Miles Into Libya

DEC 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 22—A patrol far out in front of Britain's rapidly advancing army in Libya has made a bold, surprise stab against an Axis garrison 150 miles into Tripolitania, British general headquarters disclosed today in a communique which, for the third successive day, indicated that the main British forces were pressing westward at top speed.

The exact site of the daring swoop, where an entire garrison was said to have been "accounted for" although it outnumbered the attackers six to one, and at least twenty-four German and Italian planes destroyed on the ground, was not given.

Pass Previous Penetration Point

That it was 150 miles inside the western section of Libya, however, meant that Britain's vanguards have pierced beyond the high-water mark of the first big westward push at Agedabia, on the Gulf of Sirte, near Tripolitania's eastern border with Cirenaica.

(In Rome, the leading Italian commentator, Virginio Gyda, said in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that "almost the entire mass of Italian armed sea and air farces" was being thrown in to stop the drive of British troops, heavily reinforced from elsewhere in the Middle East. Gayda declared the battle being fought would decide the fate of the whole of Italy.)

Expect Hard Fight

British officials said they expected a hard fight for Bengasi, but believed Rommel had decided not to risk the best of his infantry in a stand there, a sindicated by columns of Axis trucks sighted bearing infantry south from Bengasi.

It was not clear wheher pursuing British had made contact with Rommel's retreating forces, but a brief communique said twelve German tanks had been destroyed in the course of the advance an deight medium Italian tanks captured.

Both General Headquarters and the R. A. F. here stressed savage R. A. F. and Free French air force raids far behind the Axis lines.

(An Air Ministry report in London said British air superiority in North Africa was great enough to permit an R. A. F. attack on an Axis motor column "ten miles long" with out interruption all day Saturday, but a German dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent at Lerna said bore German planes than British were seen overhead there.)

AXIS IN LIBYA SPEEDS FLIGHT, FACES A TRAP

DEC 23 1941

British Patrol Plunges 150 Miles Into Tripolitania Sector

Brilliant Move To Encircle Foe Near Bengasi Is Reported

By Edward Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 22—A British desert patrol plunging 150 miles westward into Tripolitania was reported officially tonight to have wiped out an Axis garrison and air base in a brilliant move to trap the main German and Italian forces in flight near Bengasi, far to the east.

Gen. Erwin von Rommel's main *Panzer* troops were reported beating a hasty retreat toward Agedabia south of Bengasi, with British troops at their heels, while Italian rear guards tried to check the British only twenty-five miles east of Bengasi at El Abiar. These rear guards were being pressed back, the British said.

Called Daring Thrust

The brief British account of the daring thrust into Tripolitania said:

"A few days ago one of our mechanized patrols operating over 150 miles into Tripolitania carried out a brilliant surprise against an enemy airdrome which had just been taken into use.

"No less than twenty-four German and Italian aircraft were destroyed on the ground, dumps of petrol and bombs were demolished, and the entire garrison, which outnumbered the raiders by six to one, was accounted for."

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Halfway To Tripoli

This action put the British 450 miles beyond the Egyptian frontier and almost halfway to Tripoli, the main Axis Libyan base, whose capture would be a death blow to Premier Mussolini's shattered empire, and would place Allied forces in contact with French North Africa.

The British did not name the site of the demolished base, but the distance suggested that it was at Sirte or near by on the Bengasi-Tripoli coastal highway.

This advance force apparently was the one which early in this offensive cut straight across the Libyan desert to the Gulf of Sirte. The British have not mentioned it for weeks.

Signs Of Desperation

The dispatches indicated that the talians in Cirenaica were doing nearly all the rear-guard fighting, with the Germans desperately trying to salvage their mechanized equipment in a re-

treat into Tripolitania, where the advance British patrol now stands.

These main British units now were more than 280 miles inside Cirenaica, the eastern division of Libya, and their tactics consisted of a swift series of encirclement efforts.

Northeast of Bengasi British units swept into Cirene and Appolonia, about fifty miles west of Derna on the coast. Axis troops also were said to be retiring toward Bengasi along the coastal road from those points, while other units were pocketed in the intervening mountain regions.

10,000 Axis Prisoners

The British already have taken more than 10,000 Axis prisoners in the five-week-old push, 4,000 of them Germans.

Big quantities of armament and mechanized equipment also fell into their hands along the littered desert roads.

Despite bad flying weather the RAF also was reported "reaping a rich reward" in low-level attacks on the fleeing Axis concentrations.

Hundreds of trucks and other motorized equipment which the Axis need for the withdrawal [illegible] reported smashed.

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The penetration into Tripolitania was the first for the British. Last winter's offensive had carried the British to El Agheila, about ten miles short of Tripolitania, before an Axis counter-offensive pushed them back to Egypt.

Italians Show Concern

Berlin dismissed the African operations by declaring "no major operations took place," but the Italians showed open concern.

Virginio Gayda, Italian commentator, said nearly all of Italy's armed forces had been thrown into the conflict in an effort to stop the British. The battle would decide all Italy's fate, he said bluntly.

The Italian high command acknowledged the fighting now was in the mountains of northern Cirenaica. Widespread British air attacks on Tripoli, Bengasi, Barce and Derna caused no serious damage, the communique said.

British attacks on the isolated garrison of Bardia, near the Egyptian frontier far behind the British advance, were said to have been repulsed.

Ex-Golf Champ Is Missing In Libya

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—Count John Bendern, 34, who, as John de Forest, won the British amateur golf championship in 1932, was reported missing today, and is believed to be a prisoner in Libya.

A lieutenant in the Yeomanry regiment, he changed his name four years ago when his father, Millionaire Baron de Forest, became a citizen of the principality of Liechenstein and adopted the title of count.

Germans Report Stiff Resistance

Berlin, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by the AP.)—The German high command announced today that seven British fighter planes were shot down in combats on the Libyan front yesterday, but dismissed land operations in that zone by declaring briefly that "no major operations took place."

Italians Move To New Points

Rome, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—British attacks on the port of Bardia have been repulsed and local fighting is taking place in the mountains of northern Cirenaica, the high command reported today.

The communique said Italian troops were moving to new positions.

An advanced post taken by the British was recaptured, the Italians added, but did not give the location.

Troops Machine-Gunned

Axis planes bombed British rearguards and carried out low-level machine-gun attacks on troops on the march and on concentrations of mechanized units, the communique added.

The Italians claimed eleven British planes were shot down, ten of them by German fighters. British raids on Derna, Tripoli, Bengasi and Brace were said to have caused no serious damage.

Mussolini Talks With His Generals

Rome, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded By (AP)) — Premier Mussolini discussed the general situation today at conferences with Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian General staff, and General Geloso, commander of occupation forces in Greece, the Rome radio announced.

DUTCH WAR ON ITALY

Formal Declaration Ascribed to Jap-German Tie.

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government-in-exile announced today it has declared war on Italy because of Italian participation with Germany and Japan in the new Axis war treaty.

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The Netherlands had been at war with Germany since the Nazi invasion of Holland in 1940 and with Japan since the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East.

The communique simply said: "The Netherlands Government, taking note of the agreement concluded on December 11, 1941, among Germany, Japan and Italy, and observing that Italy has thereby expressly taken the side, not only of Germany but also of Japan, Powers with whom the Netherlands Kingdom is at war, consider the Netherlands Kingdom at war with Italy as from December 11, 1941.

"The Italian Government accordingly has been informed."

Jap Anthems Are Sung By Youths In Italy

Part Of Axis Solidarity Demonstration In Rome-Nipponese Character Is Praised

Rome, Dec. 22 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—Japanese anthems were sung by Italian Fascist youths today at an Axis solidarity demoonstration.

Against a background of crossed Japanese and Italian flags, speakers painted a glowing picture of Japanese character and Japanese contributions to music.

Then the meeting broke up in a series of cheers for Japan and the Axis.

U. S. Newspapermen Moved

Rome, Dec. 22 (Andi Agency to A. P.)—American newspaper correspondents who have been under police guard in a Rome boarding house have been transferred to Siena in northern Italy.

EARLE AND STAFF DUE AT ISTANBUL FRIDAY

Dozen other Americans are Unaccounted for

Instanbul, Dec. 20—(Delayed)—(AP)—Advices from Sofia today said United States Minister to Bulgaria George H. Earle, 3d, and a party of nine Americans, mostly members of his legation staff, would arrive here Friday.

Unaccounted for since Bulgaria declared war against the United States were about a dozen other Americans including teachers in the American College in Sofia, missionaries and some oil and tobacco men. The Bulgarian Government was believed to be urging some of these people to carry on their work in Bulgaria.

Some Americans arriving in Sofia from Rumania were turned back to Bucharest, the advices said, including the Y. M. C. A. director of Bucharest.

Negotiations are proceeding for exit visas for all these Americans.

IRANIAN ACCORD READY

Treaty with Britain and Russia Placed before Persian Parliament

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 21—(Delayed)—(AP) — A British-Soviet-Iranian alliance treaty was placed before Parliament today and observers expected it to be approved by the end of the week.

Under the pact, Britain and Russia undertake to defend Iran from aggression and to withdraw their troops from Iran six months after the end of the war. The two nations are granted unrestricted right to guard, use, or control all means of communications, railways, roads, ports, airdromes and oil pipelines.

All parties agre to follow the spirit of the treaty in their foreign relations, and this was inetrpreted as indicating that Iran would sever diplomatic relations with countries at war with Britain and Russia.

FOUR LABORITES ELEVATED

Go to House of Lords to give Party more Strength there

London, Dec. 22— (AP) —The elevation of four Laborites to the House of Lords to strengthen the Labor Party in the Upper House was announced formally today.

Their addition swells to 17 the number of Labor peers.

King George VI conferred a viscountcy on William Wedgwood Benn, R. A. F. squadron leader, and baronies on Reginald Fletcher, Charles Latham and Josiah Wedgwood.

It was pointed out that with a coalition of Conservatives, Liberals and Laborities running the government it was considered necessary to strengthen the Laborites in the Upper House. In this connection, it was stressed that the new peers were created as a special measure of state policy, not as a matter of political honors or awards.

BRITISH DOMINIONS RAISING 1,500,000

All Are On Complete Conscription Basis For Home Defense, London Says

DEC 23 1941

Half Of Those Eligible Reported To Have Volunteered For Service Abroad

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 22—The British domiions are now on a complete conscription basis for home defense and are expected by military authorities to bolster the empire's force with approximately 1,500,000 men at home and abroad.

All able-bodied males are being compelled to take some part in home defense, and it is estimated that nearly half of these have volunteered for service abroad.

500,000 In Canada

In Australia part-time militia training has been extended to full-time, and the country has about half a million men in service or training at home and overseas. A volunteer Women's Army Corps has just been enrolled to release men for the fighting services.

Canadians also have about 500,000 men under arms, undergoing training or filling home defense roles. Half of the total is reported here to have volunteered for fighting overseas.

Out of South Africa's 2,000,000 European population, about ten per cent. have been called up under the militia ordinances of 1912 and 1922 under which all males from 17 to 60 are liable to service, those between 17 and 25 being given training during four consecutive years.

New Zealand has just finished a lottery for conscription of single men and now is combing through the married men up to 40. The country has about a third of its male population of 600,000 either fighting or getting ready to fight.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS BIGGER DRAFT BILL

DEC 23 1941

Selective Service Officials Start Plans To Register 23,500,000 Men

Listing May Be By Age Groups Between 18 And 64, Rather Than En Masse

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—The draft expansion bill was signed into law by President Roosevelt today, and selective service officials began laying plans for registering the 23,500,000 men between 18 and 64, inclusive.

They said the men may be registered on several dates, by age groups, rather than en masse. It was believed the first registration might be next month. Registrants between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive, will be liable to military service.

Already local boards have been advised by Brig. Gen. Lewis M. Hershey, national draft director, to prepare for the task of classifying the vast additional man power made available by the measure.

To Use Present Machinery

Existing machinery, used to register and classify according to eligibility for military service the 17,500,000 men between 21 and 35 already enrolled, is to be employed and expanded as required.

No hint has been given by the War Department as to how fast the armed forces are to be expanded to meet war requirements. Secretary Stimson has said only that strategic considerations would dicate the expansion, that no ceiling would be set, and that the draft would be relied on to the exclusion of voluntary enlistments which are to be discontinued "as soon as the present rush subsides."

Some officials thought, however, the armed forces might be increased at a maximum rate of 200,000 a month, beginning in January, until additional mobilization and training camps are provided.

Reservoir Of 1,000,000

A reservoir of approximately 1,600,000 Class 1-A men under 28 already is on call from the previous two registrations.

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The army now totals nearly 2,000,000 men. Official plans submitted to Congress before the war emergency contemplated expansion to some 3,000,000 as the next stage of building up ground forces and appropriations for "critical" weapons were voted with this plan in view.

The Senate today passed and sent to the House a bill to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The measure would also raise the limit on Marine Corps from 60,000 to 104,000

Argentina Reported To Be Backer Of U. S.

Delegation To Rio De Janeiro Conference Expected To Be Instructed Today

Buenos Aires, Dec. 22 (AP)—Argentina's delegation to the Rio de Janeiro Conference will be instructed at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow t lend complete support tothe United States an dother warring American republics in compliance with previous Pan-American agreements, informed persons said tonight.

Argentina was described as ready to give complete backing to proposals for Pan-American military and economic plans by the United States, now this country's biggest customer.

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Martinique Neutrality Pact Indicated By Hull

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated today that an agreement had been reached with French authorities of Martinique assuring the neutralization of that strategic Caribbean island.

Hull conferred for an hour with Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, who last week was reported to have reached an agreement with Admiral Georges Robert, French high commissioner, after lengthy secret conversations at Martinique.

Status Quo Obtained

The secretary told his press conference later that the result of the admiral's mission was simply a continuance of the *status quo*. This was interpreted to mean that French authorities on the island were in accord with precautionary measures taken by the United States to prevent Axis seizure of the colony and at the same time were satisfied that this country had no desire to infringe on the sovereignty of the island.

While Martinique is strategically located athwart the approaches to the Panama Canal area, there is no military air field there. The French aircraft carrier Bearn, a cruiser and a training ship are anchored off Fort de France and about one hundred American-made short-range fighter planes originally destined for France are lying idle there.

Told To Shun Uruguay

Buenos Aires, Dec. 22 (AP)—The German consulate was reported today to have advised its nationals not to visit Uruguay's popular summer resorts until after the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro next month, possibly because of a belief that Uruguay may break off relations with Germany soon.

French Ship Afire At Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Dec. 22 (AP).—Fire broke out in a hold of the French refrigerator ship Aurigny today and it was feared the 9,589-ton vessel would be a total loss. The Aurigny has been in refuge here since the war started in 1939.

Royal Servant Assists In Capture Of 'Nazi'

Chambermaid In King Carol's Household Turns 'Officer' Over To Mexico Police

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Mexico City, Dec. 22 (AP)—A chambermaid in the household-in-exile of former King Carol of Rumania was credited with an assist today in the arrest of a Mexican who allegedly presented himself as an "official lieutenant of German militia organized in Mexico."

After being turned over to military police by his erstwhile girl friend, Hernan Farrigno Garza, a 21-year-old tourist guide from Monterrey, declared he had found a "German militia" card in a hotel room, imposed his own picture on it and flashed it to impress his friends.

The newspaper *Ultimas Noticias* reported he admitted Nazi leanings, but he denied belonging to any German organization in Mexico or knowing one existed.

Mexico Puts 30,000 To Guarding Coasts

Not Taking Any Chances On Attack, Member Of Cabinet Indicates

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP)—Mexico has mobilized 30,000 men to guard her coasts, Javier Gomez, member of the Cabinet and chief of the Central Department, said today.

"While we are far from the center of operations, we believe there is a remote possibility that Mexico will be attacked," he explained.

Gomez asserted that, while Mexico is standing solidly beside the United States against the Axis, "we have not declared war because no purpose would be served at the moment by it."

Gomez, his wife and their four children are spending a short vacation here. They will fly back to Mexico City Wednesday.

Japanese Sentenced in Cuba

HAVANA, Dec. 22 (AP)—Heishiro Tanaka, a Japanese, was sentenced today to six months and a day in prison, then expulsion from Cuba. He was convicted of saying "Cubans are worth less than dogs."

Man Who Pulled Down Nazi Flag Back In Navy

H. L. J. Sturtevant, Dismissed Few Months Ago, Is Permitted To Reenlist

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 22 (AP)—The navy has accepted the application for reenlistment of Harold L. J. Sturtevant, who was dismissed from the service a few months ago for pulling down the Nazi flag in front of the German Consulate in San Francisco last January.

The recruiting office here, where Sturtevant applied for reenlistment, today announced receipt of notification that Sturtevant had been accepted and already was assigned to a ship.

Canada Investigates Air Crash

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Dec. 22 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Air Force organized an investigation today into the crash of a training plane Saturday in which Pilot Officer R. McCree, of Shubuta, Miss., a pupil, and his instructor, F. N. Hilton, were killed.

Canadian Killed, Texas Man Hurt in Crash

Montreal, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—A Canadian was killed and leading aircraftman R. R. Jennings, 27, of Fort Worth, Tex., was injured in the crash of a Harvard training plane Sunday near St. Jerome, 25 miles north of here, the Royal Canadian Air Force announced today.

War Fails To Prevent Times Square New Year

New York Police Commissioner Says Crowds Will Be Allowed To Gather As In Past

New York, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, set at rest today fears that the war would prohibit the traditional gathering in Times Square on New Year's eve.

After consulting with army officials, Valentine said crowds would be permitted to gather in the famous theater district as before.

Roosevelt Proclaims Day Of Prayer New Year's Day

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—Following is the text of the proclamation issued by President Roosevelt today appointing New Year's Day as a day of prayer:

The year 1941 has brought upon our nation a war of aggression by powers dominated by arrogant rulers whose selfish purpose is to destroy free institutions. They would thereby take from the freedom-loving peoples of the earth the hard-won liberties gained over many centuries.

The new year of 1942 calls for the courage and the resolution of old and young to help win a world struggle in order that we may preserve all we hold dear.

We are confident in our devotion to country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage. But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us.

Therefore, I Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint the first day of the year 1942 as a day of prayer, of asking forgiveness for our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come.

We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifices and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

DOESN'T KNOW OF SON YET

Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., Now On Duty At Sea

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., an ensign on duty somewhere at sea, has not yet learned that he is the father of a second son, born yesterday in Philadelphia.

The ensign's mother disclosed this today. She said she planned to go see her latest grandchild within a few days.

production of munitions no matter what sacrifices may be required, that we raise as fast as possible an overwhelming army, air power, mechanized striking forces and vast reserves.

"First Things First"

"For every man, woman and child first things must come first. And the first and foremost requirement now is the winning of this war.

"Let there be no talk of holding back supplies from our fighting partners—this is all one war, and the strategists must decide where each ounce of energy can be best applied. Aid to Russia and aid to England are now part and parcel of our own war effort."

In asserting that "if more guns and planes are required at Manila and Singapore, we should be willing to strip the defenses of non-military objectives in San Francisco, Boston and New York," Dr. Conant said it would be better for American cities to take occasional bombings "than deprive men on the fighting fronts of what they need."

Dr. Conant listed as a second war aim the readiness of the free countries, and particularly the United States, "to formulate plans to carry out the responsibilities of the victors and to shoulder our share of the load of a difficult and thankless task."

"We shall have to insist that the final international order will be based on freedom," he said, adding that to protect freedom "an armed alliance of free societies must stand ready, once this war is over, to serve together if need be, not for the purpose of imposing their form of government on other people, but protectively against the growth of other challenges to their freedom."

Nation Must Learn To Think Offensively, Dr. Conant Says

Defensive Psychology Won't Win War, President Of Harvard Warns In New York Address

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 22—James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, said tonight United States citizens "must learn to think offensively, not defensively, if we will win this struggle."

Warning that "the first surge of patriotic feeling that sweeps a nation at the outbreak of hostilities is soon followed by a more critical frame of mind," and that there would be periods when doubt would creep into the minds of loyal men, Mr. Conant said in a speech prepared for the annual dinner of the New England Society of New York:

"We must consciously develop the psychology of attack. Public opinion must be loud in demanding that we face the offense whenever and wherever possible, that we increase our

Peace Conditions

The Harvard president said the "first principle of our war aims" was the conditions under which the United States would make peace.

There might be overtures for a negotiated peace, he said, but he declared that until the United States was certain that Germany and Japan had been transformed by "hard circumstances" into nations with small industrial resources or with a will to peace, "there can be no hope of eventual disarmament of other countries, or of any enduring peace."

"Grim necessity," he said, "requires that unconditional surrender of the Axis powers be the first war aim of the United States."

Second War Aim

NAVY YARD WORKER HELD IN SABOTAGE

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42-Year-Old American-Born Prisoner Held In Bail Of $10,000

Accused Trying To Blow Up Naval Construction Shop In Boston

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Dec. 22—A 42-year-old American-born navy yard worker was arrested today by Federal agents on charges of sabotage, including the cutting of a power cable by means of which, a United States attorney said, he hoped to "blow up" a shop in which naval construction was taking place.

The prisoner, William Patrick Collins, who said he was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and had been working in the navy yard here for sixteen years, first pleaded guilty to a charge of "injuring, interfering with and obstructing the national defense by cutting a cable used in connection with the operation of an acetylene cutting machine being used in the (Boston) navy yard."

Bail Set At $10,000

However, Edward Donovan, United States Commissioner, ordered him to change his plea to innocent. He set bail at $10,000 and continued the hearing until January 6.

Charging that the alleged cutting of the cable had taken place on December 8—the day the United States declared war on Japan—Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, urged the court to set the highest possible bail on Collins, who was arrested today while he was at work.

"While we do not want to create a wave of hysteria," he said, "we are determined to make an example of this case, which is the first of its kind in this section."

Oil Cans Punctured

The United States Attorney said he expected to show that Collins had punctured holes in huge oil cans and had left oil spigots open, thus wasting "thousands of gallons" of the fuel.

He contended that Collins had loosened bolts on machinery so that gears would fly off when the apparatus was started, and that he had burned identification numbers off key parts used in naval construction.

In the past, Brandon said, the arrested man had committed acts effective enough to delay work for at least a week on naval vessels now in service.

Collins testified he had worked in the postoffice at Cleveland for three years before coming to Boston.

Japanese aliens are now interned. Out of a total population of 425,000 in the Hawaiian islands, 160,000 are of Japanese ancestry. Of these 35,000 are aliens.

For the most part, the Japanese population of Hawaii has given no evidence of disloyalty. However, as was reported by Secretary Knox on his return from his recent trip to Hawaii, there is strong evidence to support the belief that some Japanese were engaged in fifth-column activity and provided the enemy with valuable military information prior to the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Confined To Japanese

These activities were entirely confined to Japanese residents, all other elements of the population, as well as the great majority of the Japanese, remaining loyal to the United States. There were no fifth columnists among the members of the armed services in Hawaii. The military authorities have imprisoned all known Japanese leaders of subversive activities.

Federal and territorial law enforcement agencies are cooperating with the army in detecting and suppressing enemy fifth-column activities among the Japanese residents of the islands.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

U.S. War Communiques

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 22—Texts of the army and navy communiques issued today follow:

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THE ARMY

1. *Philippine Theater*—Intense fighting continues along the coastal areas of Lingayen Gulf, about 150 miles north of Manila on the island of Luzon.

Attempted landings by the enemy near San Fabian and Damortis were frustrated. Japanese infantry landed near Agoo and moved south toward Damortis. American and Philippine troops, using artillery and tanks, have engaged the enemy south of Agoo.

Japanese destroyers moved into Lingayen Gulf to cover a landing at Damortis but were driven off by our artillery.

No Disloyalty Reported

2. *Hawaii*—The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, reports that 273

THE NAVY

Atlantic Theater—There are no new developments to report.

Eastern Pacific—The S. S. Samoa was attacked by an unknown submarine off the coast of California during the night of December 20. The attack was made at close range, and consisted of gunfire followed by the discharge of a torpedo. All shots missed their mark. The torpedo exploded in the vicinity of the ship. There were no casualties or damage to the Samoa.

Central Pacific—Thirty survivors of the S. S. Lahaina have landed at Kahului on the Island of Maui. The Lahaina was shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine on December 11 while en route to San Francisco. Two of the crew are dead and two are missing.

There has been no enemy activity in the vicinity of Midway Island recently.

Far East — There are no new developments to report.

Communiques Of War Powers

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Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (Tuesday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 22 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In fighting on the western, Kalinin, southwestern and Leningrad fronts we engaged the enemy in fierce fighting and advanced, occupying a number of populated points.

Four German planes were brought down on Dec. 21.

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—A broadcast communique of the Soviet Information Bureau:

During the night of Dec. 21-22 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts.

General Bondarev's troops operating on one sector of the western front in two weeks of battle have liberated 720 settlements and captured or destroyed thirteen German planes, 143 tanks, 660 motor vehicles, 383 motorcycles, 101 guns, 222 machine guns, eighty-four mortars and a large quantity of other equipment.

A few days ago one of our units operating on the Leningrad front destroyed two blockhouses, seven dugouts, three mortars and an artillery battery, and killed over 500 enemy officers and men.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22 (AP).—A British communique:

There is nothing to report from the northern (Malaya) front.

There was some air activity over Kuala Lumpur this morning. Fighting took place between enemy aircraft and our own planes, and our anti-aircraft guns also were active. Three enemy aircraft were seen to have been destroyed. We lost three fighter aircraft.

It is further reported that during a offensive air patrol by our aircraft on an airfield in the north occupied by the Japanese, six enemy planes were put out of commission.

A British communique:

Our troops continued to hold their position around Kuala Kangsar.

There was a further battle yesterday on the Grik Road, where the enemy has been using the Perak River to bring up reinforcements by raft. Our troops engaged the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

There was no enemy air activity last night.

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Middle East headquarters communique:

By yesterday evening our mobile columns which had advanced through and south of the Jebel Akhdar were pressing back the enemy holding covering positions east of Bengasi, while further columns were operating against enemy forces which were withdrawing southward toward Agedabia.

Severe weather conditions again hampered movements on both sides, particularly in the air. Nevertheless, our air forces again reaped a rich reward from intensive action against concentrations of enemy mechanical transports on roads and tracks alongside the seaboard of the Gulf of Sidra.

A few days ago one of our mechanized patrols operating over 150 miles into Tripolitania carried out a brilliant surprise against an enemy airdrome which had just been taken into use. No less than twenty-four German and Italian aircraft were destroyed on the ground, dumps of petrol and bombs were demolished, and the entire garrison, which outnumbered the raiders by six to one, was accounted for.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Air Ministry communique:

Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command operating off the coast of Norway this morning attacked a large enemy tanker and a smaller supply ship. Each ship was hit by bombs.

An Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the Coastal Command last night attacked objectives at St. Nazaire. One of these aircraft is missing.

An aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing from an offensive patrol yesterday.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over this country last night.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP)).—A special high command communique:

A submarine operating in the Atlantic under the command of Captian Bigalk torpedoed a British aircraft carrier. The ship sank.

The regular high command communique:

On the central sector of the eastern front numerous Soviet attacks broke down against the stubborn resistance of our troops.

The German air force supported hard fighting of the army by strong attacks on enemy field positions, tank concentrations, motorized columns and railway lines.

On the English southeast coast our bombers attacked port installations last night.

In North Africa no major operations took place. Seven British fighters were shot down in air combats.

German air formations attacked shipping and fuel and munitions dumps in the Port of Valletta, Malta, by day and night with bombs of the heaviest caliber. Four enemy fighters were shot down without loss to ourselves.

During ineffective raids by single British bombers in the Channel area and Helgoland Bight, the enemy lost two bombers.

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Italian

ROME, Dec. 22 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP)).—A high command communique.

Local actions continue in the Cyrenaican Jebel. Our troops are proceeding to new positions. The enemy has attacked Bardia and made an attack on Sollum without results. An advanced post previously occupied by the enemy was recaptured by our troops.

Italian and allied planes carried out relentless operations, bombing enemy rear guards and carrying out low-level machine-gun attacks on troops on the march and concentrations of mechanized units. Eleven planes were shot down in aerial combat, ten of these by German fighters.

There were enemy raids on Tripoli, Bengasi and Barce. Several persons were injured but the damage caused was not serious. A plane hit by anti-air craft fire at Bengasi crashed in flames.

Large formations of German planes successfully carried out day and night attacks on shipping and port installations and airports at Malta.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 22 (AP).—A war communique:

KARELIAN ISTHMUS: Enemy artillery fire was mild on the whole front. Our artillery and trench mortars scored hits on enemy artillery positions, long bunkers and construction sites.

SVIR FRONT: Usual local harassing artillery and trench mortar fire from both sides. Our own artillery destroyed numerous enemy log bunkers and machine-gun nests. In a certain sector our troops attacked and bettered their positions. Enemy patrol sallies were repulsed. Many prisoners were taken.

EAST FRONT: The situation is unchanged. Mild artillery and trench mortar fire as well as patrol activity from both sides in different sectors.

Generals and Admirals Are Japan's Rulers

They are Responsible for the most Desperate Gamble Ever taken by Heads of a Modern State, Expert on Orient Declares

DEC 23 1941

Glenn Babb calls upon the experiences and observations of his many years as an Associated Press correspondent in the Orient in analyzing the character of Japan's leadership.

By GLENN BABB

New York, Dec. 22.—The most desperate gamble, the most terrific responsibility ever taken by the heads of a modern State, undoubtedly was that made known to the world by the crash of Japanese bombs at Pearl Harbor. But we never may know the individuals who really made the decision.

Hitler has no counterparts in Japan. Leadership there has a baffling anonymous quality. Real power is held usually anywhere except among those who seem to hold it.

Japan is ruled by a group of generals and admirals. It is hard to say that any individual is any more the leader than a score of his fellows.

Of course we can identify the figureheads. At the top is Emperor Hirohito, 124th occupant of the august high seat in the line unbroken for ages. But the Mikado would be a figurehead even if the present occupant were a man of real parts—which he is not.

Premier Also a Figurehead

Then there is the premier, a general, Hideki Tojo, but essentially a figurehead nevertheless. His cabinet has been reduced to an office for routine functions. His foreign minister is little more than director of the farce which is all that remains of civilian control of foreign policy.

The focal point of authority is known as Imperial Headquarters, an instrument fashioned and developed by the military clique for its own purposes. It towers above the cabinet and all civilian agencies and has drawn to itself all the awe-inspiring prestige of the throne itself. The generals and admirals run it.

It was founded early in the China war, ostensibly to permit the Emperor to take all the reins of command into his own hands. The announcement of its establishment on November 20, 1937, said it was taken "to concentrate the military forces for so-called long-term hostilities," to be "the organ of supreme command under direct jurisdiction of the Emperor."

Its power has grown steadily from that day. From directing a comparatively minor-league war in China, it has turned to directing preparation for the far greater adventure of a war for control of Asia and the Pacific—the greatest of the continent and oceans. It has seized control of foreign policy and recast the whole economic, social and political structure of the nation for total war—war that risks everything.

Proclaimed War

And finally—as Winston Churchill noted on the morrow of Pearl Harbor—it was Imperial Headquarters, not the Emperor or the cabinet, that proclaimed a state of war with the United States and Britain.

So far does it overshadow the cabinet that the role of Hideki Tojo, full general, premier, war minister and home minister though he be, is of much less importance than most of the world believes. Tojo is in fact a comparatively junior partner, assigned the duty of "front man" for the opening phases of the conflict. The question of war or peace was not his to decide.

Who then are the men who manipulate this machine of ultimate decision and command, Imperial Headquarters? Names can be named but with no guarantee that any one or half a dozen belong ahead of the others.

At the top, ostensibly just below the throne, are the chiefs of the

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army and navy general staffs, respectively General Gen Sugiyama and Admiral Osami Nagano, two 60-year-old, tough, single-purposed professional fighting men.

They occupy these high posts largely because of seniority—which counts tremendously in Japan—because they have outlasted most of their contemporaries and not necessarily because of superiority over their fellows. Both came to the top by the path of high command—Sugiyama led all the armies in China for two years and Nagano commanded the combined fleets—and the political posts of minister of war and navy.

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Three Powerful Viceroys

Close behind came the three powerful viceroys of the overseas empire—General Jiro Minami, Governor General of Korea; Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor General of Formosa, and General Yoshijiri Umezu, the real ruler of Manchukuo although his title is ambassador to the court of puppet Emperor Kang Teh.

There are many others who share in the high councils, notably the members of the Supreme War Council, but a full catalog would serve only to confuse. In the coming months, however, we may expect to hear more of some of the following:

Admirals Nobumasa Suyetsugu and Sankichi Takahashi, former commanders-in-chief of the combined fleets; Admirals Koshiro Oikawa and Masazo Sakonji, former cabinet ministers; Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the current navy minister; General Juzo Nishio and Kuniaki Koiso, former commanders in China and Korea, respectively; the directing geniuses of the Manchurian and China conquests, Generals Kenji Doihara, Seishiro Itagaki and Rensuke Isogai.

This is an incomplete list of the elders of the war councils, the men whose votes were weightiest when the decision was in the balance. Some of them are on the retired list, many are in the nominal semi-retirement of the Supreme War Council only a few in active service. Notable among them as advocates of the "South Seas policy"—the expansion in the southwestern Pacific that presupposes seizure of the Philippines and the knocking out of Singapore, the policy which has been chosen in preference to the northern thrust into Siberia—are Admiral Takahashi and Suyetsugu and General Koiso.

Active Command Is Younger

Active command for the most part rests in younger hands, men with reputations yet to make. But already the fortnight-old war has given the Japanese one fame-spangled name, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-chief of the combined fleets, whom the Emperor lauded for the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and whose planes and submarines probably delivered the sneak-punch that wounded the American fleet at Pearl Harbor.

General Shunroku Hata is known to be the leader of the armies in China, and the commanders of the land and sea forces which pounced on Hongkong have been identified—by the British governor's announcement he had rejected their demands for surrender—as Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai and Vice Admiral Masaichi Niimi. The names of other commanders, including those assaulting the Philippines and Malaya, have not been disclosed.

The Japanese fiction is, of course, that all command centers in the Imperial Palace within its placid moats and gray stone walls in the heart of Tokyo. But the real seat of power is the group of dilapidated structures just outside the moat which house the general staffs of the fighting services.

These were badly shaken in the great earthquake of 18 years ago, but were given only the most necessary repairs. Japan has been spending her money for battleships, torpedo planes, submarines and tanks.

Plot Hatched There

But in these dingy offices has been hatched the most ambitious plot against western civilization ever conceived, barring perhaps that of Adolf Hitler—plans for the conquest of half a world or more.

The Japanese as a race distrust individual leadership; as individuals they shy away from direct responsibility. The man of real power likes to remain in the shadows, to manipulate the puppets the public sees. Ambition that leans to personal glory usually leads to disaster. They do their planning as a headless board of directors, their best fighting in the mass.

For all the impersonal character of this leadership, the Japanese military caste makes a formidable adversary.

The sailors and soldiers are of somewhat different types. The admirals are more polished and more widely traveled, less insular than the generals, but match them in intense loyalty to the throne and their caste and hatred of the white peoples who stand in the way of what they consider Japan's proper destiny, domination of the eastern world.

The soldiers for the most part are almost unbelievably fanatic in their patriotism, with a singleness of purpose unmatched in the western world. They are competent professionally, combining primitive beliefs with mastery of the latest military weapons and tactics.

This close-knit clique is in full control of Japan. There is no real opposition, no civilian or liberal elements to dispute its authority. It has taken an all-or-nothing gamble. Its members know that they cannot expect to survive failure in this great trial of strength with the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Their power today is rooted deep in the support of the masses, fostered by a generation of propaganda and organization.

Interpreting The War News

DEC 23 1941

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

The first crucial battle in the Pacific theater is raging amid the rice paddies of West-Central Luzon and is gripping American hearts with anxious suspense; but elsewhere, half way round the world, even more momentous developments hint at internal disintegration in Germany.

A frantic effort by Hitler to bolster German morale against defeats in Russia and impending doom of the Axis Army in Libya might prove more significant than any territory lost or taken by either side, or any sea battle. If it means that Hitler fears a crackup within Germany under the war strain, as it might, none can say how soon this war may end in utter disaster for the Axis.

DEBACLE IN RUSSIA

Whatever his underlying reason, Hitler has displaced his boasted great captain, Gen. Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, to take personal command of his winter-logged Armies, presumably because of the Nazi military debacle in Russia. And to disguise a little from his people that first smashing German defeat of the war, the announcement of Von Brauchitsch's removal contained this revealing statement:

"With the amazingly rapid annihilation (by Japan) of the American Pacific fleet and the British forces at Singapore and the occupation of numerous British and American bases in East Asia by Japanese forces, the war now is entering on a new phase favorable to us."

It is devoutly to be hoped that Hitler himself believes that to be a true picture of the war scene in the Pacific. His awakening will be all the more rude when the truth dawns upon him.

STILL POWERFUL FORCE

For the fact is that the American Pacific fleet, wherever it is and whatever its immediate mission, still is the most powerful offensive force in the Pacific. The fact is that no vital American or British base about the China Sea has been occupied by the Japanese. Hongkong, even tiny Wake Island with its American devil-dog garrison, still were holding out at last accounts.

Nor is it yet certain that a Japanese blood-bath attempt to take Manila by its military front door, the Lingayen Bay route, can achieve its objective. First terse reports from General MacArthur's headquarters are definitely encouraging.

PREPARED FOR DRIVE

Steeped in strategy and tactics by generations of soldiers from whom he springs and geared to his present task by years of intimate study of the problem of Manila's defense, MacArthur appears to have been fully prepared for the Lingayen attack. He knew the main thrust much come there, not around the northern tip of Luzon or on its southern extremities.

There is no other short and direct road to Manila. There is ample evidence that the main body of American-Filipino defenders is between the Japanese at Lingayen, and Manila, not dispersed to deal with remote threats elsewhere.

BLOWS CLEARLY TIMED

German, rather than Japanese, necessities clearly timed the blows at both Singapore and Luzon. In Manila the tropical rains are now due to start. They could swamp the Nipponese attack as Russian cold and snows, coupled with the astonishing recuperative powers of the Red Army, blasted the German "victory" drive.

December rains are normally frequent and heavy in Central Luzon. January, however, is relatively dry because the torrential downpours of the Philippine rainy season come a little later in the year.

Nevertheless, the rice paddies of the Lingayen hinterland and coastal area with their low irrigation dykes permit widespread flooding to confine the attack to roads that can be defended or dynamited to slow up enemy advances. Time is what counts in this struggle. The size of the Japanese invasion fleet, estimated to carry from 80,000 to 100,000 troops, shows that Tokyo is prepared to flood those beaches with Japanese blood to gain a foothold and save time.

JAPAN RISKING MUCH

Another element in this first crucial clash in the Philippines should be recalled. The Lingayen approach as the probable scene of a major invasion effort was as clearly indicated to American naval authorities on the island as to the Army. With 80 Japanese troop transports and their naval escorts concentrated in that area, a terrible toll could be taken if American submarines are in that vicinity — or if they reach the scene in time.

Japan is risking much to strike at Manila before American reinforcements arrive. It savors of desperation, unless Tokyo believes Hitler's version of American naval disasters in the Pacific.

In the War Zone

Luzon Situation Crucial— Hitler as a Military Mystic

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

DEC 23 1941

Our defenders in the Philippines appear to be in the throes of the supreme test in the bloody fighting which has developed as the result of Japanese landings in force from eighty transports in the Lingayen Gulf area, a bit more than 100 miles northwest of Manila on Luzon Island—strategic heart of these straggling possessions.

The Japs, already delayed in their schedule by the strong defense of Gen. MacArthur's forces, have struck heavily to gain possession before the arrival of American re-enforcements across the Pacific.

Details of this great engagement are meager, and this is no time for speculation. Obviously the position is serious for the Philippines.

The news thus far is a mixture of good and bad. It is a matter of concern if the Japanese have sufficient control of the waters about Luzon to effect a mass landing. It is grand to hear from Gen. MacArthur in an early report of the fighting that "our troops are behaving well."

Hitler Seen in Crisis.

Next to this invasion of the Philippines, the great sensation of the day is Hitler's assumption of supreme command of his armies, displacing the famous Field Marshal von Brauchitsch.

The precise meaning of this extraordinary move remains obscure, but I think we are safe in saying that it was inspired by a great emergency.

One doesn't overlook, of course, that the Fuehrer himself has declared he is divinely ordained to carry out his program for the fatherland. Still, it is hard to believe that this is the explanation. Admitting Hitler's genius for leadership, he might be expected to be the last to claim that his training fitted him for a position demanding the highest type of military skill, and to feel that there is no one else capable of leading his armies.

Rather, it seems to me, he is faced with a great crisis in which either (1) he is forced to depend upon the personal hold which he has on his people or (2) he and Von Brauchitsch have disagreed on a vital military issue.

Possibilities Considered.

It may be that Herr Hitler is compelled to use all his power of leadership to meet the reaction of his people to the great defeat suffered by German arms in Russia. That operation, which is still developing dangerously for the Nazis, certainly takes some explaining.

It is equally possible that the Fuehrer wants to undertake something that his commander in chief felt suicidal. There are several guesses along that line. About the wildest thing one could think of would be an attempt to invade England at this time of year. The German High Command undoubtedly would balk at such a rash adventure, but Hitler says he is working by intuition and maybe his intuition tells him that now is the appointed hour for a desperate blow.

Perhaps the crisis involves a military dispute regarding Russia. It might relate to a challenge to Turkey's two million bayonets in an effort to break into the Middle East. It might have to do with a drive through Spain to bring that country into the war and to open up new bases for Germany in North Africa.

Be that as it may, it's my guess that Hitler is a badly worried man.

DEC 23 1941

There is further evidence that all is not well with Germany in the language employed by the Nazi chief and Propaganda Minister Goebbels in their urgent week-end appeals to the public for warm clothing for German soldiers caught in the toils of the killing Russian winter.

Ostensibly these statements were intended to relieve suffering. Any doubt as to the grim position of the Nazis on the frozen steppes of Russia must be removed by Goebbels's blunt edict that "as long as a single object of winter clothing remains still in the Fatherland, it must go to the front." Things are desperate when you strip a nation like that in winter.

But the appeals also were calculated to prepare the public for bad news of the terrible reverses inflicted on German arms in Russia and Libya. At long last Hitler has admitted that he is facing "an enemy who is superior in numbers and in material on the front." And Goebbels has impressed the public with the prospect of a long and bitter war, in which Germany cannot avoid "certain reverses."

BEHIND THE NEWS-LINGAYEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LINGAYEN, THE LUZON WEST COAST PORT WHERE THE JAPANESE MAY LAUNCH THEIR ALL-OUT ASSAULT UPON THE PHILIPPINES, IS A SWAMP-GIRT TOWN OF 22,750 POPULATION 110 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA. DEC 23 1941

IT LIES ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE GULF OF LINGAYEN AND ON A LOW ISLAND IN THE DELTA OF THE AGNO RIVER. THE CAPITAL OF PANGASINAN, IT HAS AN ADMINISTRATION CENTER AND 23 BARRIOS, OR DISTRICTS.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.23-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-DOMEI REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES WERE ATTACKING THE LAST BRITISH STRONGHOLDS ON HONGKONG ISLAND ON MOUNTS TAPING AND KILI.

THE JAPANESE MONDAY OCCUPIED THE DEFENSE WORKS ON MOUNT CAMERON AFTER A FIERCE ASSAULT AT 11 P.M., THE NEWS AGENCY SAID.

BATAVIA, DUTCH EAST INDIES, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE DUTCH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PLANES OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES ARMY HAD TAKEN PART IN OPERATIONS OVER MALAYA, SUPPORTING BRITISH FORCES BATTLING TO STEM THE JAPANESE ADVANCE TOWARD SINGAPORE.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE DUTCH PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER MALAYA BUT THAT THE PILOT, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED, HAD ESCAPED. DEC 23 1941

NEW YORK, DEC. 22-(AP)-A RUSSIAN BREAK THROUGH GERMAN LINES IN A NIGHT ATTACK WITH TANKS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD HAS PUT THE NAZI TROOPS AROUND LAKE LADOGA IN DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF, SAID A BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD BY CBS TODAY.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST SAID THE SUDDEN ONSLAUGHT WAS COORDINATED WITH CONTINUING RUSSIAN PRESSURE WESTWARD FROM TIKHVIN, 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD.

THE GERMAN FORCE AROUND MOZHAISK, 57 MILES DIRECTLY WEST OF MOSCOW, IS IN SIMILAR DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF BY RUSSIAN ADVANCES FROM VOLOKOLAMSK TO THE NORTH, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

A GERMAN DIVISION HAS BEEN COMPLETELY SMASHED IN HEAVY RUSSIAN PRESSURE UPON STALINO, NORTHWEST OF ROSTOV, ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, ANOTHER BROADCAST FROM LONDON SAID. DEC 23 1941

NEW YORK, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE ANKARA RADIO REPORTED THAT PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY RECEIVED GERMAN AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN TODAY AT AN AUDIENCE ATTENDED BY TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

EJ259PES

BERLIN, DEC. 22-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE WAR IN AFRICA IS LIKE A "SURGING SEA OF STEEL," THE GERMAN WAR REPORTER ARMIN SCHOENBERG, REPORTED TODAY FROM LIBYA.

FOR WEEKS GERMANY'S SOLDIERS IN AFRICA HAVE BEEN FIGHTING WITHOUT A STOP, CATCHING NAPS IN THE SHORT, ICE-COLD NIGHTS, EATING ONLY WHEN THEY HAVE TIME, AND ALWAYS ON THE MARCH, HE WRITES.

GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUNNERS ARE FIRING WITH MIGHT AND MAIN, HE SAYS, BECAUSE GEN. ERWIN ROMMEL HAS TOLD THEM TO SHOOT AT TOP SPEED "BUT SPARE OUR CARS BECAUSE WE NEED THEM."

"AGAIN AND AGAIN GERMAN TANKS, LIKE A PACK OF WOLVES, ARE FALLING UPON ARMORED ENEMY FLOCKS, TEARING DOWN EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM," HE SAYS.

DEC 23 1941

LONDON, DEC. 22-(AP)-EDGAR GRANVILLE, LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT PARLIAMENT SHOULD FOREGO ITS CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND MEET AT ONCE "TO SEE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT SWIFT, RUTHLESS ACTION TO MEET THE GROWING PERIL" IN THE FAR EAST.

"IF NECESSARY, SACK AND SUPERSEDE, BUT THE FULL RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, INCLUDING INDIA, MUST BEM MOBILIZED UNDER A RUTHLESS COMMAND," HE SAID.

30.24 — 13711

HAVANA, DEC.22-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD SIGN A SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE AGREEMENT HERE TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY.

DEC 23 1941

THE TREATY'S TERMS WERE NOT MADE KNOWN, BUT INFORMED CIRCLES HERE HELD TO THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WOULD BE UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT.

OTTAWA, DEC 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID TONIGHT HE HOPED WINSTON CHURCHILL WOULD BE ABLE TO VISIT OTTAWA BEFORE RETURNING TO BRITAIN FROM HIS WASHINGTON CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

KING SAID HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO WASHINGTON DURING THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S STAY THERE AND THAT THE DATE FOR HIS TRIP WOULD BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

SN858PES

DEC 23 1941

OTTAWA, DEC. 22-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF MAJ.-GEN. L.F. PAGE, FORMER COMMANDER OF CANADIAN TROOPS IN ICELAND AND NOW COMMANDING THE 4TH DIVISION, TO COMMAND CANADIAN ARMY TROOPS IN NEWFOUNDLAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY DEFENCE MINISTER J.L. RALSTON.

DEC 23 1941

RALSTON SAID THE NEWFOUNDLAND POST HAD BEEN RAISED TO A MAJOR GENERAL'S COMMAND IN VIEW OF THE INCREASED IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO NEWFOUNDLAND, DEFENCE OF WHICH HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CANADIAN SCHEME OF DEFENCE.

PAGE, VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WILL RELIEVE BRIGADIER PHILIP EARNSHAW, WHO HAS BEEN DETAILED TO DUTY OVERSEAS.

30.24 — 13711

OTTAWA, DEC.22-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE SAID TONIGHT THAT RAW MATERIALS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD, IN EFFECT, BE POOLED UNDER A POLICY DRAFTED BY THE JOINT WAR PRODUCTION COMMITTEE AND APPROVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

DEC 23 1941

OTTAWA, ONT., DEC.22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-TRADE MINISTER J.A. MCKINNON, ANNOUNCING LARGE PURCHASES OF WHEAT BY THE UNITED KINGDOM CEREALS IMPORT BOARD, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED MUCH OF IT WOULD BE USED FOR FEEDING TROOPS ON THE FAR-FLUNG ALLIED BATTLEFRONTS.

PART OF THE SUPPLY PROBABLY WILL GO TO EGYPT WHICH DECREED SATURDAY ALL BREAD MUST HAVE ONLY 50 PER CENT WHEAT FLOUR, MCKINNON SAID. HE ADDED THAT IN A SINGLE DAY THE IMPORTS BOARD HAD ARRANGED FOR SHIPMENT OF AS MUCH AS 5,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

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DEC 23 1941

MR. G. REQUESTED TODAY THAT WE ASK THE RANEE OF SARAWAK TO DEFINE THE PRECISE MARITAL STATUS OF HER THREE BEAUTEOUS DAUGHTERS TO AID IN USING THEIR PICTURES WHICH WE HAVE IN FILE. HERE IS THE INFORMATION OBTAINED PERSONALLY BY PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS SANDE:

DEC 23 1941

COUNTESS INCHCAPE, A WIDOW, HAS TWO CHILDREN, SON, 9, DAUGHTER, 5.

MRS. HARRY ROY HAS A DAUGHTER AGED 6, A SON 2. SHE IS MARRIED.

MRS. BOB GREGORY, DIVORCED FROM THE BRITISH WRESTLER FOR SOME THREE YEARS.

EWL 12-18-41

30.24

JAPANESE LAND STRONG FORCE SOUTH OF MANILA; ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL WORK ON PACIFIC ACTION; PETAIN REPORTED OUT UNDER GERMAN PRESSURE

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Credits U. S. Entry Into War, Reds' Victory

Sits Beside President For Dramatic Press Conference

DEC 24 1941

BY RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP) — Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, seated at the side of President Roosevelt, told American newsmen today that recent events—the German defeat in Russia and America's entry into the war—had produced a turning point in the tide of world-wide conflict.

It was impossible to describe his feeling of relief, he slowly said, to find Russia victorious and the United States and Great Britain standing side by side. It was incredible, he added, and anyone who had been through the lonely months of 1940 must thank God fervently.

It was such a press conference as could happen only at a time of grave international crisis, the chief executives of the two great English speaking peoples, side by side, answering the eager questions of an electrified group of newspapermen, reporters who had lustily cheered the British statesman when he was introduced to them.

It was followed by the first of series of staff meetings, as President Roosevelt called them, which brought together the commanding officers of the armed forces of the United States and Britain in an effort to work out a unified strategy for a war that is spread to the ends of the globe.

The whole was set against a military situation which found most of the news good news—Axis forces continuing their Russian and Libyan retreats and at a standstill on the approaches to Singapore, but increasing the vigor of their attacks on the Philippines. There was however, bad news from Wake Island, word that a Japanese force had landed there, but no information as to whether the gallant Marine garrison defending that coral pin point had been forced to surrender.

Mr. Churchill, provided with a comfortable working space at the White House, had spent the day in a bustle of activity, which included a conference with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador here, and diplomatic representatives of the British dominions.

He came to the President's regular Tuesday press conference, his peajacket and other nautical garb replaced by a black coat, striped trousers, white shirt and a perky blue polkadot bow tie. He sat talking solemnly to the President as the reporters slowly filed in. Mr. Roosevelt made a few announcements, and then presented him, with an admonition that English newsmen were lambs as compared, with the wolves of the American press.

Reporters Cheer Him

At Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, Mr. Churchill climbed upon his chair so that those in the rear might get a glimpse of his round, ruddy and grinning face. As he did so, the reporters first began clapping, then a cheer started which grew in vigor, and subsided long after it had started.

Mr. Churchill delighted the newsmen with his amiability, his quick answers, and his occasional quips, some of which involved an uncertain use of the American vernacular.

He was asked "what about Singapore?"

We are going to do our utmost, the reply was, to defend Singapore and its approaches until the situation becomes such that it is feasible to resume the general offensive in the South Pacific. Whom he meant by we, whether the British alone or the British and Americans in combination, was not made clear.

However, he said soon afterward that the key to the situation was the resolute manner in which the American and British people are going to throw themselves into the conflict.

As for the question of public morale in Germany:

He had always felt that the Allies might get a windfall from that direction. They should, however, not count upon it, but go right along as they had been, depending not on internal collapse but on an external knockout blow.

Rebuff For Nazis In Russia

As for the situation in Russia: The Nazis have received a heavy rebuff, they are rapidly retreating over an immense front, seeking to find a place to winter. It would not, he added, be a comfortable place.

How long would the war take?

If we manage it well it will only take half as long as if we manage it badly.

Would he favor a conference involving himself, Mr. Roosevelt, Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek?

In principle, yes.

Could American munitions be sent to the Middle East under the new situation in the Pacific?

The military power and munitions producing power of the United States will develop on such a scale that the question will not be of choosing which theater of war supplies will be sent to, but of how to get supplies to their destination.

Did he add America's entry into the war to his previously spoken list of the climactic events of this conflict?

He thought, he said, he could almost say he sure did.

Post War Problems Later

Would post war problems be involved in the current conversations?

He hoped not. The present emergency came first.

Did he favor the appointment of a general High Command for all Allied fighting forces?

Such a post would be difficult to arrange, he thought. The situation was more in need of a broad blocking out, where strategy was concerned, with the execution of that strategy left to the military authorities of the various countries involved in the war. The war was of such world-wide scope, he added, that no man born could assume responsibility for the associated powers.

As for allocation of supplies among the Allies, should there be a directing head for that?

There was good liaison on that already.

What would Hitler do next?

If the reporters had any information on that point he would be very glad to have it. Something probably would come, however, he said, of the current reports of Nazi invasion attempts in various directions.

German Supplies Large

Had Germany lost too many supplies in Russia to be able to replace them by spring?

The Nazis have vast accumulations of material. There was no question as to its quantity, but there was a question as to its quality. There might be a German shortage of oil.

Did he have any doubt as to the outcome of the war.

Absolutely and emphatically not.

Before the questioning turned to Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt said he wished to emphasize that the talks with the British were preliminary, and did not mean that any country battling the Axis would be excluded from consultation.

Mr. Churchill had been in touch with representatives of British dominions during the day and that was important because New Zealand and Australia were in the danger zone. Churchill put in at this point that Canada was also. Unity of action in the South Pacific, Mr. Roosevelt resumed, was being worked out.

Other Nations To Confer

Not only would the nations actively engaged in the war be invited into the consultations, he continued, but the governments, (presumably the exiled governments), of the countries that have been overrun by the Nazis. This would apply, too, he indicated, to numerous Latin American nations which are following a policy of what he called active non-belligerency.

The broad geographical scope of the fighting emphasized the difficult problem facing the war council as it sought to work out a unified strategy.

Presumably Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchil went exhaustively into its many complicated but interlocking phases in a lengthy and intimate discussion last night, a discussion which began soon after the British Prime Minister's surprise arrival in the capital of England's great Ally.

The two were together in Abraham Lincoln's oval study, a White House announcement today said, from early evening until 1 a. m. for the most part, they were alone.

Staffs Join Conference

In effect the war council meeting was a continuation of what was said last night.

For America, its members include: Secretary of War Stimson; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of staff for air; Secretary of the Navy Knox; Adm. Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Adm. Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, and Harry L. Hopkins, special assistant to the Persident on the Lease-Lend program.

For Britain, the participants were Lord Beaverbrook, supply minister; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal and Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who retires Dec. 25 as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

As the British-American conferences progress, other nations involved in the war against the Axis will be kept informed of what is being done. The plan is eventually to bring all these nations into the council, including Russia, if and when the Soviet Union is ready to take that step.

Problems Facing Them

The problems confronting the conferees were many, but in general terms, and as a matter of long range strategic planning, they seemed to present these in particular:

Obtaining full Russian co-operation in the Pacific.

Steps to avert any seizure of the French fleet or French African bases by the Axis through force or treachery.

Joint Allied action to prevent an Axis drive through Turkey or Spain.

Maintenance of a strong front in Africa to divert Axis strength to that region.

Consolidation of England's Libyan victories as a threat to Italy herself.

Helping Russia consolidate her recent extensive victories, and preventing a renewed Nazi drive toward Moscow or the oil fields of the Caucasus.

The possible creation of a joint Ministry of Supply.

Keeping the Atlantic route to England open.

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30.24 — 13713

30.24 — 13713

To Plan Worldwide Strategy.

Mr. Early, in response to questions, said the army and navy and British groups were to compose the British-American War Council. This leaves the door open for additions to the group when Russia, China, the Netherlands and others are brought within the scope of the unified Inter-Allied war command.

Sir Gerald Campbell, Director-General of the British Information Service in the United States, announced after meeting with the Prime Minister that Mr. Churchill would meet today with all the British Dominion Ministers to the United States.

A brief talk with Mr. Churchill, Sir Gerald added, conveyed to him the impression that the White House conferences would strike this single purpose: "Worldwide strategy and world wide supply leading to worldwide victory."

Then he added: "Nobody's going to prophesy when victory will come—the sooner, the better."

Diplomatic phases of the war effort also might be discussed, said Sir Gerald, and as other Allies enter the discussions, other phases, perhaps including post-war considerations, might also be considered.

Churchhill Here for 'Work.'

Sir Gerald said that to almost every question he asked the Prime Minister, there was shot back this one-word reply: "Work!" This reply, said Sir Gerald, was made when the Briton asked Mr. Churchill what he was going to do here, who he would see, whether he would have any press conferences, and whether he would have any social engagements.

The list of British visitors included thirty-four naval officers, five army officers, three air corps officers, and four executives of the Ministry of Defense Office. Technical experts and aids included eight private secretaries, six stenographers, two detectives, the Prime Minister's personal physician, secretary, messenger, and valet, naval writers, and six photographers.

In the House of Representatives, Representative Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, commented that the nation welcomed Mr. Churchill and his aids.

Arrival of Prime Minister.

Britain's Prime Minister, wearing the familiar nautical cap and the high-buttoned seaman's jacket, stepped from a plane late yesterday at a nearby airport and found President Roosevelt waiting for him. A presidential limousine whisked them away to the White House.

Full wartime secrecy surrounded the manner in which Mr. Churchill made his trip to the North American continent. The only information the White House vouchsafed was that the last leg was made by air. There was a belief, however, that one of His Majesty's warships had carried him part of the way.

From early last evening until 1 o'clock this morning the President and the British Prime Minister conferred in the oval study in the White House once used by another war President—Abraham Lincoln—for his office. For most of the time the two were alone.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have arranged to attend interdenominational church services here on Christmas Day, but other details of their program were withheld.

Production Changes Due.

Washington, Dec. 23.—(AP.)—A reliable Government source said today that a propable result of Prime Minister Churchill's conferences with President Roosevelt would be to give the little businessman the job of pushing United States war production up to top speed.

The Briton's immediate major purpose in the meetings, this source asserted, was to emphasize the need for "all out" production of war materials, which in England was attained only by spreading contracts to the little fellow and using fountain pen and sewing machine plants to make guns and shells.

The informant described President Roosevelt as "sympathetic" to this objective, and said an announcement of production policy changes was hoped for after Christmas.

DEC 24 1941

British Spirits Soar At News of Talks At White House

Leaders' Second Meeting Is Regarded as More Important Than First

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—British spirits soared today at the news that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were conferring in Washington. Prompt development of a master plan of anti-Axis strategy was forecast.

Newspaper commentators generally agreed that the second meeting of the President and the Prime Minister was of much greater import than the sea rendezvous in August from which developed the eight-point Atlantic charter.

The conference was disclosed at a time of speculation over Adolf Hitler's assumption of the German military command.

Important Moves Hinted.

Field Marshall Gen. Walter Von Brauchitsch, whom Hitler relieved, was represented in a Berlin broadcast last night as saying he had asked for dismissal some time ago "on account of a heart aliment"—a matter not touched upon by Hitler in his announcement of the shake-up Sunday.

The broadcast quoted an order of the day by the field marshal dated Friday, Dec. 19, which said "the Fuehrer will lead us to victory."

Berlin and Rome hinted that important military developments were in the offing, commentators in both capitals using the word "decisive." The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter predicted that Axis operations would be "moved from East to West."

The military expert of the official Spanish news agency Efe said Hitler's action possibly foreshadowed German developments for "defense of western Europe against a Yankee attack," an invasion thrust against England, or an attack upon Turkey, which lies between the Axis-occupied Balkans and the British-held Middle East.

MIGHT ATTACK GIBRALTAR

British observers took cognizance also of the possibility that Hitler might order an attack upon Gibraltar through Spain, hoping to neutralize this stronghold at the western end of the Mediterranean to offset reverses in Russia and provide a route for reinforceing Gen. Edwin Rommel in Libya.

(The Argentine news agency Andi quoted DNB in a dispatch from Berlin as saying the new battle of Libya had cost the British 12,000 prisoners, 1,100 tanks and 271 planes, while their "territorial gains are of subordinate importance.")

Of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, the Daily Telegraph said:

"The personal contact in this emergency of the two leading figures in embattled resistance to tyranny, perfidy, cruelty and greed will further that cause as nothing else could do."

The Daily Express declared planning at Washington to upset the Axis' one-by-one technique of conquest was "as vital a part of the war effort as munitions making."

For strategical reasons, said the Daily Mail, the world "may have to be divided into a number of regions, each with its own high command, linked by a supreme council."

ALLIED OFFENSIVE SOUGHT

Sir Earle Page Voices Hope for Quick use of Resources

London, Dec. 23—(AP)—Sir Earle Page, special Australian Minister to London, urged an offensive strategy for the Allies against the Axis in a broadcast home today, saying great progress was made this week toward full co-operation.

"Every month our position will improve if we use time and our resources quickly and wisely," the Australian said.

He said the Allied organization need not, nor should it, follow the defensive strategy of the past, but should be able to take the offensive.

DEC 24 1941

Berlin Not Surprised At Visit, Agency Says

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast) (AP).—A news broadcast of Transocean News Agency said today that British Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Washington "surprised no one here."

"The news of recent days which had reached Berlin left no doubt that discussions about joint conduct of the war between England and the United States * * * had either already begun or were about to begin," said the broadcast.

(Beginning last Friday, Transocean reported at intervals, usually from Stockholm, that it was rumored Mr. Churchill had gone either to "Washington or Moscow." Apparently Transocean was not sure of its facts, however, and issued the reports partly for the purpose of smoking out more definite information. Yesterday, for example, less than four hours before Mr. Churchill's arrival was announced in Washington, Transocean said opinion in Stockholm was increasingly confident that the British Prime Minister had gone to the Near East.)

The news agency said it was evident from the conference that Britain hopes for United States aid at Singapore, while the United States hopes for Britain's help in the Pacific.

Prime Minister King Coming This Week

Ottawa, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Official Canadian spokesmen said today that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was expected to leave for Washington later this week in response to an invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the capital during Winston Churchill's stay at the White House.

His exact plans were not announced, but it was said that Munitions Minister C. D. Howe would accompany him.

Australia's Position Outlined to Conferees

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin dispatched a cable today to President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill outlining Australia's conception of the whole strategic problem in the Pacific as it affects her.

Introducing Mr. Churchill

DEC 24 1941

Statesman Leads British Contemporaries In War Service and Office Holding

WASHINGTON—Dec. 23

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Introducing the Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, now the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House:

Soldier, newspaperman, adventurer, author, lecturer, artist, bricklayer, politician and statesman, Mr. Churchill has served in more wars, held more offices and practiced more arts than any man of his time in the British Empire.

Since his graduation from Sandhurst, Britain's exclusive military school, wherever there has been a war Mr. Churchill has been there either as a war correspondent or a soldier—and between times has run for Parliament (often unsuccessfully) or held high office.

Americans boast that his aggressive, up-and-at-'em policies and activities came from his American mother (the former Miss Jennie Jerome of New York) and his political enemies in England invariably blamed all these things they didn't like about him on his American blood.

If Mrs. Roosevelt hasn't made arrangements for a White House Santa Claus Wednesday night she has a guest who—with a few false whiskers and the traditional costume—would look and act the part second to none.

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When he was in Washington in February, 1932, on a lecture tour, he advocated "a financial, economic, military and political agreement" between the United States and Great Britain.

During the World War, when he was serving as a colonel of a British regiment, shells fell around Mr. Churchill's dugout and an inspecting general urged him to move.

"I tell you," the general protested, "this is a very dangerous place."

"Yes, sir," Mr. Churchill agreed, "but after all this is a very dangerous war."

The Prime Minister is famous for the hats he wears. Most famous was the clergyman's hat under which he escaped from the Boers (when serving as a war correspondent). Other favorites have been silk toppers of odd shape, soft felts of no shape, a beret, and nowadays a naval cap or a John Bull stiff black felt.

When defeated for Parliament in 1923 he took his brushes and palette and went to Egypt to paint pictures—he'd been there before, fighting on the Nile in 1898.

When in New York in 1931 he was knocked down by a taxicab, hospitalized, and ill for some time with pleurisy. He apologized to the taxi driver and sent him tickets for his next lecture.

Mr. Churchill was one of the few prominent British politicans who openly supported Edward VIII (now the Duke of Windsor) before his abdication and one of the last to bid him good-by when he sailed from England on December 11, 1936.

Mr. Churchill won medals for bravery aiding the Cubans against the Spanish in 1895; on India's northwestern frontier in 1897; on the Nile in 1898; against the Boers in South Africa in 1899-1900, and on the western front in France in 1916. He thumbed his nose at Nazi submarines to meet President Roosevelt "somewhere in the North Atlantic," and now he's back again.

Fate of Marine Garrison on Little Island Not Told—Enemy Pours Troops on Lingayen Gulf Beach.

DEC 24 1941

Washington, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Japanese have landed at last on Wake Island, at a cost known only to themselves and the marines who fought off attack after attack in a style that has thrilled the nation. In fact, since the Navy Department communique telling of the landing today gave no details, there was still hope that the tiny Pacific island was not lost entirely.

This hope was not inspired by Wake's importance, for it has little, but by the almost incredible exploits of men who battled against overwhelming strength and refused to give up.

In communique after communique the navy has issued the familiar six-word report: "Wake and Midway continue to resist."

The line was missing today, and officials declined to answer questions as to whether this meant that the leather-neck garrison had finally been pounded to helplessness.

There was no mention of Midway in the navy communique today.

Japs Pour Troops Onto Luzon.

The army said earlier in a communique that Japanese were continuing to pour in troops on the Lingayen Gulf coast north of Manila in the Philippines. Fighting was continuing with increasing intensity, it said.

The communique said that the invader's landing operations were being supported by increasing numbers of bombing and attack planes.

Defending American and Philippine troops gained some initial successes, it was reported, in a major engagement fought in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, in the Lingayen Gulf area some 120 air miles from Manila.

The Japanese onslaught has centered in the area around Santo Tomas, with other landings having been made or attempted previously at nearby Agoo and Damortis.

a tiny sand-speck in the Pacific.

On the face of it, that line in the Navy's sixteenth communique of a 16-day-old war, seemed to bode ill for a handful of United States marines whose defense of Wake Island has contributed to World War II one of its brightest hero stories.

This was the reason for pessimism: Navy sources have freely admitted in recent days that Wake could not be held against any full dress naval assault.

But there was reason for optimism, too. The Navy did not concede that Wake was lost and her defenders beaten—and the Navy had been quick to acknowledge the probable loss of Guam when that distant possession, almost under the guns of Japanese mandated islands, could not be reached by wireless or cable.

So the hope remained that the tired, sweat-stained marines were still fighting on the few hundred acres of brush-clad upland on the three isles which together make up Wake Island, and that they still had a fighting chance to drive the invaders back into the sea.

Navy men knew, further, that if Wake was lost, its capture had cost the Mikado's Navy more than it was worth in lives, planes and warships.

The sleepless marines had fought off 13 aerial assaults in the 16 days of war; they had brought down an unknown number of hostile war planes, and sent to the bottom two Japanese warships, a destroyer and a light cruiser.

And even when Navy men conceded days ago that Wake must eventually fall if Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto was willing to devote enough planes and ships to the task, they pointed out that it could be recaptured whenever the Pacific fleet might later make the same effort. Wake, they said, might change hands several times before the war's end.

The marines have had to fight without help and in full knowledge that help would not come. It would have been foolhardy, Navy sources pointed out, to divert war vessels to the relief of tiny Wake, Midway or even Guam, when it was evident that these Pacific outposts were merely diversions in the main Japanese assaults on the Philippines and Malaya, and that any ships sent to their rescue would be heading into almost certain nests of submarines and the prospect of enormous loss in men and ships.

Day after day, the terse summation, "Wake and Midway continue to resist," thrilled Americans who knew the apparent hopelessness of the fight and knew that the marines must become constantly weaker as they lost men and planes and spent ammunition. That six-word reassurance was missing from today's communique.

There was reason to believe that the Japanese had essayed a previous landing effort and met a furious and shocking resistance. This hint was contained in the communique of Dec. 11, when after beating off four bombing attacks and a naval assault in 48 hours, the devil dogs reported that "a probable landing attempt is expected."

This indicated that the Japanese came prepared for a landing, but upon losing two naval units and meeting a withering barrage from the supposedly helpless garrison, had withdrawn to return later in force.

Between that naval assault and the one disclosed in today's communique, Wake's defenders underwent nine bombing assaults and beat each one off. Although garrisoned with a somewhat greater force than Guam, low-lying Wake Island has virtually no natural defenses. The fighting area is small, the three islands which make up the Wake group consisting of only 2,600 acres in all. Partly enclosing a lagoon, the groups extend four and one-half miles long by one and one-half miles wide.

Besides the marines, it is reported that a number of construction workers are on Wake, and that they have borne themselves manfully through the ordeal. They were there to complete a $7,000,000 seaplane base intended to supplement the clipper base which has been in service for several years as a stopping point on Pan American Airways' transpacific flying route.

Enemy Force Lands Upon Wake Island; Fate Is Undecided

Hope Held That Marines Are Still Fighting For Outpost

DEC 24 1941

By STERLING F. GREEN

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—An unadorned Navy report—"an enemy force effected a landing on Wake the morning of the 23rd"—put a great question mark tonight over

Hopes High For Success Of Philippine Defenders

DEC 24 1941

By EDWARD E. BOMAR

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—With the Japanese invaders pouring ashore in Luzon under cover of bombing and fighting planes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces are fighting against odds to defend the Philippines, in the view of competent authorities here.

Heavy casualties and initial losses of important territory en route to Manila were considered inevitable in the present stage of the desperate struggle. High hopes were retained, nevertheless, that the first thrust would be foiled and the invaders eventually crushed.

The expedition attempting to seize the Lingayen Gulf coast line, estimated by the War Department to number upwards of 100,000 troops, may be larger than the force available for its defense at the moment, authorities said.

And the new Japanese landing in force on the neck of Tayabas lengthens the odds against the Philippine defenders. This landing, southeastward from Manila, could form the lower prong of a pincers movement against the capital and the nearby naval base of Cavite, in conjunction with the invasion from Lingayen to the northwest. Or, at the least, it would constitute a diversion attack in an effort to draw away some of MacArthur's forces from the Northern front.

The Japanese are veterans of years of war, inured to hardship and keyed to the hope of winning an historic triumph. Both American and Filipino troops are largely untried, the latter only partially trained and incompletely mobilized. They have been officially commended, however, for "behaving well" in their initial baptism of fire.

The reported main invasion fleet of 80 troopships has been able for two days to put men ashore in barges with relative impunity. Meanwhile Japanese Naval Command of the China seas and the Western Pacific serves to deny to the defenders any reinforcements except by air in the present stage.

Japanese ability to fly short range pursuit planes from Formosa, only 220 miles north of Luzon; from carriers offshore; and from fields set up on Luzon soil at such outlying points as Aparri, was believed responsible for their initial successes.

Expert observers said it was obvious that if MacArthur were fully able to safeguard the Philippine air fields, his bombers might make it suicidal to mass any invasion fleet.

Speculation over his chances of obtaining air reinforcements falls under the ban on military secrets. Some long range considerations favorable to the defense were thus authoritatively listed:

The Japanese, with their forces spread over thousands of miles, are limited in the strength they can bring to bear at any one point.

Transports and ships to keep up a line of supply for overseas expeditionary forces are notoriously vulnerable to submarines as well as bombers. Slow-moving American and Allied submarines have yet to be heard from, presumably because they were not at battle stations when the surprise attacks were launched.

Japanese aerial resources, though overwhelming at the outset, are limited.

American and Philippine forces were fast being reinforced when the test of war came and their weapons include tanks which already have seen action and other modern products of United States arsenals.

A definite defense advantage is complete familiarity with terrain and perfection of plans to cope with just such an invasion as is now in progress.

JAP SUBMARINE SINKS TANKER, ATTACKS CREW

Torpedoes Vessel Off West Coast, Then Machine-Guns Survivors

Another American Ship Is Shelled By Undersea Craft Near By

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 23—A marauding Japanese submarine sank an American tanker off the coast today, machine-gunned its sailors as they took to lifeboats and shelled another tanker.

All forty men in the crew of the sunken Union Oil tanker Montebello reached shore safely. A few were injured, but none from rifle or machine-gun fire.

The Richfield tanker Larry Doheny, evidently fired upon by the same marauder, fled to the shelter of a cove without being damaged.

Hits Empty Hold

The torpedo which sank the Montebello hit the forward hold, only compartment not loaded with gasoline. The men aboard wouldn't have had a chance if any other hold had been hit.

As it was, the explosion was so terrific it awakened residents on shore six miles away.

"There was a hell of an explosion," said Bill Srez, of Westville, Mass., one of the rescued seamen. "I know they fired on us from the deck. The fellows in the other boats were subjected to machine-gun fire."

2 Others Hit—5 Escaped

But the marksmanship of the Japanese seemingly was as bad as in most of their other attacks on American shipping off the California coast. Two tankers have been hit, but five escaped.

The crew of the 440-foot Montebello escaped the rifle and machine-gun fire only to run into a heavy surf as they reached shore at points scattered over one hundred miles of coastline. Some did not land until noon, more than eight hours after the tanker went down.

Men jumped overboard from several lifeboats when the rocky shore prevented them from reaching land. They were pulled from the boiling surf by watchers awakened by the explosion and spasmodic gunfire, audible from 3 A. M. until after 6 o'clock.

Austin Waltz, a rescuer who stood on a huge rock in the breakers trying to throw a rope to one of the boats, described one rescue:

"A large swell lifted the boat in closer and most of the fellows made a jump for it.

Full Of Hands And Arms

"In another minute the waters boiling around the rock seemed full of hands and arms and heads. They were all in the water, clinging to the rope or rock or threshing to get a hold.

"We climbed down the rock and got ropes around the men bobbing in the water, sort of like a cauldron, and hauled them up."

The Montebello, built in 1921 by the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company of San Diego, was a 5,107-ton craft.

The only previous casualty off the coast was the tanker Emidio, torpedoed last Saturday. Five of her crew were lost and five injuried. Lifeboats of the Emidio were shelled before the torpedo was fired.

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Flying Crosses For 75

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—Seventy-five men—the memory of one of them already enshrined in the history of the army—have been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross in recognition of a transpacific flight of great American bombers just three months before Japan struck at Hawaii.

One of the pilots on the flight—September 5 to 12—was Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., who knocked out the Japanese battleship Haruna in the first week of the war. He lost his life in the bombing of the warship.

Flew Uncharted Route

Even as early as the first week of September, the War Department announcement said, it was necessary to "aboid Japanese patrols." Because of them the bomberst—he number undisclosed for military reasons—had to fly an "uncharted and circuitous route" into the South Pacific.

Each citation said:

"Due to the efficient efforts of the crew, the flight from Honolulu to Fort Stotsenburg (north of Manila) was completed without accident or injury to any of the crew or passengers."

The flight was commanded by 35-year-old Major Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC DEFENDERS PRAISED BY HOUSE

Message of Congratulation Is Sent to Fighters.

DEC 24 1941

Washington, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The House of Representatives today sent a congratulatory message to the defenders of the United States in the Pacific. Representative Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, proposed it, saying that such a communication should be forwarded to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in charge of the Philippine defenses, for his "wonderful showing" and "to those holding out" at Midway and Wake.

Representative Voorhis, Democrat, of California, said that all through the country there was "buoyant resolution and confidence in the American cause," but warned that "we must be prepared for the tomorrows that are ahead."

Representative Merritt, Democrat, of New York cautioned against relaxing vigilance during the holiday season lest a crafty foe take advantage of the nation's preoccupation with Yuletide festivities to strike without warning.

THE ARIZONA SANK WITH FLAG FLYING

DEC 24 1941

Photo by Navy Shows Her Deck Still Above Water.

Washington, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The navy released today a photograph of the ravaged battleship Arizona, hit by bombs and aerial torpedoes, showing that the dreadnaught sank to the bottom of Pearl Harbor with flag flying and anti-aircraft guns turned aloft.

Although Secretary of the Navy Knox listed the 32,000-ton battle wagon as "destroyed" and therefore presumably beyond salvage, the photograph showed the deck was about one foot above the surface and much of the stern superstructure to outward appearances undamaged.

The photograph apparently was taken within a day or so after the devastating Japanese onslaught of December 7, since smoke still poured from the blaze which gutted the Arizona amidships, and a rescue and salvage tug was moored at the stern of the warship.

GREAT PRESSURE EXERTED BY INVADERS, SPOKESMAN FOR U. S. ARMY ADMITS

DEC 24 1941

Heavy Fighting Continues In Northern Sector Of Island—Aerial Activity Strong, Vital Bridge On Manila Road Being Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, *Wednesday*, Dec. 24—A new Japanese landing in heavy force near Atimonan, on the east coast of Luzon, was announced today by United States Army headquarters.

The scene is in Tayabas province, across the narrow land arm which connects the main portion of Luzon with the southern bulge.

"Heavy fighting continues in the north," said the communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, referring to the Lingayen Gulf area where the Japanese for the last two days have been engaged in a major push on the beaches against American and Filipino troops, who were declared to be holding them firmly.

Great Enemy Pressure Admitted

"The enemy is exerting great pressure," an army spokesman said of the Lingayen battle.

"The enemy is particularly active aerially at many points throughout the bay."

Atimonan is a small seacoast town known chiefly as a rendezvous for deep-sea fishermen.

The region has foothills reaching almost down to the sea and is sparsely populated.

Rugged mountains block the path to Manila.

No Known Military Objectives

There are no known military objectives in the immediate vicinity of Atimonan, but in pre-war strategy, its was considered a possible invasion point and therefore probably is adequately prepared for such an eventuality.

There is just one mountain highway, easily blocked, which leads directly from Atimonan to Manila.

MacArthur's headquarters announcement that a heavy force of invaders had landed at the town indicated that there were sufficient Japanese troops to afford a real striking power and probably a considerably greater number than has yet landed anywhere except on the Lingayen Gulf and at Davao, on the island of Mindanao.

No Contact Indicated

There was no indication as to whether there had been any contact between the invaders and the American-Philippine defenders at Atimonan.

One Japanese aerial blow of late Tuesday was the heavy damaging of the big steel bridge at Villasis.

The bridge, the longest in the Philippines, is a vital link in the highway from the Lingayen area.

Damage Being Repaired

A United States Army spokesman said the damage already was being repaired.

It was the first Japanese hit on any of the innumerable bridges they have sought to smash in these islands.

There were no official reports from the Davao area, where the Japanese landed on the southern island of Mindanao, but press reports quoted refugees from other Mindanao points as saying seven Japanese troopships were sunk in Davao harbor and that defense forces were taking a heavy toll of the Japanese who got ashore.

Sixth Attempted Landing

Another press report said four Japanese members of a patrol were killed in the Legaspi sector on the extreme south of Luzon Island.

The landing at Atimonan is the sixth the Japanese have attempted in these islands.

The army spokesman declined to estimate the total force involved, but said several transports were sighted yesterday off Batangas provinice and that these might have reached the Tayabas coast duriing the night.

Travelers said the Japanese were forcing Filipinos into labor service at Albay in Camarines Sur province for rebuilding railroad bridges and digging trenches.

Tells Of Being Forced

Alfred Moreno, who came from Legaspi, told Manila reporters he was forced to held unload machine guns and munitions from a Japanese troopship for two days.

He said he was paid in Japanese currency, but the Japanese took his watch, baggage and money before letting him go.

He said he saw about 5,000 Japanese soldiers at Legaspi and counted 300 Japanese in Naga, capital of the province, nine miles inland. Chinese shops were being looted, but Filipino stores were untouched, he asserted.

Lingayen Fighting Continues

Meanwhile, the big Japanese push continued along Lingayen Gulf, with United States headquarters announcing last night there was "no material change in positions."

How many Japanese troops actually had been able to get ashore at Santo Tomas, in the Lingayen Gulf sector, from among the eighty transports that originally appeared off the coast, had not been determined.

There were persistent reports, for which headquarters stated there was no confirmation, that forty-seven Japanese troopships had been sunk off the town of Lingayen itself. (There had been no previous mention of such reports, and their source was not indicated.)

Still Obscure In South

On the far southern island of Mindanao, General MacArthur reported, the situation about the town of Davao remained obscure. The Netherlands East Indies forces officially announced, however, that Dutch naval aircraft had heavily assaulted Japanese ships in Davao harbor.

A 10,000-ton Japanese tanker, hit squarely by a 440-pound Dutch bomb, exploded in flames. The attack, delivered in strong force, was extended to an undetermined number of other Japanese vessels.

In its Tuesday morning communique, the War Department in Washinton stated that fighting still was in progress around Davao.

Landings Continue

As to the Lingayen area, it reported a struggle of increasing intensity, and stated that the American and Filipino defenders had gained some initial successes.

Japanese troops, it was added, were continuing to land between Agoo and San Fernando, in operations supported by "increasing numbers of bombing and attack planes."

Japanese air activity over the Lingayen Gulf was heavy, but American counter-action likewise was strong, according to independent and unofficial accounts. Once, American flyers were said to have beaten off an attempted Japanese landing supported by Japanese destroyers.

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Two Raid Alarms

Twice during the day Manila had raid alarms, but on neither occasion did the aerial invader reach the city.

In the afternoon, however, three Japanese planes bombed a center reserved for evacuees from Manila and other towns and casualties were heavy.

It was the first evacuation center hit.

President Quezon today called a special session of Congress for December 30 to consider special legislation of undlisclosed types.

Bomb Hits Evacuation Center.

Manila, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Heavy casualties resulted this afternoon when three Japanese planes bombed a center which had been reserved for persons evacuated from Manila and other towns. The planes apparently were aiming at the nearby gasoline stores of a private company. The attack was the first affecting any of the numerous evacuation centers to which residents of crowded districts had been taken under Red Cross supervision.

Meanwhile United States Army Headquarters announced that sharp fighting was continuing in northern Luzon, but said there had been no change in positions since yesterday, when the Japanese landed strong forces at Santo Tomas, approximately 125 miles from Manila.

Observers here interpreted the announcement as indicating that American and Filipino troops, reported earlier to be holding a line north of Damortis, four miles below Santo Tomas, had checked Japanese efforts to advance southward.

Headquarters said that reports up to 9 P. M. (7 A. M., New York time) were not sufficient to warrant a special communique here. In the absence of further official word, it was believed here that heavy fighting would continue through the night on the flat plain bordering the Gulf of Lingayen.

United States Far Eastern Army Headquarters said at 9 o'clock tonight that there was no confirmation of persistent reports that forty-seven Japanese transports had been sunk at Lingayen in northern Luzon.

[There has been no mention in previous Manila dispatches of such reports and this message did not even indicate their source.]

The morning communique said the invaders had been very active in the air, but independent reports said that they were being hammered hard by American airmen, who were reported to have beaten off one attempted landing under the guns of Japanese destroyers.

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Large Landing by Foe.

An army spokesman said it had not been determined exactly how many troops the Japanese had been able to land at Santo Tomas. Although the number was believed large, the spokesman said he was certain it was below Washington estimates on the number of troops involved in the invasion attempt.

The War Department in Washington figured between 80,000 and 100,000 Japanese troops were aboard a fleet of eighty transports which had been sighted off the Luzon coast.

The situation in the Davao area on Mindanao Island, south of Luzon, where American troops have been engaged in sharp fighting with a Japanese landing force, was described here officially as "obscure."

A United States Army spokesman declared that the fighting was very heavy and accompanied by considerable air activity, but gave no indication of the direction it was taking.

Earlier, headquarters had described the situation there as "well in hand."

The main Japanese landing apparently was effected in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, where the heaviest fighting was reported yesterday.

It still was not clear here whether the Japanese had attempted to unload all their transports.

It likewise was uncertain whether the Japanese had been able to land any equipment to cope with the mechanized forces the defenders were said to be throwing against them.

Manila itself was quiet during the morning except for an uneventful air raid alarm which lasted twenty-five minutes.

Army officials said later that two waves of Japanese planes had been sighted heading toward the city from the south. Their failure to reach Manila was taken as an indication that they had been intercepted by American fighters and driven off.

In the afternoon Manila had a second alarm but again hostile planes failed to appear over the city and the all clear was sounded after twenty-nine minutes.

The double failure of the Japanese to carry out their usual daily attacks heartened Manila residents, who felt the vigilance of the American Air Force was responsible.

American pilots have been predicting that Japanese airmen trying to attack targets on Luzon would find the going increasingly tough.

"Just watch us shortly," said one American flyer a few days ago. "These Japanese have been coming on in perfect formation, but we intend to break them up and give them more than they can take."

New Yorker Shoots Down Four.

News of the situation in Southern Luzon, where the Japanese effected a landing last week at Legaspi, 250 miles from Manila was limited to an official announcement that eight Japanese planes had been shot down in air engagements during the last few days.

Maj. Emmett O'Donnell, jr., whose home is in New York City, was credited with shooting down four planes, while Lt. Jack Adams of Anadarko, Okla., and his crew were credited with three. A Filipino pilot, Lt. Jose Kare, accounted for the eighth enemy plane.

The Philippine commonwealth, meanwhile, took additional measures to perfect its wartime organization on a long-range basis.

The Government designated provincial treasurers throughout the archipelago as deputy emergency control officials with authority to commandeer essential foodstuffs, fuel, building materials and other supplies to prevent hoarding and profiteering. District school superintendents were designated to head local anti-profiteering committees.

Commandeered goods will be inventoried and sold directly to the public.

President Manuel Quezon ordered immediate extension of relief facilities to care for Manila's poorer families, and arranged for distribution of Christmas presents to the destitute from personal funds.

At the same time he directed that strict measures be taken to guard against looting in bombed or evacuated districts.

Philippine Army headquarters ordered all Reserve officers in the infantry, artillery and engineers not already called up to report for immediate field training. They will be utilized later as instructors for thousands of Filipino volunteers who are flocking to the colors.

The secretary of public instruction, Jorge Bocobo, urged school teachers who now are idle because of the closing of schools to volunteer for service in various emergency organizations. Many teachers already have been assigned to civilian emergency work in various provincial centers.

Authorized to Take Over Land.

In an executive order President Quezon authorized the commonwealth food administrator to take over cultivated or uncultivated lands and put them to productive use. The order required all able-bodied citizens not engaged in other occupations to work on farms or in some productive capacity under penalty of prison sentences.

President Quezon said the order was designed to assure an adequate food supply.

The President named Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, to be secretary for national defense, succeeding Presidential Secretary Jorge Vargas, who has held the post temporarily.

Japs Report Complete Occupation of Davao

TOKIO, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast) (A).—Japanese imperial headquarters announced today the complete occupation of Davao at 5 p.m. Saturday by Japanese forces which had landed on Mindanao Island at dawn the same day, Domei reported.

"Enemy casualties revealed up to Sunday include 200 killed and 600 made prisoners," the announcement added.

It said naval units co-operated closely wtih the landing and subsequent operations.

(The Berlin radio reported the Japanese had landed troops on Luzon Island in sufficient numbers to start a full-fledged offensive and were driving American and Filipino forces southward in severe fighting.)

The Minister of Finance was authorized to assume control of all enemy assets in Japan under a bill passed at the last session of the Diet and published for the first time today.

New Landings Reported.

Berlin, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—New Japanese troop landings were carried out early today at several points on the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, Japanese Imperial Headquarters said today. The claim was reported here by Transocean in a dispatch from Tokio.

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Filipinos 'Plenty Mad,' Declares Witness Of Lingayen Battle

Morale Excellent; Aerial Activity Intense on Both Sides, Says Newsman

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—"The Filipinos are plenty mad and morale is excellent among troops and civilians," Melville Jacoby, correspondent for Time and Life magazines, declared today when he brought back the first eyewitness story from the Lingayen invasion front.

Civilians as well as troops are high in spirit, Mr. Jacoby said and, although villages in the battle zones have been evacuated, farmers in the region are going on with their rice harvesting.

A mist overhung the coast, Mr. Jacoby said, but he could discern a long line of Japanese ships some of which appeared to be warships. Visibility was too poor to permit an accurate count.

The thunder of heavy artillery fire rolled incessantly across the countryside and aerial activity was intense on both sides, Mr. Jacoby related.

He said American flyers attacking offshore vessels encountered "extremely heavy" anti-aircraft fire. Most of the Japanese planes ranging deep inland were reconnoitering, and Mr. Jacoby said he experienced no machine-gunning, although he leaped from his car for safety in roadside ditches several times.

He said he saw American mechanized forces heading toward the tank battle on the Luzon coast, but that the movements of forces on both sides were so swift and the terrain was so flat he could not size up the situation accurately.

As the battle raged he was forced to shift rapidly to safer areas to avoid any possibility of being caught behind the Japanese lines.

Although only one highway connects the battle front with the interior, he said, American communications lines are fluid and unbroken.

JAPS BATTLED TO STANDSTILL AT HONGKONG

DEC 24 1941

Desperate British, Canadian And Indian Forces Take Part

Dominion Commander And Staff Officer Are Reported Killed

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 23—Desperate bands of British, Canadian and Indian troops battled the Japanese to a standstill at Mount Cameron near the center of Hongkong Island and still held positions on Victoria Peak to the west, an official Hongkong dispatch said tonight.

"Fighting continues along last night's line with undiminished intensity," the communique said.

"There has been a light enemy penetration in the central sector in the direction of Mount Cameron, but this penetration been contained by our troops since early this morning.

"Briefly, the situation is substantially unchanged."

Heavy Jap Losses

Other official dispatches said the last-ditch stand of the imperial soldiers was costing the Japanese heavily in their fourth full day of fighting.

But the hopelessly outnumbered defenders also were losing heavily and their situation was acknowledged to be critical.

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An Ottawa announcement said the Canadian commander, Brig. J. K. Lawson, was believed to have been killed, as was his senior staff officer, Col. Patrick Hennessy. Both were seasoned officers, veterans of the first World War.

Fresh Enemy Forces

The Japanese hurled fresh forces against the British and blasted their positions with heavy explosives.

A Domei report from Tokyo earlier had declared that the Japanese overpowered the Mount Cameron defenders last night, capturing 1,119 prisoners. British resistance was collapsing, the agency asserted.

But the Berlin radio quoted a Japanese army spokesman as saying that the defenders still held seven forts, and that fierce fighting raged on the fields of the Happy Valley recreation area east of Victoria City.

Canadians In Action

Mount Cameron is a 1,430-foot peak near the center of the thirty-two-square-mile island; Victoria Peak, several miles to the west, is 1,770 feet high, overlooking Victoria City opposite the Japanese-occupied mainland.

The Royal Rifles of Canada, whose regimental motto is "Willing and able," are participating in the heroic stand, and Canadian troops even

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counter-attacked at some points, the Ottawa statement said.

Although these attacks failed, they ripped additional holes in the invaders' man power, the announcement said.

Guerrillas Attack

A dispatch from Singapore, which said the Malayan front relatively was quiet, reported that the Hongkong garrison even gained "a local success in the south of the island."

Chinese guerrillas were attacking the Japanese at points from fourteen to forty miles from the besieged garrison, but the British said only a major offensive would relieve their trapped troops.

If the British have to give up, one informant said, they will carry out "a complete immobilization" of everything useful to the Japanese.

In that event, this authority continued, the island's recapture "would be essential to our future plans," and that it would require Allied superiority in both sea and air power.

Two Jap Planes Downed

In Malaya the British command reported the situation was unchanged in the jungles 330 miles above Singapore.

Two Japanese planes were declared officially to have been shot down in the Kuala Lumpur region, and two others badly damaged. The RAF also attacked Sungei Patani airdrome, in southern Thailand.

"Owing to poor visibility the results could not be ascertained," the communique said.

Losses Explained

Diversion of planes and other war equipment to Russia and Libya were the reasons why the Japanese have been able to penetrate deep into northern Malaya, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Far Eastern commander, said today.

"We've lost a large part of northern Malaya, but for a time only," he told leaders of the British, Chinese, Malayan and Indian communities at Singapore.

"Every effort is being made elsewhere to provide us with the help of which we now stand in need."

Japanese Reports Advance

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—A report from Domei, Japanese official news agency, said Japanese forces had overpowered the defenders of Mt. Cameron last night, capturing 1,119 priscners. British resistance was collapsing, the agency said.

But the Berlin radio quoted a Japanese Army spokesman as saying the defenders still held seven forts and that fierce fighting raged on the fields of the Happy Valley recreation area east of Victoria City.

The Berlin radio was heard broadcasting a Japanese announcement that the Japanese air force had carried out attacks on fortified positions in the eastern part of Hongkong today for twelve hours.

"Great destruction of enemy positions could be observed," said the announcement. "Japanese pressure on Victoria and south of the town continues."

Invaders Hurled Back, Hongkong Force Says

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 23—Despite repeated Japanese assertions that Hongkong is on the verge of capture Britain's flag still flew today over its resolute defenders, who apparently had even smashed back their far more numerous foes and regained some positions.

As the stubborn fight went on—against hopeless odds, it was conceded here—a British authority declared that the island's recapture "would be essential to our future plans" if it fell to the Japanese.

The invaders now have had four full days to wrest the last, thirty-two-square-mile bit of territory of Britain's Hongkong Crown Colony. They first won a foothold on its shores Friday night, aided by naval siege and heavy air and artillery bombardment.

Chinese Move Nearer

Reports from the Far East, however, indicated that the crown colony's garrison of Britons, Canadians, Indians and other imperial troops still was holding a firm defense line and, at some points, even pushing the invaders back.

(A communique issued in Singapore said Chinese were striking at the Japanese rear at points from fourteen to forty miles from Hongkong.

("Guerrilla fighting [by the Chinese] is reported to have broken out at a point only fourteen miles from the island," the British announced.

(The advanced guard of regular Chinese troops moving to the relief of Hongkong was said to have reached Tamsuo and Shamuchung, respectively forty and twenty-seven miles away.)

The Japanese apparently were in command of eastern portion of the island, and the main British stronghold was said to be in the west, the region of "the Peak," the towering heights along the Hongkong ridge overlooking Victoria, the capital city.

Direct word from Hongkong said fighting "continues all along the lines held yesterday." This fragmentary report mentioned one successful, local counter-blow by the British forces, but details were lacking.

Seven Forts In British Hands

Even in Japanese areas, it was said, some isolated British strong points still are unconquered.

The Berlin radio, quoting a Japanese army spokesman in Nanking, said that seven Hongkong forts remained in British hands today, and that fierce fighting still was being waged on the broad playing fields of the Happy Valley recreation area east of Victoria.

According to a Domei report from Tokyo, the invaders took the British fort on Mount Cameron, in Mid-Island, last night, capturing 1,119 prisoners.

Although the Japanese news agency report said British resistance had collapsed, the British informant declared the island fortress still was holding out according to advices here just before noon.

The London commentator, in his survey of the situation, said that a successful defense of Hongkong would have required submarines, ships and aircraft operating in and over surrounding waters to prevent landings on the island.

"The Japanese had almost a free movement over the sea in that area," he commented, adding it was "remarkable" that the Japanese had not succeeded in taking Hongkong already.

Hongkong in Japanese hands would give them a good naval and air base, making its recapture necessary for the anti-Axis allies, he said.

He asserted the island forces now "really lacked the essentials of defense" because the colony's defenses were built up during a priod when there was a heavy demand upon Britain for material for many areas.

Domei Claims Near-Victory

(In Tokyo, Domei reported that Japanese forces were attacking the last British strongholds on the island).

Reuters quoted a Domei dispatch saying Japanese troops had captured 118 British troops, 814 Indians and 187 Chinese in Hongkong operations through Monday.

The colony's defense forces were reported maintaining communication twice a day with London and Chungking, by means of broadcasting equipment hidden in caves.

A Chinese Embassy official said there were 3,000 white women and children living in caves burrowed deep into the rocks of Victoria peak. He said they are well supplied with food and water.

Reuters quoted a Domei dispatch today saying Japanese troops had captured 118 British troops, 814 Indians and 187 Chinese in Hongkong operations through Monday.

CANADIANS' CHIEF REPORTED KILLED

DEC 24 1941

Brigadier Lawton Headed Hard-pressed Troops.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Canadian and other British troops are stubbornly holding three positions at Hongkong, but the Canadians have suffered heavy casualties and their commander, Brig. J. K. Lawson, is believed to have been killed, Canadian defense headquarters announced today.

The senior staff officer, Col. Patrick Hennessy, has been killed by shell fire, said the announcement, issued by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

He said two Canadian counter-attacks had failed to make progress and that the situation as disclosed in reports up to 6 P. M. yesterday was critical despite heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

The Japanese have landed reenforcements and are attacking continuously, he added.

Lawson led his Canadians into the Oriental outpost in mid-Novembe to take part in the first real fighting Canadian forces have seen in this war.

Under Brig. Lawson were men from two battalions—the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Quebec Royal Rifles.

As director of military training before he was sent to the Far East, he had traveled from coast to coast to supervise the building of Canada's new army.

A Yorkshireman who was educated in England, Mr. Lawson was stationed at Edmonton with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1912 and enlisted as a private in the first world war.

After the war he attended the staff college at Quetta, India, then went to London in an exchange of staff officers with the British War Office.

Defenders Stall Attack.

Hongkong, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Hongkong's defenders have contained—halted and perhaps surrounded—Japanese forces who made a light penetration in their lines on Mount Cameron on Hongkong island, the British command announced today. There was no let-up in the fighting, with British troops holding on to the line previously established.

In the past twenty-four hours there has been little change in the position of the hard-fighting garrison.

DEC 24 1941

Guerrilla Fighting Told.

Singapore, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—British defenders of Hongkong have made a slight gain from firmly held lines, the British command said today.

While Chinese were reported be striking at the Japanese rea at points from 14 to 40 miles away, a communique said fighting for Hongkong continued all along the lines held yesterday, with a local success in the south of the island.

"Guerrilla fighting (by the Chinese) is reported to have broken out at a point only 14 miles from the island," the British announced.

The main British garrison was said to be in the western part of the island, "resisting Japanese attempts at further penetration."

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 23—A Chinese communique tonight announced:

"The British Embassy was in touch with Hongkong at midday today. The defenders are still fighting valiantly."

The communique said two Japanese vessels were destroyed by motor torpedo boats Monday and that the Hongkong population was taking the situation calmly despite the dropping of about one hundred Japanese bombs on the island Monday.

It added that a message from Borneo reported direct hits by Dutch bombers on a cruiser and another large ship, probably an aircraft carrier, on Monday.

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Motor Torpedo Boats Sink Two Jap Ships

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British radio broadcast a Chungking communique today saying radio contact between Hongkong and Chungking was made at midday and that the colony's defenders are "still fighting valiantly."

The broadcast heard by CBS said two Japanese vessels were destroyed by motor torpedo boats yesterday.

"The civil population is taking the situation calmly," it said.

Dutch Planes And Subs Sink Five Jap Ships

Three Big Transports, Two Tankers Bring Total To 17

DEC 24 1941

Indies Hit By Raiders

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 23 (AP)—Three big Japanese transports and a tanker have been sunk west of Borneo by a Netherlands submarine, the Commander of The Netherlands Navy was informed tonight.

(British broadcast received in New York on Sunday night quoted Batavia sources as saying Dutch naval forces had sunk two Japanese transports off Borneo and that a Dutch torpedo plane had sunk a third, bringing destruction of Japanese troop or supply ships by American and Dutch forces to a total of 13.

(These were not confirmed by Batavia. If the newest announcement is additional, it brings the total to 17).

Strong forces of Dutch naval planes swept over Davao Harbor today and aided the American and Filipino forces resisting Japanese invasion of that Mindanao Island point by pressing home a heavy attack upon enemy vessels.

A 400-pound bomb squarely hit a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker and left her exploding in flames, it was announced. Other ships in the Southern Philippine post also were attacked.

Japanese raids on a Dutch airdrome on one of the outlying islands of the Dutch East Indies also were reported.

An enemy bombing attack on Sorong, on the west coast of New Guinea, was beaten back by Dutch aircraft, however, and Sorong suffered no damage.

One of the flying boats participating in the Davao attack did not return.

Official informants in Batavia estimated that about 500 civilian casualties had been caused thus far in Japanese air raids on Netherlands Indies cities and villages.

In Tarempa, in the Ananibas Islands, the dead in enemy raids of Dec. 17 were put at 100; about 80 were killed in a raid on Pontianak and 300 were injured.

Japanese Ships at Davao Attacked by Dutch Planes

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 23.—Dutch naval aircraft attacked Japanese ships in the Philippine harbor of Davao today, aiding United States forces battling against the invasion of Mindanao Island, a Netherlands Indies communique announced.

One Japanese tanker of about 10,000 tons was hit squarely with a 400-pound bomb and burst instantly into flame, the communique said, and other enemy transports also were attacked.

Tokyo Claims City

(The Japanese landed in considerable force at Davao, on the southern island of Mindanao, last Saturday. Tokyo claimed today that occupation of the city of Davao, at the head of the bay of the same name, had been completed. Manila said little was known of the situation there, probably because communications with the American-Filipino defending force had been broken.)

The communique said:

"This morning our naval aircraft attacked enemy ships in the Bay of Davao.

"With one bomb of 200 kilograms (440 pounds) a direct hit was scored on the largest ship. This ship, a tanker of about 10,000 tons, immediately caught fire.

Dutch Airdrome Attacked

"This morning a strong formation of Japanese aircraft carried out a strong attack on one of our airdromes in the outer possessions (outlying islands of the Dutch East Indies). Damage was done.

"Furthermore an enemy bombing attack took place at Sorong, on the west coast of New Guinea. Approaching aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Navy drove off the enemy. No damage was done.

"A naval flying boat has not returned from a bombing raid."

The communique did not tell from what bases the Dutch planes attacked the Japanese at Davao.

Japanese Bomb Rangoon

Tokyo, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—Japanese planes made a mass raid on Rangoon this afternoon, bombing the airdrome, hangars, wharves, railway station, Government offices and barracks, it was announced here today.

Several British combat planes were reported shot down and a number of planes destroyed on the ground.

The Japanese planes all "returned unscathed after witnessing the destruction of part of the city," the announcement said.

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Japs Lose in Rangoon Raid

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 23 (AP)—R. A. F. defenders of Burma destroyed at least ten Japanese warplanes—nine bombers and one fighter—during a short mass assault on this city this morning.

(An expansive Japanese communique said the raiders, Japanese army planes, concentrated on the Rangoon airdrome, hangers, wharves, railway station, government offices and barracks.

It added that "several" out of 25 British planes were shot down, others destroyed on the ground, and boasted "all Japanese planes returned unscathed after witnessing destruction of part of the city."

(The bulk of the R. A. F. reserve strength in the Far East probably is in Burma. Considerable air reinforcements have reached there in recent months. Likewise Burma is the supply base for both British and American material moving to Free China over the Burmo Road.)

Air Battle Over Rangoon.

Rangoon, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Nine Japanese bombers and one fighter were destroyed and several others seriously damaged in an air battle this morning over Rangoon, a communique said. Three British fighters were lost in battling a large Japanese force raiding this British stronghold.

nine Nipponese planes were smashed by the RAF yesterday.

Further air victories were announced today.

Two Japanese planes were declared officially to have been destroyed by British fighter craft protecting the Kuala Lumpur airdrome against an attempted raid and two others were said to have been so badly damaged "it is improbable that they reached their base."

"Last night our aircraft raided Sungei Patani airdrome, but owing to poor visibility results could not be ascertained," the British communique said. "There was no enemy opposition."

Half Of Hongkong Still Held

Singapore had a short raid alarm last night. The communique said no bombs were dropped.

Kuching, principal port of Sarawak, British Borneo, was attacked by fifteen Japanees planes last Friday morning, the British reported, and some damage was done to houses by bombs and machine-gun bullets.

"Casualties were not heavy," the communique reported.

"The situation at Honkgonk at 6 P. M. local time December 22 was that the Japanese were in possession of the eastern half of the island, although even in this position isolated British posts were holding out."

Russ, Libyan Fronts Cited

Meanwhile, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander in chief in the Far East, declared that British withdrawals in northern Malaya "might never have become necessary had we had larger forces out here—and especially more military equipment."

Addressing leaders of the British, Chinese, Malayan and Indian communities, Sir Robert asserted that much aviation equipment and other material which might have come to Malaya had been sent to Russia and Libya.

"Without that equipment," he said, "we don't know what the result of the battle in Russia might have been, and the battle in Libya might not have been the success it now is."

He declared Malaya had suffered because it was not a war theater until two weeks ago and supplies were sent where they were needed most urgently, but he asked community leaders to retain confidence that those responsible for distribution of troops and equipment would make adjustments necessary to meet the problem.

"We've lost a large part of Northern Malaya but for a time only," he said. "For every effort is being made elsewhere to provide us with the help of which we now stand in need."

British Announce New Malaya Air Successes

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 23—The Malayan situation is unchanged aside from aerial action in which two Japanese planes were destroyed and two badly damaged, the British command said today.

British Malayan troops were reported to have inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese in a sharp jungle fight about 330 miles above Singapore, while

Australian Council Disappointed.

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Members of Australia's advisory war council, at a meeting to discuss the Pacific situation today, expressed disappointment over indications that British air strength in Malaya had proved inadequate to meet the Japanese invasion.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander-in-chief in the Far East, was quoted as saying much of the needed war material had gone to Russia and Libya.

The council members said that they believed the air power of Japan had been seriously underestimated and that they wondered how Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister in the Far East, could have allowed himself to be misled. During a recent visit to Australia the Minister gave no inkling of the grave position in the Far East, they said.

Australia goes on daylight saving time January 1, making the eastern Australian time zone sixteen hours ahead of eastern standard time in the United States.

Decree Power For Chiang

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 23—The central executive committee of the Kuomintang today conferred special wartime powers upon Generalisimo Chiang Kai-shek which will permit him virtually to govern by decree "until the final goal of victory and world peace is attained."

Specifically the executive body provided that its standing committee, acting "under the guidance of Chiang, could amend existing laws and enact new ones as deemed expedient.

(The Kuomintang is the National People's party.)

FILIPINO HELD AS SPY

Indictment Charges Pasay With Aiding Japan.

Manila, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—An indictment charging violation of the espionage act was returned today against Andres Villaran y Pasay, president of the Sampaloc chapter of the Radical Ganap party.

The prosecution charged him with pro-Japanese activity and making remarks tending to foment insubordination and disloyalty. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

DR. SOONG NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER

Chiang's Brother-in-law Is Now in Washington.

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Chungking, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—T. V. Soong, now in Washington as Chinese representative for lease-lend aid to his country, today was appointed Foreign Minister of China.

His appointment came as Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt began conversations on Allied co-operation and it was believed here that Mr. Soong, a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, could represent China better as Foreign Minister when the American-British talks were expanded to include the other allies.

Mr. Soong, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, has been in Washington since 1939 as Chief of China Defense Supplies Inc.

He replaces Quo Tai-chi, who was named chairman of the Foreign Affairs Association of the Supreme National Defense Council.

Dr. Soong, 47 years old, is a 1915 graduate of Harvard University and a brother of both Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the father of the Chinese republic.

Graduate studies at Columbia University and work in New York banking houses also helped him prepare for a notable career in the Orient.

He has served as Minister of Finance of China and, during the period from June, 1932, until June, 1933, was acting president of the executive Yuan. He made modern Chinese history when he balanced the government budget in 1933 without recourse to loans.

Chairman of the Bank of China's Board of Directors since 1935, he has been a leading figure in lease-lend transactions with the United States.

Dr. Soong replaced Mme. Chiang as head of the Chinese air force in the war against Japan on March 2, 1938.

Dutch East Indies Speeds War Export

New Licensing System Established To Get More Supplies To Allies

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Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 23 (AP)—The export of important defense materials from the Dutch East Indies to the United States and the British Empire has been speeded up by placing them under a general export permit instead of individual licenses.

Aneta Agency said the new law chiefly concerns rubber, which since last February 4 has been exported under strict license regulations to prevent enemy purchases, especially by way of Japan.

Countries to benefit included Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British India and South Africa, as well as the United States and England.

American Woman In Hongkong Killed By Shell Splinters

Defenders Still Holding; Singapore Front Is Quiet

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The American Consul General at Hongkong reported to the State Department today that Miss Florence Webb, a United States citizen, was killed there Dec. 14 by shell splinters.

State Department records show Miss Webb was born in Shanghai June 15, 1908. Her father, Percy Dickinson Webb, was an American citizen born in Orange, N. J.

Previously, in a message dated Dec. 19 but received by the State Department only this morning, the Consul General, Addison L. Southard, reported that none of the members of the staff of the consulate had been injured.

EMMONS FREEZES PAY OF CIVILIANS

DEC 24 1941

Labor Contracts on Hawaii War Work Are Off.

Honolulu, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaii Department, issued an order today freezing wage rates of civilians engaged in war work as of December 7.

Labor contracts restricting the nature of the work performed were suspended.

DISLIKE OF BRITAIN AIRED

Lisbon Movie Theater Audiences Roar Protest Against Films

Lisbon, Dec. 23—(AP)—Anti-British feelings among the Portuguese people were demonstrated yesterday when several motion picture theaters in Lisbon were forced to halt the screening of views of Sydney, Australia, because of roaring protests and demonstrations in the audience.

This was in variance to the press, which displayed a favorable tone to Great Britan despite the seizure of Portuguese Timor by British, Australian and Netherlands Indies troops.

Winston Churchill in news-reels had often been cheered despite the Government ban against demonstrations in the theaters.

30.24 — 13719

30.24 — 13719

3,000 DONATE BLOOD AT OAHU

Honolulu, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Between 3,000 and 4,000 donors have contributed to a blood bank since December 7, the day Japanese warplanes bombed Oahu Island.

Medical authorities hope to have 5,000 flasks accumulated within two months for use in transfusions.

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MANILA BARS ARE NOW HOSPITALS

Manila, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Manila's most popular social center, the $1,000,000 Jai Alai Palace, devoted to the Spanish game of that name, has had its sumptuous dining hall and bamboo bar turned into surgical operating rooms to receive the wounded from the battlefield and the air raids.

Other bars and galleries are jammed with beds.

Pearl Harbor Probers Arrive in Honolulu

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 22 (Delayed).—The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7 has arrived in Honolulu, it was officially announced tonight.

Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court, who heads the group, said no statement could be issued at this time owing to the nature of the inquiry.

The announcement said that following completion of the investigation the commission would return to Washington to report to the President, "who will at that time issue such a statement as he deems fitting."

NAZIS PUSHED BACK 50 MILES IN TWO PLACES

DEC 24 1941

Soviet Says Vast Enemy Forces Now Are Facing Annihilation

Enemy Routed, Communications Cut Off, Moscow Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 23 — Moscow had an air-raid alert tonight, which passed without incident.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Wednesday, Dec. 24—Red Army troops, swiftly reestablishing direct communications with the Donets Basin and Leningrad in their big winter offensive, today announced the recapture of Gorbachevo, 150 miles south of here, and the withdrawal of the Nazis across the Volkhov river in the northwest.

A Soviet communique told of the retaking of Gorbachevo, an important railway juction midway between Tula and Orel on the Moscow-Kharkov railway. Other near-by points, including Odoev, farther to the west, also were reoccupied.

Great Gains Made

In the northwest, dispatches said, the German troops who had been trying since October to throttle Leningrad had been pushed back to the Volkhov, and at some points beyond it, and were facing annihilation. This river is southeast of Leningrad and that action represented a Soviet gain of more than fifty miles.

The seizure of Gorbachevo likewise represented a gain of more than fifty miles for the Soviets, because at one time the German armies had penetrated far east of that point in their efforts to encircle Moscow.

Fierce fighting rolled all along the front, the Soviets said.

The Red army of the northwest, led by Gen. Kirkill Meretzkov, had raged westward for fifty miles from Tikhvin, its starting place, despite cruel blizzards and temperatures 22 degrees below zero.

"Enemy Is Routed"

"The enemy is routed, his communications cut, and panic has been caused in his rear by the Red army forces which continue to advance," said one official survey.

The network of Russian communications southeast of Leningrad was free from enemy occupation and private letters were arriving in Moscow from the old Czarist capital.

In spite of the long siege there, Lehingrad's food situation was reported improved, some supplies apparently having arrived from the United States and England (presumably via Archangel).

Big Retreat Claimed

The Volkhov, where the Germans now are being battered, connects Lakes Ilmen and Ladoga and is the main water barrier on this front. It is crossed by the principal Leningrad-Moscow rail line.

A correspondent of *Pravda*, the Communist newspaper, said the main force of Germans in this sector had begun a rapid retreat and, to facilitate disengagement, tried an offensive stab at one point.

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Crushing Rebuff

"Here they encountered a crushing rebuff," the dispatch added. "Of sixteen enemy tanks, seven were destroyed. The German infantry was compelled to entrench and was completely annihilated. Eight hundred dead Germans were left on the field. Defeated German divisions in small and isolated groups are scattering in forests and also are being annihilated there by Soviet troops."

Meanwhile the German lines on the Moscow front were bending farther backward, their flanks broken in the Kalinin and Tula sectors above and below the capital.

The Russians were advancing in the direction of Maloyaroslavets, sixty-five miles southwest of Moscow, taking three villages there. Due west of Moscow about the same distance, seventy villages were captured in the last ten days around Mozhaisk. On the Tula front, one hundred miles and more south of Moscow, twenty-five settlements were reported taken in a day and night of fighting.

Heavy Fighting In South

Maloyaroslavets saw the heavies fighting. Here the Germans were trying to make a stand in many newly built blockhouses and in tanks which had been sunk into the earth.

On the southwestern front, above the Sea of Azov, villages were reported liberated. In the Crimea, however, the Germans persisted in their pressure on the besieged naval port of Sevastopol and the position of the city was admittedly serious.

But stiff Russian resistance continued, and one Red army force retook a hill overlooking Sevastopol in a sharp counter-attack.

Red Army Advances 50 Miles West of Tikhvin in Cold

DEC 24 1941

Pushes On to Volkhov River, Southeast Of Leningrad

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—The Red Army, pressing relentlessly its general counteroffensive, was reported today to have driven the Germans back to the Volkhov River, southeast of Leningrad, and in some places to have thrown them across the river.

While blizzards raged in a temperature of 22 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), Russian troops advanced 50 miles west of Tikhvin, jumping-off place for the push in the northwest front and 110 miles east of Leningrad.

(In London a British commentator said the significant feature of the Russian advance today was the Soviet threat from Tikhvin to the rear of German forces around Leningrad.)

Leningrad Gets Supplies

Private letters arriving in Moscow from Leningrad were cited as proof that communications southeast of Leningrad had been reopened. Writers said that the food situation in the Baltic city had improved and they expressed the belief that supplies had arrived there from the United States and England.

Continue to Bend Back.

Military dispatches said the German lines at the heart of the Moscow front also continued to bend back after having been broken at the flanks in the Kalinin and Tula sectors.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, reported Soviet troops bursting from Leningrad had routed the Germans on that front. In one sector where the Germans sought to impede the Russian pursuit by a counteroffensive, Pravda said, 800 Germans were slain by the Russians and the remaining forces were scattered floundering through forests where Soviet ski troops were hunting them down.

The government newspaper Izvestia said Russian units were rooting out Germans by flank attacks following the recapture of Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad, and forcing them to withdraw in some places even beyond the Volkhov River, which links Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga.

Nazis Resist Stubbornly.

Pravda's correspondent on the Tula front, south of Moscow, said Gen. Boldin's troops had recaptured 25 populated places in a day and a night of fighting. He added, however, that the Germans were resisting stubbornly and counterattacking.

From the southwestern front, where the Red Army has been driving the Germans back from the Caucasus gateway and out of the Donets iron and coal basin, came a Tass agency report telling of the capture of 46 villages and new positions.

Heavy fighting was going on around Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of Moscow. A Tass dispatch indicated the Russians were trying desperately to root the Nazis out of strong positions established by the Germans two months ago. The Germans were said to have built numerous blockhouses and sunk medium tanks into the earth for use as firing pits, all behind forest barricades of barged wire. Despite these defenses the Russians took three villages, Tass said.

Most tenacious German force was that besieging the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol. Russian dispatches said the city's situation remained serious as the Germans launched attack after attack at the Red Army lines.

Hit-Run Tactics Abandoned.

"In fighting on the western, Kalinin, southwestern and Leningrad fronts," an army morning communique said, "we engaged the enemy in fierce fighting and advanced, occupying a number of populated points."

An official announcement implied that many Russian irregulars operating behind the invasion front had abandoned hit-and-run tactics to stand firmly in paths of the German retreat.

Machine guns and mortars of a guerrilla detachment emplaced on the line of a German withdrawal from Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, were said to have killed 223 men.

The remaining Germans "scattered in panic," the announcement said.

Of the 750,000-man army which Adolf Hitler sent against Moscow, Pravda declared more than 117,000 were slain in the five weeks ending December 20.

Heavy Fighting Continues In Russia, Nazis Say

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast) (A. P.).—The German high command declared today that heavy fighting continues on the central Russian front.

"At several points our troops successfully repulsed heavy enemy attacks and destroyed 19 Soviet tanks," the high command said.

It asserted that the German air force had damaged a Soviet warship off the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol, scoring direct hits on the vessel.

Bombers and dive bomber formations were reported also to have supported the land fighting, inflicting "heavy and bloody losses on the enemy," the war bulletin said.

On the Arctic air front, the communique said, German bombers sank one merchantman east of the Rybachi Peninsula and damaged another in Kola Bay.

New day and night air raids on Britain's much-bombed Mediterranean island base of Malta were reported and the communique said German fighters downed two British planes.

Leningrad Hero Made Reds' Far East Chief

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 23—A London authority said today that Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, who organized the all-out defense of Leningrad last August as commander of the northern Russian front, had been appointed commander of Soviet forces in the Far East.

The appointment does not necessarily mean that the Russians are contemplating action against Japan, the informant stated, though he said such action was a possibility.

Information received here, he added, was that the Russians "wanted the front well protected."

—DASH—

Headed All Russ Forces

Voroshilov, who will be 61 on February 5, is the former commander in chief of the Soviet army, navy and air force who is probably responsible more than any man in Russia except Stalin himself for the mighty organization of the present Red army.

He commanded the Russian troops which divided Poland with Germany in 1939, and directed the 1939-40 war on Finland. The new Russian frontier fortifications built after Finland's defeat were called the Voroshilov Line.

Raised People's Army

Voroshilov was shifted to the post of chairman of the Committee of Defense in May, 1940, when Marshal Semeon Timoshenko replaced him as Defense Commissar. He remained a popular figure in Moscow and was intrusted with the important defense of Leningrad when Germany invaded Russia.

An early Bolshevik agitator as well as a self-made soldier, Voroshilov brought his oratory to bear in rousing a people's army to the successful defense of Leningrad, which at the height of the German attack he threatened to blow up rather than surrender.

Last October when Stalin reorganized Russia's western front command, Voroshilov and Marshal Semeon Budenny were given the task of forming new fighting forces.

French Legion Taken Out of War in Russia

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast).—Transocean, in a dispatch from Vichy, said today that the French Legion which had been fighting in Soviet Russia had been withdrawn from the firing line.

It said the official reason given was that the legion was being taken back for a rest.

Latvians Fight Beside Reds.

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Latvian soldiers and officers are fighting with the Red Army near Moscow, a Pravda dispatch broadcast by Moscow radio said today.

The Communist newspaper said the Latvians escaped from German-occupied towns and villages to join the Latvian division formed in the Soviet Union.

AT LEAST 37 PLANES GROUND UP ON FIELD

DEC 24 1941

Imperial Troops Now Have Advanced At Least 300 Miles

Rommel's Forces Believed Cut Off From Tripolitanian Bases

By Edward Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 23—British tanks deployed tonight along the coastal plain of the blue Gulf of Sirte, on the Axis line of retreat more than 300 miles inside Libya, and the odds mounted hourly against the battered forces of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel ever reaching their Tripolitanian bases.

The forward imperial units which have been astride of the coastal road at some points along the gulf and the troops now effecting a link across the plain were expected to be an effective stopper to any Axis attempt to leave the highway and try to escape westward by desert trails.

Pressure Steadily Increased

A headquarters communique put it this way:

"Thoroughout yesterday the pressure upon the enemy holdings covering Bengasi was steadily increased by the arrival of reinforcements, while our mobile columns had reached the coastal plain of the Gulf of Sirte south of Bengasi.

"It is now reported that along the whole line of the enemy's retreat west of Mekili the countryside is littered with abandoned material.

"Many Germans and Italians have been overtaken by our pursuing troops. . . .

37 Planes Destroyed

"During the night of December 21-22, one of our mobile columns carried out a daring raid on an advanced enemy landing ground at Agedabia, destroying no less than thirty-seven aircraft on the ground."

This was more proof of how far the British advance striking columns were operating in front of the retreating German main forces. Agedabia is eighty miles south of Bengasi, where Rommel may have to make a stand simply because his retreat south and west is being cut off.

Previously, another British armored column penetrated 150 miles inside Tripolitania, sweeping down on a new airfield and grinding up at least twenty-four planes.

Toward Main Bases

Thus the scope of the British drive may soon bring the Eighth Army within effective striking distance of the main Axis bases in Tripolitania.

Military experts believe the Axis is in no position to reinforce the German forces in Tripolitania unless the Vichy Government makes available French North Africa territory as a channel.

Some sources professed to believe, however, that the Axis Armistice Commission is so much in control of Tunisia already that that country, which should have been a wall against which the Germans and Italians might have had to fight, would provide at least an escape route for them and possibly even a base for continuation of the enemy's African campaign.

Growing Toll Cited

Nevertheless, military observers considered the growing toll of Axis aircraft in Libya to be one of the most favorable factors for continued advance into Tripolitania when Rommel's army, now caught on the Libyan hump, is smashed.

Approximately 650 enemy planes have been reported destroyed in the air and on the ground since the advance began from the Egyptian frontier in November. Each airdrome taken boosts the total.

Seventy-four planes have been captured at Derna airdrome, the RAF said today. Six gliders were found there. Apparently they had been used either to transport ground crews or equipment for air reinforcements which were sent to help Rommel several weeks ago.

Despite bad weather, the RAF raided Tripoli, set off violent explosions and fires in the motor transport dispersal area of the city in persistent attacks on retreating motor columns and the few remaining Axis airports. An especially successful attack was reported on a line of one hundred troop-carrying trucks.

British Cutting Route of Axis Retreat in Libya

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Final Stand in Area Of Bengasi Thus May Be Forced on Rommel

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.—British speed columns have reached the coastal plain south of the Gulf of Sirte, far behind Bengasi, and other such forces are slashing freely into the areas through which Germans and Italians must retreat if they are to reach Tripoli safely, the British said today.

(The remnants of the Axis armies probably will attempt a final stand in the region of Bengasi, because German Gen. Edwin Rommel "cannot help it," said an authoritative military commentator in London.

(The number of British columns operating south of Bengasi would appear to make a wholesale withdrawal into Tripolitania impossible, he said. Thus the Germans and Italians have no choice but to fight.)

One column carried out a destructive raid on an advanced Axis landing ground at Agedabia, 100 miles south of Bengasi, two nights ago and wiped out no fewer than 37 planes parked on the field, said a communique.

British Increase Pressure on Bengasi.

These swift operations threatening and nipping at the Axis line of retreat followed the announcement yesterday that another such column had swooped on a newly established airfield 150 miles inside Tripolitania, far to the west, and destroyed at least 24 planes.

Meanwhile hurriedly reinforced troops were said in the communique to be steadily increasing their pressure on Bengasi. The Italian forces still east of that second most important Axis base in North Africa were said to be only rearguards.

The communique said the relentlessly grinding British pursuit of routed Germans and Italians had left in its wake a great mass of wrecked war material—tanks, planes, trucks and guns—which was found scattered far and wide over the countryside all the way from the inland strongpoint of Mekili to Bengasi.

R. A. F. Attacks Supply Columns.

Despite sandstorms and other unfavorable weather British airmen attacking columns of troops and supplies were reported incessantly adding to the war wreckage.

These attacks were reported especially severe to the south and west of Agedabia.

It was in this general area, south of Bengasi, that a flying column of tanks in Britain's offensive a year ago encountered and defeated large Italian tank forces. By that action the Italians in Bengasi were cut off and the port later was captured, only to be lost to the subsequent Axis counteroffensive.

Capture of 74 Axis Planes Claimed.

An R. A. F. communique said 74 Axis planes had been captured at Derna Airdrome.

Planes harried retreating Axis forces, causing heavy casualties among enemy troops and great damage to motorized convoys on the El Agheila road, the communique said.

In one attack more than 100 trucks, most of them full of troops, were successfully attacked, with many trucks and trailers destroyed.

Planes ranged as far west as Tripoli, where an airport was reported attacked and at least seven planes destroyed by fire and buildings hit. Bombs were dropped in the motor transport dispersal area of the city and pilots said there were violent explosions and fires.

Many German and Italian troops have been overtaken by the British, but so furious is the pursuit, the communique said, that it is not yet possible to indicate the number of prisoners taken.

Italians Report Heavy Bombardment by British

ROME, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast) (A.P.).—The Italian high command reorted today that British artillery was subjecting Axis positions at Salum and Bardia in the Libyan-Egytian frontier zone to a steadily increasing bombardment, but declared the military situation farther west was unchanged.

Air activity on the North African front has been hampered by bad weather, but German flyers again bombed British troops at Tobruk and Derna, said an unusually brief war bulletin.

Axis air squadrons also were reported to have repeatedly bombed the British Mediterranean base of Malta, scoring hits on targets despite violent anti-aircraft defense.

ITALIAN GENERAL DIES

Wounds Received in Libya Are Fatal.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Giulio Borsarelli di Refreddo, commander of the Italian Trento Division, died in a Naples hospital of wounds received in battle in Libya, an official announcement in Rome said today.

He is Italy's seventh general to be killed in the war.

6 Axis Ships In Mediterranean Are Claimed By British Subs

Transports, Supply Craft And Merchant Cruiser Er Route To African Front Reported Destroyed

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 23—Six Axis ships—transports, supply craft and possibly one armed merchant cruiser—have been smashed by submarines of the British Mediterranean fleet blockading the crumbling German-Italian armies of Africa, the Admiralty announced tonight.

This meant that since the British army began its advance into the desert November 18 that the navy and RAF had sunk or damaged 53 Axis supply ships or transports in the Mediterranean. The navy has sunk or damaged 25 such vessels in addition to 4 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 3 submarines. The RAF has accounted for 23 supply ships.

At least two convoys were riddled by the latest undersea assault on what appeared to be an eleventh-hour attempt by the enemy to break through to Libya with reinforcements and supplies for a last Axis stand in Tripolitania.

These were the craft destroyed:

A large supply ship, already seriously damaged by a torpedo, which had been beached, presumably on the African coast. The crew was trying to salvage something of the vessel when a British submarine slipped closed to shore and let fly another torpedo which blew up the ship.

Another submarine assaulted an enemy convoy "consisting of two large supply ships or transports with destroyer escort. Both large ships were sunk."

"One large ship out of another convoy which was escorted by a cruiser and destroyers was hit by a torpedo. The explosion was followed by a second much heavier explosion."

"Another of our submarines torpedoed a large tanker. It is considered that this ship also was sunk."

A medium-sized ship, which "may have been an armed merchant cruiser" was torpedoed and set afire. When last seen she was listing ominously.

The Admiralty told how crews of one submarine, which had just sent torpedoes into two big supply ships or transports in a convoy, "heard further explosions and the noise of the ships breaking up as they sank."

One of the ships was a large supply ship which had already been seriously damaged by a torpedo from a submarine, the Admiralty communique said. The ship had been beached and Axis sailors were trying to carry out salvage operations when she was hit again by a torpedo and this time destroyed.

An authoritative spokesman said today that a torpedo attack has been made on one of Britain's auxiliaries which was carrying out air protection duties with a convoy, but denied that a British aircraft carrier has even been attacked.

The German communique claiming to have sunk an aircraft carrier of the Formidable class in the Atlantic possibly referred to the attack on the auxiliary vessel, the announcement said.

Authorities did not say what was the result of the attack on the auxiliary.

Earlier an authoritative commentator announced that the battle of the Atlantic is going pretty well and gave considerable credit to catapult fighter planes based on ships converted to auxiliaries for protection of convoys against Germany's long-range planes. The fighters are commonly called suicide planes because their short range often makes it impossible to reach a land base after they take off.

BRITISH WRECK SIX MORE SHIPS

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Submarines in New Raids on Axis Vessels.

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that British submarines had destroyed six more Axis transports or supply ships in the Mediterranean.

Berlin Repeats Claim.

Berlin, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast recorded by A. P.).—The German High Command reiterated today in its daily communique the claim made in a special announcement yesterday that a British aircraft carrier had been sunk in the Atlantic.

"As already announced in a special communique," it said, "a U-boat commanded by Lieut.-Capt. Bigalk attacked a British aircraft carrier in the Atlantic which was protecting a convoy.

"The U-boat rendered the aircraft carrier incapable of maneuvering by torpedo hits on a propeller.

"After two further torpedo hits on the bow and amidships, the aircraft carrier went down by the bow."

(In London, a British official, in comment on the German claim, said: "It is no use to feel that Mr. Gobbels, German propaganda minister, is any more correct this time than he has been in the past.")

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15 NAZI DIVISIONS SAID TO BE MOVING ON SPAIN; PETAIN REPORTED OUT

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Long-Anticipated Nazi Push Into N. Africa Is Expected Soon

Vichy Marshal Believed To Have Quit In Protest Against Move

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Dec. 24—The long-expected German push into French North Africa over the protesting but prostrate figure of Marshal Petain is imminent or already in progress, a variety of reports from the Continent of Europe indicated strongly today.

A Reuters dispatch from "somewhere in Europe" said Petain had resigned in angry but futile protest against German pressure.

His pro-Nazi "heir," Admiral Jean Darlan, was reported to have taken over the rule of the enfeebled and internally torn remains of France.

[The German radio carried an official announcement tonight declaring Marshal Petain, the Vichy French chief of state, conferred today with the French writer and lecturer, George Claude, "who also is a sponsor of Franco-German collaboration."

[The broadcast was heard in New York by NBC.]

Already Moving Over Border

Competent informants in Switzerland said even prior to this report that fresh German troops already were moving down to the Spanish border across the Atlantic coastal strip of occupied France.

Quantities of German military equipment have been piled up near the Spanish frontier ever since the fall of France, and the movement of troops was reported soon after Adolf Hitler ousted his chief general and announced Sunday his assumption of personal command of the German army in the midst of the crisis in Russia.

Hitler at that time made references to big actions. Questioned about those references and about foreign reports of possible German action in the Mediterranean or North Africa, a German army spokesman in Berlin said yesterday there were "many possibilities still open for German military action," but that "obviously Axis plans could not be revealed."

French Africa Seen Goal

All the vague little scraps of information from the German-dominated continent, however, came together in a pattern indicating the likelihood of the Nazis trying to take what they wanted from French Africa.

(The Free French radio at Brazzaville, in equatorial Africa, reported there was increased German pressure on Vichy for further collaboration but did not mention Petain. Its broadcast was heard in New York by NBC.)

(NBC and CBS heard a Rome radio report saying Petain would make a radio speech Wednesday night (3 p. m., E. S. T.) and also that he had discussed Moroccan affairs at a cabinet meeting Tuesday.)

The Reuters dispatch said specifically that the Germans were demanding immediate effectiveness for the agreement Petain was said to have made at a meeting with No. 2 Nazi Goering on Dec. 1.

It was reported at the time that Petain had agreed to let the Germans have all the bases they wanted in French Africa provided they could get to them without using the interned remnants of the French fleet.

In the ensuing three weeks, Petain is reported to have used all sorts of excuses to avoid making good on this extorted promise, because the condition of public opinion in French Africa was not ripe for such a step and because he wanted to see how the British made out in their drive against German-Italian armored forces in Libya.

Looks Like Victory

After considerable delay, that British drive today looked more and more like a total victory, with the Germans facing death or surrender to the last man unless they could flee into French Tunisia from Italian Tripolitania.

Hence the urgency of the German demands for open entry into French Africa, even aside from the longer-range importance of the move.

It was reported in diplomatic circles that Gen. Alphonse Juin, the man who succeeded Maxime Weygand as commander in chief of French North Africa in November, had been summoned to Vichy along with Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander of Morocco, in connection with the determined German demands.

Free French quarters at the time of Weygand's ouster predicted all this, saying Weygand's policy was to protest and then bow to superior pressure. Now, apparently, Petain has done the same and Spain and the narrow waters of Gibraltar Strait are the only barriers to a German plunge into the French dominions.

Spain has declared her non-belligerency, but ever since German arms gave Franco his bitter victory in the civil war, Spain has been regarded as a puppet of the Nazi master.

The Swiss reports of German troops pressing down to the Pyrenees said most of them appeared to be veterans sent to a quiet zone—ostensibly to rest.

That was the same story that lulled the Netherlands in May, 1940.

That the Germans now must make some new move, if only to divert attention from their defeats in Russia, was conceded in many parts of Europe.

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May Make Two Moves

The Stockholm paper *Svenska Bagbladet* said the German offensives might be twins—through Turkey toward Suez and into French Africa simultaneously.

German sources asserted that the United States and Britain had designs on Spain and Turkey and were responsible for the "unfounded rumors" of Nazi plans in those two countries.

("The Anglo-Saxon technique lately shown in Portuguese Timor," they said, "always is aimed to divert suspicions from themselves while preparing a further expansion of the war.")

Berlin sources scoffed at the suggestion of a dual offensive, but admitted that Otto Abetz, Hitler's personal emissary to France, was in Berlin to discuss French-German relations.

A report from Rome to Switzerland said the Rome end of the Axis finally had decided to send an envoy to Paris, too. The Italians heretofore have not followed the German policy of buttering up France, but apparently, if Germany is going into French Africa, with or without French consent, Italy wants to be in on the deal.

Petain, Claude Confer, Report

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The German radio carried an official announcement tonight declaring Marshal Petain, the Vichy French chief of state, conferred today with the French writer and lecturer, George Claude, "who also is a sponsor of Franco-German collaboration."

The German shortwave broadcast was heard here by NBC.

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Petain Broadcasts To His People Today

New York, Dec. 23 (AP) — The Rome radio said tonight Marshal Petain will broadcast a speech at 9 p. m. tomorrow French time (3 p. m., Eastern Standard Time).

The Rome broadcast here declared the information was based on Vichy dispatches and that the aged Chief-of-State had presided over a Cabinet meeting today at which French Morocco was discussed.

The British radio earlier had said Petain "is to broadcast a Christmas Eve message to children and prisoners of war."

By FRANK BRUTTO

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP).—Fresh German troops are moving down through the west of occupied France to the Spanish border, competent informants said tonight.

The movement, so far not large, is the first in this direction since the fall of France. However, considerable German military equipment has been piling up on the Spanish border for several months.

Significantly, the movement southward was noted just after Adolf Hitler, placing himself in command of the Nazi land forces, had declared only last Sunday that the German front from Norway to the Spanish border—and beyond to North Africa—must be made secure.

(In Berlin, according to an Andi Agency dispatch to the Associated Press, German sources asserted that the United States and Britain had designs on Spain and Turkey and were responsible for the "unfounded rumors" in those two countries.

Nazis Cite Timor.

("The Anglo-Saxon technique lately shown in (Portuguese) Timor," they said, "always is aimed to divert suspicions from themselves while preparing a further expansion of the war."

(The German statement is similar to announcements made in conjunction with the Nazi invasions of Norway and the neutral Low Countries in 1940.)

It was not yet known whether the troops now being sent to the border were intended for service in Spain—perhaps involving an attack on Gibraltar—or for shipment to North Africa, where the German-Italian armies are on the verge of complete defeat.

Travelers from France have reported a recent influx of German troops into the occupied zone from the east, but most of these appeared to be in the category of soldiers being sent to rest areas.

How Dutch Were Lulled.

(This may be deceptive, however. For months before the assault on the Netherlands in May, 1940, the Dutch were lulled by reports that German troops concentrating on their eastern frontier were merely "resting" after duty in other sectors.)

New German Offensives Planned, Swiss Assert

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's assumption of the army high command is a sign that new offensives are being prepared, the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today.

The newspaper, quoted by the Stockholm correspondent of the Basler National Zeitung, said the probable offensives were from Bulgaria through Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine and the Suez Canal and from Sicily to Tunis and Tripoli to take British forces "from both sides" and drive the British out of the Mediterranean.

The Basel newspaper's Berlin correspondent quoted Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary, as saying the change of command in the German Army is "a sign that a critical part of the war situation has been reached and that necessary new measures must be taken in view of the extension of the war in the Far East."

RAF Attacks French Coast As Germans Drop Bombs On Britain

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Bombs dropped on southeastern England districts by low-flying German raiders caused several casualties and slight damage tonight while the RAF was attacking the French coastal regions of Calais and Boulogne in bright moonlight.

A German raider also showered incendiaries on an East Anglian town, and British AA guns on the Thames estuary fired on other planes crossing the coast.

From the Kentish cliffs anti-aircraft shells could be seen bursting along the French side of the Channel, and German searchlights shone far out to sea.

German long-range guns in the Cap Griz Nez area also were reported to have fired across the strait.

OCCUPIED FRANCE BOMBED BY R. A. F.

DEC 24 1941

Attack Is Seen and Heard From British Coast.

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The rumble of explosions and brilliant bursts from anti-aircraft guns tonight showed that the R. A. F. had crossed a moonlit channel and attacked objectives along the French coast.

WILHELMSHAVEN BOMBED

German Port Attacked by R. A. F. during Night

London, Dec. 23 — (AP) — The German port of Wilhelmshaven was attacked by planes of the R. A. F. bomber command last night, British officials announced today.

The raid was carried out without the loss of a single plane, an Air Ministry communique said. It acknowledged, however, the loss of two planes on patrol assignment yesterday.

The Government dismissed German air activities overnight with a curt "Nothing to report."

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TROOPS GO BY WAY OF OCCUPIED FRANCE

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March First Noted After Hitler Took Full Command—Nazi Supplies Pile Up on Spanish Frontier.

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Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—German troops were reported authoritatively tonight to be moving through western occupied France to the Spanish frontier.

The movement was noted after Hitler's Sunday proclamation, upon assuming command of the German land forces, to the effect that the German front from Norway to the Spanish border must be consolidated.

So far the number of troops moving southward is reported not large and it was not apparent whether they were equipped for a siege of Gibraltar or for shipment from Spain to North Africa, where the Axis armies are in dire straits. It was, however, the first sizable addition to German forces in the French-Spanish border area since the fall of France.

Considerable German army equipment has been piling up on the Spanish-French border for several months.

Observers here saw further evidence of French cooperation with the Axis in the appointment of an Italian Ambassador to Paris.

Berlin, Dec. 23 (Andi Agency to AP)—German forces asserted tonight that the United States and Britain had designs of Spain and Turkey and were responsible for the "unfounded rumors" of Nazi plans in those two countries.

"The Anglo-Saxon technique lately shown in (Portuguese) Timor," they said, "always is aimed to divert suspicions from themselves while preparing a further expansion of the war."

Varna, Constanta Reported In Complete Nazi Control

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Bulgarian port of Varna and the Rumanian port of Constanta, on the Black Sea, were reported today by the Moscow radio to be in complete German control. The radio quoted Istanbul sources.

Announcement of Bulgarian mobilization was expected shortly as Bulgarian war preparations were reported increasing, particularly along the Turkish border, the radio said.

Many Possibilities Still Open

Berlin, Dec. 23—(Through Andi, Argentine news agency, to AP)—A German army spokesman said today there were "many possibilities still open for German military action."

Questioned about Hitler's references to big actions and foreign rumors about North Africa and the Mediterranean, the spokesman said that "obviously Axis plans could not be revealed."

Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris, now is in Berlin for talks on German-French relations, it was revealed.

Italians Send Envoy To Serve in Paris

Rome, Dec. 23 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Italy announced today that Gino Buti, former director of the political section of the Foreign Ministry, has been named as her representative at Paris with plenipotentiary powers.

It said that the appointment was made in agreement with the German Government and that Vichy had been informed.

NAZI 'NERVE WAR' BEGINS IN TURKEY

DEC 24 1941

Notice to German Merchants In Istanbul on Closing Is Called a Bluff to Cause Fear

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 23 (AP)—Germans in Istanbul have been told by a German embassy spokesman to "be ready toward the end of January to close up your businesses for a short time," a customarily reliable source reported today.

This word was reported to have been passed out at the time Hitler assumed command of the army last Sunday, but British circles here said they thought the warning was a bluff: An attempt to arouse fear in Turkey of a German army drive in this direction.

A British observer said there were indications that the Germans might soon want new economic, political, and even possibly military favors from Turkey and thus were starting their usual "war of nerves" before making any demands.

One indication that this might be true is the rapid increase in the number of Germans in Turkey, rather than a decrease such as might be expected if invasion were contemplated soon.

A new German propaganda office, established at an Istanbul hotel, is believed to be directing attempts to create anti-Semitism in Turkey. Because of the small Jewish population here, this has never before been an evident issue.

Now prominent Jewish business men say they have received telephoned warnings to leave Turkey and Turkish merchants report calls demanding to know why they tolerate Jewish competition.

The government is known to be combatting this propaganda. Turkey has no anti-Jewish laws.

It was believed here the Germans might request discrimination against Jews and demand supplies of grain and immediate delivery of Turkish chrome ore which has been promised for two years in the future. They might also include a demand for transit of troops to Iraq and Iran. In any event, all such demands were expected to meet a blunt refusal.

Hitler Reported Beset By Nerve and Eye Trouble

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Moscow radio said today in a broadcast heard here that Adolf Hitler recently had consulted "the famous German Dr. Schuster" and was told he was suffering severe nervous exhaustion and inflammation of the eyes.

Hitler's eyes have troubled him since he was gassed in the first World War.

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Hitler Decrees Death For Profiteering

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced issuance of an order by Adolf Hitler today making punishable by death any profiteering on articles of winter equipment for the front. Reuter's news agency reported the broadcast.

Under The Nazis

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Holland

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies news agency Aneta said today that four Dutchmen had been executed by German troops in Holland for assisting British aviators.

The men were the first executed since September, when five persons were shot for a like offense and three others for leading a sabotage organization.

There were reports that anti-Nazi sabotage in Holland had increased since the German defeat in Russia, Aneta said. The agency said a Russian communique reported that a German trooptrain was recently derailed, killing and wounding fifty men, and other railway accidents, including one outside the Amsterdam central station, were reported by Dutch newspapers. Explosives have been planted in the mail boxes of Dutch Nazis, one Dutch Nazi paper admitted.

Norway

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP)—The city of Stavanger, Norway, was fined 2,000,000 kroner by occupation authorities who confiscated all radio sets for the duration of the war, the Stockholm correspondent of the Basler *Natinal Zeitung* said today. (The kroner is no longer quoted in New York.)

The Germans said it was punishment for continuous telephone cable sabotage and hostility to German troops. The city was previously fined 1,000,000 kroner, the report said.

Tension was reported especially sharp, compelling the sending of German troops who are now camped outside the city but ready to enter at the first sign of trouble.

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 23—The British radio said today the Germans had announced officially the execution of three more Frenchmen in Paris "for activity in favor of the enemy" and possession of arms. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Sabotage in Denmark

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—A broadcast from Denmark said that police blamed saboteurs for an explosion in a chemical warehouse in Copenhagen early today.

Portugal Sends More Troops to Azores

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Another of numerous contingents of troops sailed from Lisbon today to re-enforce the Azores.

TYPHUS SPREADING

Epidemic Reported to Be Approaching Berlin.

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraphic Agency said today an epidemic of typhus was spreading through Eastern Europe and was reported approaching Berlin.

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It quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen as saying that women employed in German labor camps in the Brandenburg Forests near Berlin had ceased helping local farmers because of typhus in neighboring villages.

GANDHI CONFERS ON WAR

Congress Party Opens Parley To Determine Its Attitude

Bombay, India, Dec. 23 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi and members of the working committee of the India Congress party opened a three-day conference today in Bardoli, Bombay province, to determine the party's attitude toward the war.

Informed sources expressed belief that the party would support the allied cause only if the British made concessions such as a ppromise of dominion status and immediate establishment of a completely Indian executive council.

Goebbels to Broadcast Christmas Eve Message

Berlin, Dec. 23 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is to broadcast his traditional Christmas Eve address to Germans throughout the world at 9 P. M. (2 P. M., Eastern standard time) tomorrow.

To Celebrate Mass In Moscow Christmas

Rev. Leopold Braun, Formerly Of Massachusetts, Will Officiate In Catholic Church

Moscow, Dec. 23 (AP)—Christmas mass will be celebrated in Moscow by the Rev. Leopold Braun, formerly of Worcester, Mass., who remained here throughout the German siege.

Father Braun has made all preparations for the mass in St. Louis Des Francais Church, and later in the day, the growing American colony, including six American newspaper correspondents, will attend a Christmas party at the United States Embassy.

There will be no Russian celebration of the day, since the Orthodox Church, under the Gregorian calendar, observes Christmas on January 7. Newspapers already are advertising New Year trees and ornaments.

Texan In RCAF Injured

Ottawa, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force reported today that Leading Aircraftman Riley R. Jennings, Fort Worth, Texas, was dangerously injured while on active service in Canada.

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Parents Learn Missing Son Is Captive of Nazis

N. Y. Family Gets News R.C.A.F. Pilot, Believed Killed, Is in War Prison

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot Wingfield Louis Johnson, twenty-seven years old, who gave his next of kin as Wilbur E. Johnson, of 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City, was listed today as a German prisoner of war.

"Best Christmas Present"

Mr. Wilbur Johnson, who is vice-president of Marschalk & Pratt, advertising agency, of 535 Fifth Avenue, disclosed last night that he and his family are celebrating a unique Christmas present—the knowledge

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that his son, Wingfield Louis Johnson, is a prisoner of war and not dead, as was believed two weeks ago.

Mr. Johnson said that his son enlisted in the R. C. A. F. two years ago and went abroad to join the Royal Air Force after a training period near Toronto. Mr. Johnson said he was informed on Dec. 2 by the R. C. A. F. that his son was missing in action over Germany. Until Monday afternoon, Mr. Johnson said, he and his wife and their other son, Edwin, twenty-two years old, had little hope that Windfield Louis was alive.

When Mr. Johnson returned from his office on Monday he found a cablegram from the commander of the 101st Squadron of the R. A. F. which stated that his son had not reported after flight action over Germany during the night of Nov. 30-Dec. 1. The message added that Pilot Johnson had done exemplary work. Pinned to the message was a postscript: "Just got message from aircraft. He was forced down at sea near the German coast."

Half an hour later came another cablegram from the R. C. A. F. informing Mr. Johnson his son was a German war prisoner.

AIR RAID HAVENS FOR PETS ONLY

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Dogs, cats and other pets which are barred from rest centers for air raid victims are being provided with special refuges to which they may be sent if injured or made homeless by bombings.

More than 100 animal centers already have been set up by local authorities in co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

URUGUAYANS TO AID IN WAR

Move Started To Send Fifty To Serve In U. S. Air Forces

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 23 (AP)—A subscription was launched today to equip and send fifty Uruguayan airmen to serve in the United States air forces.

Uruguayan cattle raisers also have begun a fund-raising campaign to buy an ambulance as a gift for the United States Army. They previously had bought one for Britain.

Draws Line On Persons From Axis Countries

Mexico Reported To Be Suspending Naturalization Of Axis

DEC 24 1941

Mexico City, Dec. 23 (AP)—Mexico was reported today to be suspending naturalization of persons from Axis countries, retroactive to January 1, 1939, and has completed plans to sever diplomatic relations with three Axis satellite states, none of which is represented in the diplomatic corps here.

Mexico's break with one of these, Rumania, was particularly interesting, for this is the home-in-exile of the abdicated King Carol, whose Axis-dominated former kingdom never had a Minister to Mexico or a treaty providing for representation here.

The Foreign Ministry announcement said Mexico was breaking with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary because they declared war on the United States.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—War Department Communiqué No. 24, outlining the military situation as of 9:30 A. M., follows:

1. Philippine theatre:

Combat operations are continuing with increasing intensity along the eastern shore of Lingayen Gulf, north of Damortis. A major engagement is being fought in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, where defending American Philippine troops have attained some initial successes.

Japanese troops are continuing to land between Agoo and San Fernando. Landing operations are being supported by increasing numbers of bombing and attack planes.

There were air raids of a minor character over other portions of Luzon.

Fighting is continuing in the vicinity of Davao on the island of Mindanao.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department Communiqué No. 25, outlining the military situation as of 5 P. M., follows:

1. Philippine theatre:

The commanding general of the United States Army forces in the Far East reports that fighting on the eastern shore of Lingayen Gulf is increasing in intensity. Japanese invaders are using light tanks in vigorous attacks south of Agoo. Enemy airplanes have been particularly active in supporting landing and shore operations.

American Army bombing planes attacked several enemy troop ships off Davao with undetermined results.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Navy Communiqué No. 16, covering the situation up to 9 A. M., follows:

Atlantic Theatre—There are no new developments to report.

Pacific Theatre—Two United States merchant ships were attacked by enemy submarines off the Pacific Coast. Both attacks were unsuccessful.

Central Pacific—Wake Island sustained another strong air attack in the forenoon of the 22d. Several enemy planes were shot down. An enemy force effected a landing on Wake the morning of the 23d.

Far East—Japanese claims of seizure of a large number of American merchant vessels are without foundation. The only United States merchant vessel known to have been seized by the Japanese is the steamship President Harrison.

MANILA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Army Headquarters issued this communiqué at 4:19 P. M. today:

Fighting continues on the Northern Front, but there has been no material change in positions. The enemy has been very active in the air. The situation of Davao is still obscure.

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SINGAPORE, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British Headquarters communiqué said today:

There has been no further change in the military situation in Northern Malaya.

There was a short air raid alert in Singapore last night. No bombs were dropped.

Yesterday morning Japanese fighter aircraft attempted to raid the Kuala Lumpur Airdrome. They were immediately engaged by our fighters, who shot down two of the enemy for certain and so damaged two others that it is improbable they reached their base.

Last night our aircraft raided Sungei Patani Airdrome, but, owing to poor visibility, results could not be observed. There was no enemy opposition.

Kuching [in Sarawak] was attacked by fifteen Japanese planes on the morning of Dec. 19. Some damage was done to property. Enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned houses and streets. Casualties were not heavy. The chief secretary reports that all departmental services and communities behaved well.

The situation at Hong Kong at 6 P. M. local time, Dec. 22, was that Japanese were in possession of the eastern half of the island, although even in this position isolated British posts were still holding out.

The main British garrison in the western half of the island is resisting Japanese attempts at further penetration westward.

In the meantime the advanced guard of Chinese forces which are moving to the relief of Hong Kong has reached Tamshui and Shumchun, distant respectively forty and twenty-seven miles from Hong Kong, while guerrilla fighting is reported to have broken out at a point only fourteen miles from the island.

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British Command in Hong Kong issued this communiqué today:

Fighting continues along last night's line with undiminished intensity.

There has been a light enemy penetration in the central sector in the direction of Mount Cameron, but this penetration has been restrained by our troops since early this morning.

Briefly, the situation is substantially unchanged.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British Middle East General Headquarters communiqué said today:

Throughout yesterday the pressure upon the enemy holdings covering Bengazi was steadily increased by the arrival of reinforcements, while our mobile columns had reached the coastal plain of the Gulf of Sidra south of Bengazi.

It is now reported that along the whole line of the enemy's retreat west of Mekili the countryside is littered with abandoned material.

Many Germans and Italians have been overtaken by our pursuing troops, but with every attention concentrated upon the pursuit and destruction of enemy forces still in front of us details of the captures are not yet available.

Owing to extremely bad weather conditions operations of our air forces were severely hampered. Nevertheless, transport moving south and west of Agedabia was successfully attacked, many vehicles being destroyed and considerable casualties caused the enemy.

During the night of Dec. 21-22 one of our mobile columns carried out a daring raid on an advanced enemy landing ground at Agedabia, destroying no less than thirty-seven aircraft on the ground.

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

During Sunday and Monday retreating enemy forces in Libya were constantly attacked by our aircraft, particularly in the region of Agedabia.

Heavy casualties were caused among enemy troops and great damage was done to enemy motorized convoys on the El Agheila road.

One attack on more than 100 lorries, most of them full of troops, was particularly successful. Many lorries and trailers were completely destroyed.

The landing ground at Sidi Magrun was subjected to a series of intensive attacks. Bomber aircraft of the S. A. A. F. [South African Air Force] destroyed at least four enemy aircraft on the ground.

Subsequently R. A. F. bombers destroyed two JU-52's and damaged a number of others.

Then, finally, a large force of S. A. A. F. and R. A. F. fighters attacked an airdrome just as 25 enemy aircraft were taking off. Fighters destroyed 4 JU-87's, 2 JU-52's, 1 JU-88, 1 Macchi-202, 1 ME-109 and severely damaged many other enemy aircraft.

Elsewhere 2 JU-88's were intercepted over the Gulf of Bomba, one of the German bombers being shot down into the sea.

Sunday night our bombers successfully attacked the airdrome at Castel Benito, south of Tripoli. Direct hits were obtained on dispersed aircraft. At least seven were destroyed by fire and others were severely damaged. Airdrome buildings and hangars were also hit. At Tripoli itself bombs were dropped in a motor transport dispersal area, causing violent explosions and fires.

It is now established that 74 Axis aircraft were captured at Derna airdrome in various stages of unserviceability. These aircraft included 18 JU-52's, seven of which were destroyed on landing after our land forces captured the airdrome; 11 ME-109's, 8 ME-110's, 3 HE-111's, 7 JU-87's, 4 JU-88's, 6 Fieseler Storchs, 2 S-79's, 5 Macchis, 3 G-50's, 6 gliders and one other aircraft.

All enemy aircraft had been made unserviceable by attacks on the airdrome or in aerial combats from which they returned in badly damaged condition.

Enemy aircraft made a number of attempts to raid Malta Dec. 21. Raiding formations were intercepted by our fighters, which destroyed one enemy fighter and damaged others.

From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué said today:

Six more enemy transports or supply ships have been accounted for by submarines of the Mediterranean fleet.

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One of these was a large supply ship which already had been seriously damaged by a torpedo from one of our submarines. The ship had been beached and the enemy was endeavoring to carry out salvage operations when she again was torpedoed and this time destroyed.

Another of our submarines carried out a most successful attack on an enemy convoy consisting of two large supply ships or transports with a destroyer escort. Both large ships were sunk.

After the explosion of the torpedoes, the submarine heard further explosions and the noise of the ships breaking up as they sank.

One large ship out of another convoy, which was escorted by a cruiser and destroyers, was hit by a torpedo. The explosion was followed by a second much heavier explosion.

Another of our submarines torpedoed a large tanker. It is considered that this ship also was sunk.

A medium-sized ship also has been torpedoed. This ship may have been an armed merchant cruiser. After having been torpedoed she was seen to be on fire and to have a severe list.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the naval base at Wilhelmshaven last night.

No aircraft are missing from the operation, but one aircraft of the Coastal Command and one of the Fighter Command are missing from patrol yesterday.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23 (AP)—J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of Defense, issued this communiqué today:

A situation report from Hong Kong up to 6 P. M. yesterday, received through the British Admiralty, indicates that the force generally has suffered heavy casualties.

The only particulars given of casualties was the regrettable news that the Canadian commander, Brigadier J. K. Lawson, was believed to have been killed, and that the senior staff officer, Colonel P. Hennessy, had been killed by shell fire.

The enemy has succeeded in landing fresh forces and has been attacking our positions continuously.

Two Canadian counter-attacks had not succeeded in making progress. They had, however, killed a number of the enemy at some cost to ourselves.

It would appear that the garrison is stubbornly holding out in three main positions.

The report states that the situation is critical.

CHUNGKING, China, Wednesday, Dec. 24 (Reuter)—The British Embassy issued the following communiqué:

The British Embassy was in touch with Hong Kong at midday today and states that the defenders are still fighting valiantly. Two enemy motor torpedo-boats were destroyed yesterday and the population is taking the attack calmly, although about 100 bombs were dropped yesterday.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 23 (AP)—Today Netherlands Indies communiqué said:

This morning our naval aircraft attacked enemy ships in the Bay of Davao.

With one bomb of 200 kilograms [440 pounds] a direct hit was scored on the largest ship. This ship, a tanker of about 10,000 tons, immediately caught fire.

This morning a strong formation of Japanese aircraft carried out a strong attack on one of our airdromes in the Outer Possessions. Damage was done.

Furthermore, an enemy bombing attack took place at Sorong on the west coast of New Guinea. Approaching aircraft of the Royal Netherland Navy drove off the enemy. No damage was done.

A naval flying boat has not returned from a bombing raid.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau's midday communiqué said:

During the night of Dec. 22-23 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué early today:

In a number of sectors of the Western [Moscow], Kalinin and Southwestern Fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a certain number of localities, including the important railway junction of Gorbachevo and the town of Odoev.

Japanese

TOKYO, Wednesday, Dec. 24 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The United Press)—The navy section of Imperial Headquarters issued the following:

The Japanese naval landing party on the night of Dec. 22 succeeded in landing on Wake Island in defiance of stormy weather, and completely occupied it at 10:30 A. M. the following morning.

The Japanese Navy lost two destroyers in this operation.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué said today:

Heavy battles in the central sector of the Eastern Front are continuing.

At several points our troops successfully repulsed heavy enemy attacks and destroyed nineteen Soviet tanks.

Bomber and dive-bomber formations supported the land fighting. They inflicted heavy and bloody losses on the enemy, destroyed numerous tanks and vehicles of all kinds and put several batteries out of action.

In waters off Sevastopol the German air force damaged a Soviet warship with direct hits.

East of Fishermen's [Rybachi] Peninsula fighters sank a medium-sized freighter.

Another merchant ship was damaged by bomb hits in Kola Bay.

As already announced in a special communiqué, a U-boat commanded by Lieut. Capt. Bigalk attacked a British aircraft carrier in the Atlantic which was protecting a convoy.

The U-boat rendered the aircraft carrier incapable of manoeuvring by torpedo hits on the propeller. After two further torpedo hits on the bow and amidships the aircraft carrier went down by the bow.

In North Africa battles developed yesterday east of Bengazi which still are in progress.

German fighters dispersed British troop concentrations and columns of motor trucks in Western Cyrenaica.

Military installations on the Island of Malta were bombed day and night. German fighters shot down two British planes.

Minor forces of the British Air Force last night dropped a small number of bombs on residential quarters of some places in the German Reich. Naval artillery shot down an enemy bomber.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 23 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

The situation on the Cyrenaican highland is unaltered. Patrol activity continues. Increased artillery activity continues against our lines at Bardia and Solum.

Bad weather has hampered activity of the air force. German fliers have successfully bombed Tobruk and Derna.

Italian and German formations have repeatedly bombed Malta in spite of severe anti-aircraft defenses, scoring hits on their targets.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Finnish military communiqué today said:

Karelian Isthmus—Artillery and trench mortor harassing fire on both sides.

Svir River Front—Local artillery and trench mortar fire both sides, as well as patrol activity.

East Front — Situation unchanged. Local artillery and trench mortar harassing fire, as well as infantry fire.

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LABOR, CAPITAL BAR STRIKES FOR DURATION

New Board Will Handle Closed Shop Disputes, Davis Says; Lockouts Also are Prohibited

All Controversies Must Be Settled Peacefully, 3-Point Program Adds; President Brings Agreement by Letter

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—President Roosevelt brought a labor-management conference to an abrupt close today by accepting the points on which the conferees were in agreement, including a pledge to refrain from strikes or lockouts for the duration.

As for the controversial closed shop question, a letter the President sent to the conference did not mention it specifically, but William H. Davis, moderator of the conference, interpreted the letter as meaning that a new war labor board would have jurisdiction over issues involving the closed shop.

Employer representatives in the conference had taken the position that disputes arising from campaigns for closed shops should not be submitted to the board.

The points on which the conference agreed were:

1. **There shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war.**
2. **All disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.**
3. **The President shall set up a war labor board to handle disputes.**

This formula designed to guarantee uninterrupted war-time industrial production was submitted by Senator Thomas (D-Utah), associate moderator. It was accepted unqualifiedly by the six C. I. O. and six A. F. L. officials representing labor, but the 12 men from industry had insisted that the proposed war labor board have no jurisdiction in cases in which the closed or union shop was an issue.

Accept President's Direction

Tonight they issued a statement saying they accepted "The President's direction for a peaceful settlement of disputes and the establishment of a war labor board" but strongly urged that the board "should not accept for arbitration or consideration the issue of the closed shop, requiring that a person become or remain a member of a labor organization if he is to get or hold a job."

"We recommend," the employes' representatives added, "that for the duration of the war, employers shall not attempt to change the terms, in present contracts, which provide for the closed shop. Where a closed shop contract does not now exist, it may under the law be arrived at by voluntary negotiation. We endorse without reservation the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively." But it would be a serious mistake to abandon the principle that the right to work should not be infringed by government through requirement of membership in any organization, whether union or otherwise.

Roosevelt Letter Read

"The closed shop is the most highly controversial and emotional question in industrial relations today. To accept it as an issue for government arbitration would intensify agitation, increase labor disputes, and divert the energy of both labor and management from the vital job of production."

Davis and Senator Thomas had reported to the President the results of the conferees' discussions in which the two sides were in general agreement on all except the closed or union shop issue.

When the conference reconvened today, Davis read a letter from the President. A motion that the conference adjourn carried.

The industry group, Davis explained later, had remained insistent that the closed shop be ruled out of any arbitration proceedings that might arise in future disputes, but had agreed to accept any decision of the President. Asked if this could be considered a complete agreement, Davis replied that the area of agreement was wider than the area of disagreement.

Without mentioning the closed shop issue, Mr. Roosevelt took cognizance of the employers' stand when he said in his letter:

"I accept without reservation your covenants that there shall be no strikes or lockouts and all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means. I shall proceed at once to act on your third point," (establishment of a war labor board).

Cover All Disputes

"Government must act in general. The three points agreed upon cover of necessity all disputes that may arise between labor and management.

"The particular disputes must be left to the consideration of those who can study the particular differences and who are thereby prepared by knowledge to pass judgment in the particular case. I have full faith that no group in our national life will take undue advantage while we are faced by common enemies.

In other words, Davis told reporters, "Each dispute will be settled on its individual facts, not on its merits, but on its wisdom."

Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had deleted all reservations from the three-point agreement.

The President's action was "hailed with delight" by C. I. O. President Philip Murray, and William Green, A. F. L. president, said he was "overjoyed at the glorious outcome."

The new war labor board, Davis declared, would supersede the Defense Mediation Board, of which he is chairman. He added that the conferees had left entirely to the President the question of size and personnel.

Thomas indicated that he would do all he could as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee to prevent anti-strike legislation from being enacted until the agreement had been tested.

F. D. Creates Transportation Defense Post

New Board Will Help Facilitate Prosecution Of War

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Eastman Put In Charge

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—To assure the most efficient use of domestic transportation facilities for successful prosecution of the war, President Roosevelt established today an Office of Defense Transportation.

He told a press conference he had asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a leave of absence to its chairman, Joseph B. Eastman, who will be director of the new agency.

The new office will deal with rail, motor, inland waterway, pipeline and air transport and with coastwise and inter-coastal shipping.

The agency will determine how existing facilities may best be used in handling an increased volume of traffic due to the war effort and will stimulate the provision of any additional facilities and equipment which may be needed.

It is charged with preventing traffic congestion and assuring orderly and prompt movement of men, materials and supplies to the points where they are needed. It must co-ordinate domestic traffic with ocean shipping to avoid congestion at ports and maintain a maximum flow of traffic.

Another problem within its jurisdiction is that of adequate storage and warehouse space. Furthermore, it will represent the defense interest of the government in negotiating rates with domestic carriers.

Priority orders of the OPM will be taken into consideration by the new office in considering the relative importance of deliveries of defense supplies.

Appoints Mellett As Federal Film Czar During War

F. D. Opposed To Censorship Of Motion Pictures

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New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has appointed Lowell Mellett, director of the Office of Government Reports, as co-ordinator of government films during the war emergency with the statement that he wants no censorship of motion pictures, it was disclosed tonight.

The President's selection was made public in a letter from Mellett to George J. Schaefer, chairman of the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry. Schaefer added that Francis S. Harmon, committee vice-chairman, had been named to represent all branches of the motion picture industry in dealing with the government.

In his letter to Mellett, the Chief Executive said:

"The American motion picture is one of our most effective media in informing and entertaining our citizens. The motion picture must remain free insofar as national security will permit. I want no censorship of the motion picture; I want no restrictions placed thereon which will impair the usefulness of the film other than those very necessary restrictions which the dictates of safety make imperative.

"The motion picture, especially as used by the Federal government, has a very useful contribution to make during the war emergency. In order that the Federal government's efforts in the field of motion picture production and distribution may serve most effectively and efficiently, it is desirable that all activities of the Federal government be co-ordinated under the direction of one central office."

The film committee recently pledged full support to the war effort and recommended that a single agency or an individual be designated by the government to handle requests from all governmental departments and bureaus which are made upon the industry in connection with production, distribution and exhibition of pictures.

Harmon will open offices here Jan. 1.

CIVILIAN WAR BOARD OPPOSED BY ARMY

DEC 24 1941

Under Secretary Patterson Says Social Problems Are Out Unless Vital

Tells House Group Armed Forces Are Better Equipped To Handle Procurement

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—The War Department served emphatic notice today that the problems of spreading war work, preventing labor migration and relieving civilian distress could be considered "only to the extent that the military objective makes this possible."

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, brought that message to the special House committee investigating the war-created migration of workers, and flatly opposed the committee's recommendation to shift the responsibility for war production from the armed forces to a civilian board.

"If the military objective is disregarded and the war is lost," he asserted, "all industry, whether large or small; all labor, whether migratory or not, and whether employed or not, and whether employed in munitions manufacture or not, will be destroyed."

Armed Forces Better

He insisted that the armed forces, by experience and training, were better equipped to handle the problems of war production procurement and

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planning than would be the members of a civilian board, and that every effort now was being concentrated on full utilization of the nation's man power and machines.

Plans to speed conversion of plant facilities on an industry-wide basis through conferences and panel discussions of industrial engineers were reported by Walter Wheeler, deputy director of the OPM's contract division.

He reported that a survey of fifteen major industries had shown that a fifty per cent. curtailment of their 1939 civilian output would permit them, if converted for war-goods production, to turn out munitions materiel worth $3,910,000,000 annually.

He advanced "as my own personal opinion" a suggestion for an excess profits tax to recapture all corporate profits above the 1941 level, declaring it was a "fundamental method" for eliminating delays in spreading out the work through subcontracts.

Reasons For Slowing Program

Wheeler told the committee that fear of financial loss on the part of small concerns and the desire of some manufacturers for "unreasonable" profits had slowed down the subcontracting program.

Earlier, the committee, concentrating its immediate attention on disruptions in the automotive industry and the possibilities for greater conversion, heard the United Automobile Workers, a CIO affiliate, back the proposal for a new central board for war procurement.

R. J. Thomas, president of the organization, said the tooling capacity of the industry was not now working "at even fifty per cent. of capacity," and declared that "the continued refusal of certain manufacturers . . . to prepare for war work is a crime against the nation which must no longer be tolerated."

WILLSON MADE ADMIRAL KING'S CHIEF OF STAFF

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Naval Academy Superintendent To Assume New Post Next Month

Athletic Director To Be Annapolis Head Pending Further Action

[By the Associated Press]

Annapolis, Dec. 23—Rear Admiral Russell Willson, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy since last February, will become chief of staff to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, about January 1, it was announced today.

Capt. T. Starr King, academy athletic director, will act as academy superintendent until Admiral Willson's successor is appointed, the Navy Department said.

Admiral Willson, who succeeded Rear Admiral Wilson Brown as academy superintendent, reported here a few days before the first early graduation last February, necessitated by the demand for more naval officers for America's two-ocean navy.

Crowded Tour Of Duty

During his eleven-month tour of duty the academy launched an expansion program, trained the largest midshipman regiment in its history and several naval reservist groups, reduced its course from four to three years, and this month had its second early graduation of the year.

Admiral Willson's son, Russell Willson, Jr., was among those midshipmen graduated last February. Admiral Wilson also has two daughters, Mrs. Robert H. Rice, of Washington, and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, both wives of naval officers.

Admiral King's new chief of staff is well liked by his academy subordinates and by Annapolitans.

His specialties are naval tactics and communications.

He was awarded the Navy Cross and substantial compensation for organizing and developing the code and signal section of the Navy Department during the World War I. He also wears the Vera Cruz and Victory medals.

Born at Fredonia, N. Y., December 27, 1883, Admiral Willson spent his childhood at Washington, D. C. After graduating from high school there he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and studied engineering a year before his appointment to the academy.

He was graduated in 1906 and, as an ensign, served on armored cruisers of the Asiatic station and went around the world on a battleship in 1907.

Wed Baltimore Woman

Four years later he married Miss Eunice M. Westcott, of Baltimore.

Admiral Willson subsequently joined the staffs of Rear Admiral Vreeland and Rear Admiral Ward in the Atlantic.

He was aboard the New York at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and later was flag lieutenant to Admiral Henry T. Mayo, then commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

At the end of World War I he was serving in the Sixth Battle Squadron of the grand fleet.

After the war he commanded the destroyers Southard, Cole and Mason.

He completed a course at the Naval War College in 1924, and the same year commanded destroyers at Greenland and Labrador in connection with the army's round-the-world flight.

He later served as executive officer on the Florida and the Pennsylvania, and from 1927 to 1930 was a member of the United States naval mission to Brazil.

He commanded a division of destroyers in the battle force before a tour of duty here from 1932 to 1935 as head of the academy's department of seamanship and navigation.

Then Admiral Willson commanded the Pennsylvania, flagship of the fleet, and served as naval attache at the American Embassy in London in 1937 and 1938.

The following year, as a rear admiral, he commanded Battleship Division 1 in the Pacific until he was named academy superintendent.

WELLES TO BE U. S. CHIEF AT RIO TALKS

To Represent Nation At American Foreign Ministers' Parley On Defense

DEC 24 1941

Pressure Of Official Duties Keeps Hull In Washington. Advisers Are Named

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, will represent the United States at the conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro January 15.

Secretary Hull found it impossible to go to Rio de Janeiro at this time, the State Department said, because of the pressure of official duties in Washington, and President Roosevelt appointed Welles today.

To Study Defense Steps

The conference was called to consider methods of Pan-American defense under the new war conditions.

The advisers to Welles will be:

WAYNE C. TAYLOR, Under Secretary of Commerce.

CAPT. EDWARD MACAULEY, N. S. N. (retired), vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission.

WARREN LEE PIERSON, president, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Federal loan agency.

CARL SPAETH, assistant coordinator of inter-American affairs and chief of American hemisphere division, Board of Economic Warfare.

HARRY D WHITE, director of monetary research, Treasury Department.

LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, chief, special defense unit, Justice Department.

LESLIE A. WHEELER, director, office of foreign agricultural relations, Agriculture Department.

EMILIO G. COLLADO, special assistant to the Under Secretary of State.

MISS MARJORIE M. WHITEMAN, assistant to the legal adviser, State Department.

DR. WARREN KELCHNER, chief, division of international conferences, State Department, will act as secretary.

Paul C. Daniels, assistant chief, division of the American republics, State Department, will serve as secretary of the United States representative.

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Assistant Advisers

Assistant advisers will be Robert G. Hooper, Jr., assistant to the vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Howard J. Trueblood, State Department.

Sheldon Thomas, second secretary of the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, and formerly on duty with the press relations division in the State Department here, will serve as press officer. William A. Wieland, press relatoins officer at the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, will serve as his assistant.

Miss Anna L. Clarkson, assistant to Welles, will accompany the delegation as his assistant.

The secretarial staff will consist of Guillermo Suro, chief, central translating office, State Department; Philip P. Williams, third secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, and Edward R. Pierce, State Department.

New Trade Agreement Signed By U. S. And Cuba

[By the Associated Press]

Havana, Dec. 23 — Cuba and the United States signed a new commercial treaty today whereby the Washington Government reduced the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco, and Cuba made concessions on thirty - eight products.

It was learned authoritatively, however, that the tariff on sugar had been reduced from 90 to 75 cents per one hundred pounds.

Molasses Included

Also granted lower tariffs by the United States were Cuban molasses, chilled or frozen beef and veal, frog legs, fruit pastes or pulps, marble chip or granite, drugs of animal origin and mangoes.

The sugar duty reduction was the item of greatest interest, since any decrease had been fought at hearings here last September by domestic beet and cane producers and by Puerto Rican interests.

"In an exchange of notes which constitutes an integral part of the agreement," the State Department said, "this Government gives assurances to the Cuban Government that it will exert every appropriate effort to safeguard the position of Cuba as a supplier of sugar for the United States market as compared with its position under the Sugar Act of 1937."

Messersmith Given Ovation

Ambassador George Messersmith signed the agreement for the United States and Dr. Jose Cortina, Secretary of State, for Cuba.

Messersmith, who is to leave Cuba next month to take up his new post as Ambassador to Mexico, was given an ovation as he predicted the treaty would serve "in the lasting benefit" of the peoples of the two nations.

U. S. AND CUBA SIGN WARTIME TRADE TREATY

DEC 24 1941

Supplementary Agreement Cuts Sugar Tariff to 75 Cents.

OTHER BARRIERS LOWERED

State Department Declares Axis-made Emergency Calls for Such Action.

Washington, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Two provisions of special importance to a world at war were included in a supplemental trade agreement signed at Havana today between the United States and Cuba.

One brought the Cuban-American agreement up to date to include "a specific reservation regarding measures adopted for the protection of . . . essential interests in time of war or other national emergency." The second reduced the duty on Cuban sugar from 90 cents a hundred pounds to 75 cents because of what the State Department termed "the desirability, particularly in the light of the emergency situation created by the Axis Powers, of maintaining Cuba's position as a supplier of sugar to the United States market."

Cuba Grants Concession.

Cuba granted concessions of thirty-eight American products. The United States granted duty concessions on a variety of Cuban products, the principal ones being sugar, molasses, tobacco, cigars, fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal.

The agreement was signed by Jose Manuel Cortina, Minister of State of Cuba, and George S. Messersmith, the American Ambassador. It supplements the trade agreement signed by Cuba and the United States in 1934 and amended in 1939.

The sugar duty reduction was the item of greatest interest since any decrease had been fought, at hearings last September, by domestic beet and cane producers and by Puerto Rican interests. The 75-cent sugar tariff is equivalent to about 43 per cent ad valorem, according to the State Department announcement on the signing of the agreement.

Originally $2 a Hundred.

Under the tariff act of 1930 the Cuban sugar duty was $2 a hundred pounds. That rate was reduced to $1.50 by presidential proclamation in 1934 under the flexible provisions of the tariff act in connection with the sugar-marketing restrictions imposed under provisions of the Jones-Costigan act. The rate was further reduced to 90 cents a hundred pounds under the original reciprocal trade agreement signed with Cuba in 1934.

"In an exchange of notes which constitutes an integral part of the agreement," the State Department said, "this Government gives assurances to the Cuban Government that it will exert every appropriate effort to safeguard the position of Cuba as a supplier of sugar for the United States market as compared with its position under the Sugar act of 1937."

The new agreement provides rates of duty 50 per cent below those applicable to molasses and sugar sirups under the tariff act of 1930. Based on average 1940 imports of the various types, the new rates will be equivalent to

about 40 per cent ad valorem for edible molasses, 19 per cent for liquid sugar and 2 per cent for industrial molasses.

Reduced duties have also been granted on mangoes, fresh and preserved fruits not specially provided for, marble chip or granite, drugs of animal origin, frog legs, and fruit pastes or pulps.

J. S.-CANADA TARIFF SUSPENSION URGED

DEC 24 1941

Joint War-Production Committee Presents 7-Point Policy Statement

Roosevelt Indorses Program Calling For Speed Without Regard To Cost

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—Removal of all tariff and other barriers which might impede the flow of war supplies between the United States and Canada and an "all-out war production effort" was recommended today by the joint war-production committees of the two countries and was indorsed by President Roosevelt.

In a seven-point statement of policy made public by the White House, the joint committees first urged speed without regard to cost as a requirement for victory.

Through "Free Consent"

"Through brute force and enslavement," said the President's accompanying statement, "Hitler has secured a measure of integration and coordination of the production resources of a large part of the continent of Europe.

"We must demonstrate that integration and coordination of the productive resources of the continent of America is possible through democratic process and free consent."

The following policy was recommended:

Speed and volume of war output, not monetary cost, must be primary objectives.

Maximum use of labor, materials and facilities.

Integrated production for the common program.

Production of war goods in maximum quantities in minimum time.

Division of scarce materials to achieve quickest maximum output of needed goods.

Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations which prohibit, prevent, or delay the free flow of war supplies between the two countries should be suspended for the duration.

The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles.

Study To Be Made

To implement the committees' statement of policy, the Chief Executive said he had asked all departments and agencies of the Government "to abide by its letter and spirit, so far as lies within their power.

He added that a study would be made of tariff revision and other legislative measures required to further the program.

The statement of policy by the joint committee was made public by President Roosevelt in the following announcement:

"The joint war production committees of Canada and the United States have unanimously adopted a declaration of policy calling for a combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way of such a combined effort. This declaration has met the approval of the Canadian War Cabinet. It has my full approval.

"To further its implementation, I have asked the affected departments and agencies in our Government to abide by its letter and spirit, so far as lies within their power. I have further requested Mr. Milo Perkins, the chairman of the American committee, to investigate, with the aid of the Tariff Commission and other interested agencies, the extent to which legislative changes will be necessary to give full effect to the declaration.

"Through brute force and enslavement, Hitler has secured a measure of intergration and coordination of the productive resources of a large part of the Continent of Europe. We must demonstrate that intregration and co-ordination of the productive resources of the Continent of America is possible through democratic process and free consent.

Text of Policy Statement.

"Having regard to the fact that Canada and the United States are engaged in a war with common enemies, the joint war production committee of Canada and the United States recommends to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada the following statement of policy for the war production of the two countries:

"1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

"2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of the labor, raw materials and facilities in each country.

"3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated, and directed toward a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

"4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.

"5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

Would Abolish Barriers.

"6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

"7. The two governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles."

Formation of the joint production committees was announced by the White House on November 6 after consultations between the President and the Canadian Prime Minister at Hyde Park. Previously, in April, the two countries had agreed "as a general principle" that each should provide the other with the defense articles which it is best able to produce.

As United States members President Roosevelt named Milo Perkins, executive director of the Economic Defense Board, chairman; J. V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy; W. H. Harrison, director of OPM's Production Division; Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War; Edward R. Stettinius Jr., head of the office of Lease-Lend Administration, and H. L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King appointed G. K. Sheils, Deputy Minister of the Department of Munitions and Supply, chairman; J. R. Donald, director general of the chemicals and explosives branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply; H. K. Carmichael, director general of the munitions production branch; R. P. Bell, director-general of the aircraft branch; H. R. MacMillan, president of War Time Merchant Shipping, Lt., and Walter Gordon of the Departmetn of Finance.

DEC 24 1941

Cattle Import Quotas Fixed By President

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a proclamation today allocating among foreign countries for the calendar year 1942 the tariff quota applicable to cattle weighing 700 pounds or more (other than cows imported for dairy purposes).

This quota was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed November 17, 1938. It provides that not more than 225,000 head of such cattle may be imported in any calendar year at a rate of duty of 1½ cents a pound, and that not more than 60,000 head of this quantity may be imported in any quarter year. Imports above these amounts are dutiable at 3 cents a pound.

In today's proclamation, 86.2 per cent. of the quota is allocated to Canada and 13.8 per cent. to other foreign countries.

Sees Way To Block Nazi Propaganda In Latin America

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—A two-edged blow to crush Axis propaganda in Latin America by supplanting its commercial aviation and drug trade there was urged today by a United States business executive who said $300,000 loads of German drugs were being shuttled into South America by Italian planes.

Earl I. McClintock, vice-president of Sterling Products, Inc., said upon his return from a tour of 17 Central and South American republics:

"Control of the remaining German and Italian air lines in South America would end importation by air of German drug products and dry up the principal source of funds for Nazi propaganda in Latin America.

"The Nazis have long concentrated on the drug trade to supply funds for propaganda.

"Drugs produce the highest revenue per pound of anything they (Nazis) have been able to ship out of Germany. Italian planes from Dakar are still landing Nazi drug products and Nazi agents in Natal, Brazil, are carrying them on to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires."

Each of these Italian planes, McClintock said, carries a cargo of drugs valued up to $300,000. He estimated the total stocks of German drugs in Latin America now at $30,000,000—enough for two years' supply.

425 Persons And Firms Added To U. S. Blacklist

Group Alleged To Be Trading Or Acting For Enemy In Other American Republics

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The United States today added 425 names to its "blacklist" of firms and individuals alleged to be trading with or acting for the enemy in other American republics.

More than half—250—of the new names are Japanese. The previous supplemental list, issued December 9, already had placed approximately 500 Japanees firms and persons on the blacklist.

In issuing the new list today the State Department said that a number of the additions were made because the firm or individual in question was acting as a "cloak"; that is, carrying on disguised transactions for or on the part of firms on the blacklist. Persons or firms which lend themselves to such "cloaking" activities will continue to be summarily included on the list, officials said.

DEC 24 1941

U.S.-BORN JAP IS SLAIN

Los Angeles Police Are Seeking Two Filipinos

Los Angeles, Dec. 23 (AP)—Larry K. Tasaka, 30, American born Japanese honorably discharged from the army's medical department September 30, was found stabbed to death on a sidewalk today.

Detective Lieutenant E. D. Brown said police were hunting two Filipinos with whom Tasaka was seen eating breakfast.

Action Finished On Law To Protect U. S. Ships

Measure Bans Persons From Bringing Explosives Or Weapons Aboard

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Senate completed Congressional action today on legislation intended to protect all vessels of this country against sabotage by prohibiting the carrying of explosives or dangerous weapons aboard.

The measure, which now goes to the White House for expected Presidential approval, was requested by the Justice Department.

It prohibits any person from bringing or possessing these explosives or weapons aboard any United States vessel under penalty of $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

DEC 24 1941

NEW NAVAL BILL SIGNED

Measure Calls For 150,000 More Tons Of Vessels

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed a bill authorzing construction of an additional 50,000 tons of naval vessels.

At the same time he signed a joint resolution authorizing the committee investigating the Japanese attack on Hawaii to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers and other documents.

Marshall Expresses Confidence In Troops

Chief Of Staff Sends Christmas Greetings To Armed Forces Of United States

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Faith in the future and confidence in the courage and devotion of American troops were expressed today by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, in his Christmas greetings to the armed forces.

"This year," said the general, "my Christmas greetings to the armed forces of the United States are dispatched with a deep appreciaton of the splendid manner in which all are meeting the grave responsibilities of the present crisis.

"Confidence in the devotion, the initiative, and the high courage of our troops gives us complete faith in the future."

Wire-Control Plans Cited

DEC 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, said today the army and navy might—and probably would—take over certain specific communication facilities for military purposes.

The Administration has no plan to take over communications generally, he added in testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in support of legislation which would give the President the same war-time power to take over or control wire communications that he now has with respect to radio facilities.

The FCC chairman told the committee that there was no intention to take over any communication facilities permanently or to exercise censorship of communications under the proposed authority.

Whereas in the last war, Fly said, the Government took control of the entire telephone system of the nation, he did not believe the same decision would be made again under the same circumstances.

The committee received a letter from Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, saying that "it is my considered opinion that the passage of this proposed legislation will have an unsettling effect that may react on the service at a time when, above any other, the best possible service is required."

LAUNCHED FOR NORWAY

Ship Slides From Ways In Northern England

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—The first merchant vessel built for the Norwegian Government since the start of the war was launched recently at a yard in northern England, the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission announced tonight.

The ship was the King Haakon VII, a 7,000-ton motor ship freighter.

30.24 — 13727

30.24 — 13727

AVIATRIX INGALLS INDICTED BY U. S.

Noted Woman Flyer Accused Of Acting As German Agent

DEC 24 1941

Justice Department Says She Worked Under Nazi Embassy Official

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 23—A Federal grand jury today indicted Laura Ingalls, 38, of New York, one of the nation's best-known women pilots, on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

The indictment charged she had been paid as a publicity agent by Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, second secretary of the German Embassy.

Long Service Charged

Miss Ingalls was arrested last Wednesday. She was released from jail under $7,500 bond on Sunday, but will be required to appear in court and have new bond fixed under the indictment.

The indictment charged, the Justice Department said, that between March 1 and December 18 Miss Ingalls had "acted as public relations counsel, publicity agent, and representative for the German Government through its accredited representative and diplomatic officer, Baron von Gienanth second secretary of the German Embassy, in matters pertaining to political interest, public relations and public policy."

It charged also, the department said, that she had "received various sums of money from the German Government through Baron von Gienanth for the purpose of influencing, persuading and molding American public opinion by means of numerous speeches and talks delivered in various cities of the United States under the sponsorship of various organizations and committees."

Miss Ingalls was described as a "feature speaker" for the America First Committee.

In the War Zone

Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Boosts Allied Morale at Critical Moment

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

DEC 24 1941

Typically Churchillian is the British Prime Minister's risky crossing of a wartime Atlantic in the interests of Allied unity, for he always has been a direct actionist and has courted adventure ever since the days when he was graduated from Sandhurst, England's West Point, and started hunting trouble under gunfire.

His devotion to duty has served the cause well, for this demonstration of solidarity and determination in Washington already is having its beneficial effect on the morale of the Allied peoples at a highly critical moment. And let none doubt that the Axis isn't overlooking a historic meeting which so patently means business.

From the military standpoint this conference is vital for the co-ordination of Allied efforts. Momentous questions must be settled in such manner as will give the greatest efficiency. And since this is a war of resources and production, there must be co-ordination in this field as well.

Fighting at Disadvantage.

The matter of immediate urgency is, of course, the battle of the Pacific, in which the Allies are fighting at a disadvantage because of the nature of the Japanese blow in the dark. Perhaps it is a good omen that as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill get down to cases in Washington the news from the Far East is not unfavorable.

The Yanks and Filipinos are reported to have fought the invading Japs to a standstill. The British are holding their own on the Malayan Peninsula above Singapore. Even gallant Hongkong is hanging on by its teeth in the face of tremendous odds.

Still, we can not blink the fact that the Allied bases are in great danger. At any moment the defense may be called upon to decide whether American reserves shall be thrown to the support of the vital base of Singapore with the risk of losing the Philippines temporarily. Then, too, the question of whether Russia shall join the Allies against Japan is likely to become a burning issue. All these problems must be pooled and settled in the interest of the common good, namely the winning of the war as a whole.

Notable Step Toward Victory.

The Washington conference looking to the establishment of unified control is a notable step towards victory. Obviously it couldn't be held before, because America wasn't in the war, but it means much that the Allies are acting promptly in concert at the earliest possible moment.

It would be worth a bit to know what emotion stirs the minds of the Japs as they view this Washington conference. It would be especially worth while to learn what they are thinking as they see the Germans doing a Napoleonic retreat from Moscow just after Nippon has come into the war with the idea (or so one supposes) that Hitler was about to put his foot on the Muscovite neck.

It looks very much to me as though Der Feuhrer sold the men of the island empire a bill of goods. There he was, poised in the stance of victory before a doomed Moscow. Certainly the Red capital would fall just as Japan launched her attack against America and Britain, and then the Axis would romp home to a grand triumph.

Held Until Japs Took Leap.

Only Hitler could have held that stance long enough to entice Nippon into the war, for his weary and shattered troops even then were fighting on sheer nerve as they flung themselves against the enemy. But the Nazi chief hung on with that amazing aplomb which has marked all his leadership. He hung on until he had the Japs signed up and already steaming out across the Pacific. Then, with the Japanese holding the sack for him, he allowed the retirement which the Russians hope to turn into a debacle.

This position on the Russian front is another vital problem for the Allied Council—how best to take advantage of it. Then, too, Hitler undoubtedly is getting ready to strike elsewhere in an effort to repair his fortunes, and this must be dealt with.

Spanish Said Fearful Of Typhus, Want

Reported Also to Believe Nazi Army Will Accompany Hunger and Pestilence

DEC 24 1941

(Editor's note: Lynn Heinzerling, who tells for Wide World what the people in Spain expect in the new year, has just returned from a tour of duty as a correspondent in Spain and Portugal.)

BY LYNN HEINZERLING.

New York, Dec. 23.—(Wide World)—Three things many Spaniards expect the new year to bring them are a number of German army divisions, a serious epidemic of typhus and a winter and spring of distressing hunger.

When I left Madrid six weeks ago, you could hear more German spoken in the large hotels than English. German diplomatic cars, bearing the Nazi swastika, were far more numerous than normally would be expected in Madrid.

Delegations of Germans seemed to be arriving almost weekly, and the planes from Berlin were doing a thriving business. But German uniforms had not appeared there in any number.

When a group of Hitler youth arrived some weeks ago, their leaders were wearing the usual brown suit with the red swastika armband. The sight was unusual enough to cause Spaniards sitting around their coffee tables in the Palace Hotel to nod toward them and whisper.

A number of members of the Spanish Blue Legion, which is helping the Germans in Soviet Russia, had returned wearing the regulation German army uniform with only a shoulder tab to mark their nationality, but they had not been numerous enough to make the sight commonplace.

Heavy Casualties.

The returning members of the Legion had either been wounded or ill or, as one said, simply incapable of keeping up with the strenuous marching program practiced by the Germans. One of the Legionnaires said that of the 20,000 Spaniards who set out to help Hitler last summer, 500 were killed by snipers before they even reached the front.

The Spanish press is closely controlled. In the newspapers generally the German victories are headlined and the British communiques usually are added without comment. The Spanish censorship is probably the most severe in all Europe.

German agents are much in evidence in the places where foreigners gather and Spaniards freely point them out to you. One diplomat told me his baggage was opened and examined in a Spanish hotel before he had a chance to spend the night in the room.

British and American citizens and diplomats still move about freely and by some miracle of protocol avoid contact with the enemy.

The Japanese Ambassador Yakichiro Suma is a much mentioned member of the diplomatic corps, prominent at Spanish functions of state. He spent some time in Washington earlier and is an ardent baseball fan.

Before the hostilities between Japan and the United States, he said one day that he had stayed up until 4 a. m. to hear one of President Roosevelt's addresses, in which Roosevelt's criticism of Hitler was particularly strong. Asked how he liked the speech, Suma said: "I thought it was splendid."

Epidemic Menace.

Public health experts who have investigated in Spain say that only the most stringent measures would prevent a major and tragic typhus epidemic if the disease already present in some areas is permitted to spread.

These physicians said there were an unusually large number of cases for the summer season in northeastern Spain. The disease does its deadliest work in the winter and could sweep the country and even far into the continent, they said, if it once gains headway.

Many residents in Spain refuse to ride in cabs, street cars or trains, when it is at all possible to avoid it, in order to escape the fleas which carry the disease. In its present impoverished condition, the nation would be hard put to cope with the disease in epidemic proportions.

To face the bitter Madrid winter, many Spaniards are wearing clothing which they stored up in civil war days. Prices have risen to the point where many will be without sufficiently warm clothing. Spanish army conscripts are still wearing rope-soled sandals.

The average wage for a Spanish worker is about nine pesetas (about 76 cents) a day. A package of American cigarettes, bought on the black market, costs 15 pesetas. A pair of shoes which before the civil war cost the Spanish workman 16 pesetas now costs 125 pesetas. A ready made suit which formerly cost 125 pesetas, now sells for 350 pesetas, overcoats have risen in the same period from 125 to 400 pesetas.

Bullfights Cost More.

The Spaniards who provided these figures has a comparatively well-paying job in an office. He earns 750 pesetas a month or $60 at the official rate of exchange.

Meals which formerly brought a check of five to 15 pesetas now cost between 25 and 40 pesetas. A shirt which formerly sold for 10 pesetas now costs between 40 and 60 pesetas. A seat at the movies once obtained for three pesetas now requires 15. Before the war, you could get a seat in the shade at the bullfights for six pesetas. The same seats now sell for between 14 and 25 pesetas.

Franco's government is making wage readjustments, but the increases are still far below the increases in prices.

Even the bulls are tired of it all in Spain. Bullfighting experts in Madrid, and that covers a lot of bullfight fanciers, say the 1941 season was the worst in years. Some of them say the bulls were to blame, too small and undernourished.

COSSACKS CAPTURE RUSSIAN LIMELIGHT

Horses Gallop Dramatically Into Highly Mechanized Warfare

DEC 24 1941

Cavalryman Has Changed Little Since First Used By Czars

By EDDY GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, Dec. 23—Against the background of the most highly mechanized warfare in history, horses and Cossacks have galloped dramatically into the center of the picture.

At the start of this war, many military authorities regarded them as romantic figures of the past, wholly unfit for battle with machines.

Then came the Red army's stubborn resistance, its stand, its advance. And up there in front, across Russia's snowy, wind-swept plains and hills charged the Don Cossacks of old.

Actually he hasn't changed much since the czars first employed him in frontier guards in the early nineteenth century. He has the same forelock, his hair hanging shaggylike beneath his gay hat, which looks strangely like something out of a musical comedy; the same Turkish trousers, the same high boots.

Saber Is Terrifying

His saber—a weapon discarded by some armies—has made him not only a good fighter but a terrifying opponent to the Nazis. In some cases he still is carrying the old-time lance and putting it to plenty of use.

Now a big Cossack army estimated at 100,000 is operating brilliantly against the retreating Germans.

Twenty-three years under the Soviets have seen the Cossack undergo many changes, although he strangely seems the same, possibly because he is above all a fighter who loves battle as some men love home and peace.

Early Dread Of Revolution

The Cossacks were one of the earliest dreads of the revolutionaries. They were deprived of time-old privileges, and for a period served neither as a separate mounted group nor in any phase of Red army service.

In 1936, however, they got their own squadrons.

The Cossacks have been highly praised by United States military observers in Russia, particularly Lieut. Col. Kent C. Lambert, cavalryman.

"It's really a return of the horse," he said.

Although the Cossack nowadays carries grenades, a pistol and sometimes a machine gun, he never puts down his saber.

There's an old cavalry saying: "A saber is always loaded."

The Cossacks proved it again.

Streamlined Army Transforms U. S. Non-coms in Far East

Top Sergeant of Today Is Serious-minded Young Man Interested in Mechanics and Firing Power of Tanks.

DEC 24 1941

By RUSSELL BRINES.

Manila, Dec. 23 (Wide World).—They've streamlined Uncle Sam's Far Eastern army—both in anatomy and organization.

You'd have to look hard to find the beloved bulbous top-kick of the first world war. Hours of conditioning under the broiling tropical sun and endless preparations for quick mental and physical mobilization have worn off the extra poundage.

Sergt. Joe Smith looks like a halfback compared to the traditional lineman of twenty-four years ago.

There really is a Sergt. Joe Smith here, a tanned, snub-nosed lad from Carlsbad, N. M., and he's typical of the army's modern non-coms—men in their early twenties who, a few weeks ago, were playing football and baseball in off-duty hours.

But they can reel off the style and performances of leading combat planes and bombers of any nation; they're intrigued by the mechanics of their guns and like to talk about the fire power of tanks.

Song of Tailless Monkeys.

Sergt. Joe and his mates are mostly a serious-minded lot, and strenuous pre-war training and constant hippety-hop warfare so far have prevented them from producing any masterpiece equivalent to "Mademoiselle From Armentieres." But they are resurrecting old army songs like "The Monkeys Have No Tails in Zamboango."

These men are products of a generation dramatized by mechanical advance and in general had more educational privileges than their dads. Old-time army non-coms are forced to step lively to keep pace with the constant talk about mechanics.

But they all realize that some buck private somewhere may save hundreds of lives by the ability to recognize the differences in design between American and Japanese planes which, from 20,000 feet, appear only as large as a thumbnail.

Many enlisted men are still hoping to get a crack at the air corps, if only as ground crew men, despite the fact that the first heavy crash of bombs usually comes on the airdromes.

One night a private on a routine assignment stopped to talk to me about Heinkels, Messerschmitts and P-40s.

"The day war started," he said, "I was at Nichols Field taking my medical examination for enlisted pilot. All I got out of it was a tin hat some one shoved into my hand, but I sure would like to get in the air corps."

Training Courses Speeded.

The army has capitalized on this interest and better education on the part of the men, speeding up courses of instruction in classrooms and afield.

Sergt. Joe and his pals mostly had training only as National Guardsmen before coming to the Philippines. Once here, they received intensified courses of study, plus constant training hikes which whipped them into hard-muscled condition emphasized by consistent 90 degree temperature and humidity.

They learned how to march across mountains and rice paddies and through narrow jungle paths.

In a comparatively brief time they were given the theoretical outline of modern warfare and conditioned to meet its rigors.

Japanese bombers did the rest. In that first day of attack, youngsters' hair figuratively stood up and their faces seemed lined with age. Many admit they were scared to death but after the first wave of jitters they went back for more.

Then training plus experience told, and increased efficiency shows the results.

The Filipinos likewise bore up amazingly under the first blows.

Many of the enlisted men had a maximum of five and a half months' training in streamlined courses outlined by General Douglas MacArthur, but they lacked the Americans' educational preparation.

Loin Cloths From Mountains.

Hundreds came from the mountains, some still wearing loin cloths, and saw their first artillery. Their average schooling was through the fourth grade, their average combat experience only with knives.

In that brief time in camp these Filipinos had to learn English and discipline, what they would be fighting for in the event of war, and the entire preparatory range of military science.

They took to guns eagerly, many becoming expert marksmen. Bayonets were a cinch to boys who customarily carry bolos from their first school days on, and they snapped beautifully in parade ground drills.

But no one knew how they would react to bombs and bullets and whether discipline would hold them in the face of enemy fire.

They surprised even many of their officers. They were more curious than cautious or afraid during the first bombings. They fought savagely—and bolo-wielding townsmen supported them—against Japanese landing forces in the northern areas.

Aviators Excellent, Too.

Filipino aviators already are writing tradition. Capt. Jesus A. Villamor was decorated for "extraordinary heroism" on December 10 and was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster, to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross, for another act of heroism two days later—both times for leading small groups of pursuit planes against swarms of attacking Japanese planes.

One Filipino pilot summed up the situation:

"Boy, we sure learned a lot in a few hours."

FRENCH COLONIES IN STRATEGIC SPOT

Islands Form Part Of Chain At Gateway To Caribbean And Canal

DEC 24 1941

Vichy Possessions In America Lack Value As Source Of Vital Material

By GAYLE TALBOT
(Wide World)

[Special Dispatch to The Sun]

New York, Dec. 23—The United States' interest in France's tattered string of colonial possessions in this part of the world is due to the strategic importance of the group, rather than their value as a source of vital raw material, as was the case in our recent occupation of Dutch Guiana.

Except for their vast production of sugar and rum (there were 286 distilleries in Martinique and Guadeloupe alone at last count), the ten islands and one piece of mainland that make up Vichy's remaining colonies in the Western Hemisphere are comparatively poor and overcrowded. But they occupy locations that scarcely can be ignored.

Mark Caribbean Gateway

Martinique and Guadeloupe and five smaller islands lie along a great curving chain of islands that mark the eastern gateway to the Caribbean Sea and the approaches to the Panama Canal. St. Lucia, site of one of the United States' new leased defense bases, is almost in sight of Martinique.

French Guiana, which includes the notorious Devil's Island penal colony, is on the northeast coast of South America, adjoining Dutch Guiana, which we occupied with consent of the Netherlands Government to guard our supply of bauxite. Its occupation by an enemy would present an obvious menace.

Far up in the north, off the bleak, fog-shrouded shores of Greenland and, incidentally, near another United States defense base, lie the two barren, poverty-ridden little islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre. Their combined area of ninety-three square miles is inhabited by fewer than 5,000 hardy souls, who make their living chiefly from the fishing industries.

Prohibition Prosperity

St. Pierre knew years of prosperity and high jinks back in the prohibition era, when it made a convenient transshipment point for liquor being smuggled in from the other side, but when that ended the little island settled back into its exile.

Up to the time of France's capitulation in the present war, Martinique was a depot for war supplies en route from this country to French ports.

The armistice caught several units of the French fleet in port at Martinique, including the aircraft carrier Bearn, and they have been there ever since.

Under a special agreement made with the United States last year and which Secretary Hull indicated this week is to be continued, the warships were immobilized and the islands permitted to continue their commercial relations.

Planes Revert To Junk

Several hundred American-made military planes, meantime, have sat out in the Martinique weather and slowly reverted to junk.

The total population of the Vichy possessions was 591,872 at the last census in 1936, with an area of 66,790 square miles. On rocky, volcanic Martinique's 385 square miles were crowded 246,712 inhabitants and 192 distilleries. The pre-war military force comprised one company of infantry and a battery of field artillery.

Both Guadeloupe and Martinique are essentially agricultural. A third of Guadeloupe's 1,271 square miles are under production, principally of sugar, bananas, coffee and cacao.

Sugar is the leading export; rum second. Before the war France took nearly all of both crops, and with the cutting off of that market Guadeloupe is estimated to have lost ninety-nine per cent. of its external trade.

Christmas in England: 'Thank God It's No Worse'

DEC 24 1941

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM
(Wide World)

LONDON.—(The Jersey Journal Special News Service)—Britain's third Christmas of this war is so far removed from the holiday traditions of this land that everything Dickens wrote about the season seems wishful romancing.

But if the season is not what it used to be, the people at least join wryly with Dickens—whose name is so closely identified with Christmas in England — and say they might as well "put a good face on the matter. Thank God it's no worse."

This is a Christmas of deep concern over the future, or anxieties over absent ones, of seemingly interminable sacrifices and curtailments — at least on the part of many.

It is a Christmas of clothes-rationing; of shortages of food and liquor and other things; of the black market; of exhortations not to travel, not to smoke too much, not to give tobacco for Christmas, not to burn too much fuel.

PAPER SHORTAGE

Because of the paper shortage, most shoppers have been obliged to set out with a suitcase or a big handbag, and gifts cannot be wrapped as they were in other days.

There has been a dearth even of artificial Christmas trees and decorations.

You can no longer go blithely to Smithfield Market and get an enormous turkey and load up with the trimmin's.

Candy and oranges for the children are carefully apportioned; housewives have been guarding portions of mincemeat and fruit in order to make pies, cakes and puddings' yet for all the saving and scheming and improvising, it can't be the same—what about flavoring rum and brandy, eggs and sugar and cream?

Turkeys cost $6 to $12, considerably more than twice what prices used to be. Grapes—among the few fruits on sale — cost $3 a pound.

All along the line you need twice as much money as before—for such things as leather cases, purses, umbrellas, writing sets and sewing outfits.

The better type of cigaret case costs $10 to $15.

Toys are scarce and expensive. Except for nondescript specimens, dolls start at $4 and rise fast to the stratosphere. A medium-sized teddybear is marked $6.25.

A toy army truck—wooden, because the government has other use for metals—is priced at $4.40; a wooden locomotive about three feet long is tagged $8.25. Tiny tin soldiers cost 20 to 50 cents each. A papier-mache fort costs $7.25.

PETS IN DEMAND

Pets have been in great demand, but there has been a shortage of dogs and cats. Dealers say mongrel puppies have been selling freely at $6 each.

But there will be Christmas parties, of course, even though the institution of the family gathering has been hard hit by war separations of families and by restrictions of food and gifts.

Some of the parties are to be held in air raid shelters. Throughout England and Wales parties have been planned for children evacuated from the capital.

The army is trying to brighten up the season, with troops rehearsing pantomines and other shows and arranging dances to be held between Christmas and New Year's. The air force, navy and other services have arranged celebrations consistent with far-flung assignments.

Farmers, munitions workers and others engaged in the most vital war work will continue production during the holiday season with not more than one day's break.

Nor will there be any special dispensation from the ministry of food. Lord Woolton has announced there will be no additional release of rations.

The customary pantomines are being held in several theaters, and a season of Shakespeare is opening in the West End on Christmas Eve. Persons seeking stage entertainment will find a striking variety to choose from, including a number of new musicals.

The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret are appearing with the children of a village in a pantomine for service men.

Few London churches plan midnight services Christmas Eve, as most of them lack necessary blackout equipment. But services in the dark will be held in Westminster Abbey.

30.24 — 13729
30.24 — 13729

London, Dec. 23-(AP)-Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, Irish-born commander of a British army in the first World War, in a letter to Prime Minister Churchill today offered the services of an Anglo-Irish organization of which he is head to bring about a reconciliation which might lead to making Irish bases available to the Allied forces.

A memorandum attached to the letter declared that the potential value of airdromes and ports in Eire is great but that they can be used by the Allies only through Eire's consent or by military action, "which is unthinkable."

Gen. Gough, who is 71, was born in County Waterford and has been a long-time advocate of Irish independence. He commanded the British Fifth Army in 1918.

London, Dec. 23-(AP)-The Netherlands's Queen-in-exile, Wilhelmina, told her homeland and its possessions in a radio broadcast today that Hitler will tremble in the ever increasing of the millions and millions of people against him."

"His system of government new order has been condemned by every tribunal of conscience of the world," she added.

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Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Dec. 23-(AP)-Blackout trials were ordered today in South African cities as the cabinet announced in a statement that Durbin and Capetown "must be prepared for a possible attack by land, sea and air."

The statement said "an attack on South Africa may never happen but lack of preparation would be criminal negligence. xxxx Yokohama is 4,000 miles from Honolulu yet the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor."

Jerusalem, Palestine, Dec. 23-(AP)-William C. Bullitt, special representative of President Roosevelt in the Middle East, arrived here today to spend the Christmas holidays in the Holy Land as guest of Sir Harold Macmichael, High Commissioner of Trans-Jordan.

DEC 24 1941

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Buenos Aires, Dec. 23-(AP)-Acting President Ramon Castillo announced after a two-hour cabinet meeting tonight that Argentina was "firm as ever in its determination to carry out international promises" of Pan-American cooperation.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23-(AP)-CBS SAID THE VATICAN CITY RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT POPE PIUS XII HAS CONCEDED "TO ALL LOCAL ORDINARIES, OF WHATEVER RANK, FOR THE DURATION OF THE PRESENT WAR THE FACULTY TO GRANT, ACCORDING TO THEIR PRUDENT JUDGMENT, FOR THE TERRITORY OF THEIR JURISDICTION A GENERAL DISPENSATION FROM THE LAWS OF ABSTINENCE AND FAST OF THE CHURCH."

DEC 24 1941

ASH WEDNESDAY AND GOOD FRIDAY ARE EXCEPTIONS FROM THE DISPENSATION, THE RADIO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

FH1142AES

BUCHAREST, DEC. 23-(ANDI AGENCY TO AP)-THE RUMANIAN THIRD ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WAS EXHORTED BY MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU TODAY TO PROTECT GAINS ACQUIRED THROUGH HEAVY SACRIFICES WHICH "COULD EASILY BE LOST IF WE DO NOT PROVE VALIENTLY AND STUBBORNLY" THE VITALITY OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE.

JH818AES

BERLIN, DEC.23-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SPANISH NEWS AGENCY EFE, SAID TODAY RUMORS OF GERMAN PEACE FEELERS IN MOSCOW WERE "FOOLISH TALK" AND DECLARED THAT THE ENDING OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA WOULD BE ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1942.

DEC 24 1941

ASSERTING THAT HITLER WOULD PERSONALLY CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN, VON RIBBENTROP SAID THAT THE "WAR IN RUSSIA CAN ONLY BE ENDED WHEN NOT ONLY EVERY THREAT BUT EVERYTHING SERIOUSLY DISQUIETING TO EUROPE FROM THE EAST IS ELIMINATED."

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ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER COLLABORATION BETWEEN GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN HAD BEEN LONG PLANNED WITH INTENTION OF ATTACKING THE DEMOCRACIES, VON RIBBENTROP DECLARED:

"NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. SOON AFTER THE ASSUMPTION OF POWER BY NATIONAL SOCIALISM GERMAN POLICY WAS DECISIVELY INFLUENCED BY AN IRRECONCILABLE OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVISM.

"I, THEREFORE, AT THE WISH OF THE FUEHRER, MADE FIRST CONTACT WITH TOKYO IN 1933 WHERE I MET WITH UNDERSTANDING FOR UNION OF ALL ORDER-LOVING NATIONS."

JJ1055PES

NEW YORK - ADD TALBOT'S WIDE WORLD - XXX TRIBE.

HEAT-PLAGUED FRENCH GUIANA, A SOURCE OF GREAT POTENTIAL WEALTH, IS ONLY 2200 MILES FROM VICHY-CONTROLLED DAKAR ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

DEC 24 1941

LEAST DEVELOPED OF ANY EUROPEAN COLONY IN AMERICA, FRENCH GUIANA AND THE TERRITORY OF INANI, ITS HINTERLAND DEPENDANCY, COVER A TOTAL OF 64,000 SQUARE MILES, MOST OF IT PURE JUNGLE. ITS POPULATION AT THE LAST CENSUS WAS ABOUT 37,000, NOT COUNTING THE 6000-ODD CONVICTS ON THE PENAL SETTLEMENT OF MARONI, BETTER KNOWN AS DEVIL'S ISLAND. FROM REPORTS, THE CONVICTS HAVE BECOME AN INCREASINGLY SERIOUS PROBLEM SINCE THE SETTLEMENT WAS CUT OFF FROM THE HOMELAND. TWO-THIRDS OF ITS IMPORTS FORMERLY WERE SUPPLIED BY FRANCE.

ONLY ABOUT 7000 ACRES ARE UNDER CULTIVATION, BUT THE REGION HAS IMMENSE FORESTS AND PRODUCES CONSIDERABLE GOLD BY PLACER MINING. CAYENNE, THE PRINCIPAL CITY, IS A REGULAR STOP ON THE COASTAL PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS LINE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

DEC 24 1941

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WED, DEC. 24 - SENT DEC 22).

SN709PES

BERLIN - ADD GERMAN - XXX PLANES

ONLY MINOR ACTION, LARGELY AIR ASSAULTS ON BRITISH TROOPS AND MACHINES, WAS REPORTED FROM THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT BUT THE HIGH COMMAND SAID BATTLES DEVELOPED YESTERDAY IN THE BENGASI AREA AND STILL WERE IN PROGRESS.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY OVERNIGHT WERE CALLED MINOR. THE ONLY DAMAGE MENTIONED WAS TO "RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS OF SOME PLACES IN THE GERMAN REICH." ONE RAIDER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BAGGED BY NAVAL ARTILLERY.

JH717AES

MEXICO CITY - ADD AXIS BREAK - XXX STATES.

THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER ACCREDITED TO MEXICO LIVES IN WASHINGTON AND WILL BE ADVISED OF THE BREAK THERE BY THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

BULGARIA HAS NO MINISTER TO MEXICO AND ALSO WILL BE INFORMED IN WASHINGTON.

DEC 24 1941

MEXICO SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE SENIOR AXIS PARTNERS WHEN THEY WENT TO WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

JJ11PES

CHURCHILL SEPARATE

(NY) WASHINGTON, DEC.23-(AP)-BRITAIN'S THREE HIGHEST STRATEGISTS, THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES OF THE EMPIRE, ARE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR THE WAR COUNCIL MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON.

SKETCH DEC 24 1941

THEY ARE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR DUDLEY POUND, FIELD MARSHAL SIR

30.24—13731

30.24—13731

JOHN DILL AND AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL.

ADMIRAL POUND, CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF AND FIRST SEA LORD, WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE ATLANTIC MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND WINSTON CHURCHILL TO FRAME THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. HIS MOTHER WAS ELIZABETH PICKMAN ROGERS OF BOSTON.

DEC 24 1941

HE HAS PLAYED A PROMINENT ROLE IN THREE CRITICAL PERIODS FOR BRITAIN. HE COMMANDED THE COLOSSUS AT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND AND IN 1935, WHEN WAR THREATENED WITH ITALY OVER ETHIOPIA, HE WAS PUT IN COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

DEC 24 1941

WITH WAR ABOUT TO BREAK OUT WITH GERMANY, HE WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF IN THE SUMMER OF 1939 AND SOON AFTERWARD HE WAS GIVEN THE RANK OF ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

HE IS POPULARLY CALLED THE "FATHER" OF BRITAIN'S PRESENT NAVAL STRATEGY WHICH EMPHASIZES AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

MARSHAL DILL IS BRITAIN'S CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF UNTIL CHRISTMAS DAY, WHEN HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE REPLACED BY GEN.SIR ALAN BROOKE. MARSHAL DILL HAS BEEN GIVEN THE POST OF GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, WHICH PRESUMABLY HE WILL TAKE UP AFTER HIS PRESENT MISSION.

HE ALSO ATTENDED THE ATLANTIC CHARTER MEETING OF CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT.

DEC 24 1941

HE WENT TO FRANCE AS COMMANDER OF BRITAIN'S FIRST ARMY CORPS IN OCTOBER, 1939. WHEN THE EVACUATION AT DUNKERQUE WAS UNDERWAY HE WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF TO SUCCEED FIELD MARSHAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE. AS CHIEF OF STAFF HE TRAVELED WITH ANTHONY EDEN TO GREECE, TURKEY, YUGOSLAVIA AND CAIRO EARLY THIS YEAR JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

DILL IS AN ULSTERMAN WHO ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1901 AFTER STUDY AT SANDHURST, BRITAIN'S "WEST POINT", AND ROSE RAPIDLY DURING THE WORLD WAR AND AFTER.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL PORTAL, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH AIR STAFF, HIGHEST POST IN THE RAF, STEPPED UP TO THAT PLACE FROM CHIEF OF THE BOMBER COMMAND LATE IN 1940. KNOWN FOR HIS AGGRESSIVE TACTICS, HIS RISE AT THE TIME WAS INTERPRETED AS HERALDING HARDER AIR BLOWS AT GERMANY.

THE RAF CHIEF IS ONE OF THE FEW HIGH BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS TO RISE THROUGH THE RANKS. HE BEGAN HIS MILITARY SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR AS A PRIVATE AND DISPATCH RIDER, BUT SOON TRANSFERRED TO THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS, WHERE HE WON THE RANK OF COLONEL. ONCE, IN A DOGFIGHT WITH THE GERMAN ACE IMMELMANN, HE HIT THE GERMAN'S MACHINE WITH BULLETS FROM HIS WINCHESTER RIFLE.

DEC 24 1941

HE WAS PROMOTED TO AIR CHIEF MARSHAL IN FEB., 1939, WHEN THE RAF WAS UNDERGOING ITS BIG PRE-WAR EXPANSION AND IN THE FOLLOWING MARCH SUCCEEDED TO THE BOMBER COMMAND. HE PROBABLY SPENDS MORE WEEK-ENDS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER THAN ANY MAN IN THE SERVICES.

FH103PES

Japs Land 50 Miles From Manila; Evacuation Of Capital Pondered

M'ARTHUR MAY DECLARE CHIEF CITY AN OPEN AREA TO SAVE IT FROM RAIDS

Principal Attack Believed Coming From Lingayen Gulf Area, Where Enemy Force Is Heavier Than Expected — Foe Enlarging Beachheads

DEC 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 24 — The War Department said today Gen. Douglas MacArthur had reported Japanese troops had landed in two additional areas on the island of Luzon and consideration was being given to the withdrawal of the Commonwealth Government and military forces from Manila.

One landing, the communique said, was near Nasugbu, about fifteen miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay and fifty miles southeast of the city itself.

The other was near Mauban, about thirty miles north of Antimonan, on Lamon Bay, where landings were reported last night. Mauban is fifty-five miles southeast of Manila.

100 Jap Transports Around Islands

"It is estimated that at least one hundred enemy transports, in several convoys, are now in waters around the Philippine Islands," the army said.

"Each of these fleets of troopships is accompanied by strong naval and air escort."

The War Department said the withdrawal of the island Government and military forces from the capital city of the Philippines would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and thus spare the civilian residents from aerial bombardment.

Enemy Lands Large Forces In Philippines

DEC 25 1941

General MacArthur And His Staff Take To Field To Direct Giant Battle For Manila

DEC 25 1941

By R. P. CRONIN, JR.

Manila, Thursday, Dec. 25 (AP)—United States Army forces with Gen. Douglas MacArthur personally in the field staved off Japanese advances toward Manila from both the north and south this Christmas Day, but the invaders continued to land in such numbers that they felt no doubt that the battle for this Philippine capital itself now is on.

Bitter fighting occurred throughout yesterday in both the Lingayen sector, about 125 miles north and west of Manila, and in the Atimonan area, 75 miles to the southeast.

Only minor skirmishes occurred during the night, however, the Army Command announced in a communique issued shortly before 8 a. m. today (6 p. m. Wednesday, E.S.T.), and a spokesman added that there were no important changes in the front line positions overnight.

The command left no doubt, however, that the Japanese pressure continued. The statement said:

"It was a very quiet night, but there still was Japanese pressure both north and south. Practically the only activity overnight was small skirmishes by patrols."

Earlier it was disclosed that Japanese reinforcements continued landing in the Lingayen and Atimonan sectors as their advance forces battled their way toward Manila.

Yesterday General MacArthur and his aides disclosed they were considering declaring Manila an open city, in which case it would not be defended and the Japanese would be expected to spare it from attack.

This morning a spokesman said that no final decision had as yet been made on this point.

Manila had an air raid warning at 1:40 a. m., but the spokesman said it was believed to have been a false alarm.

The main thrust apparently was coming from the Lingayen region.

In both the Lingayen and Atimonan sectors the defenders were opposing numerically superior forces.

Although the Atimonan region was nearer Manila, the Japanese were believed to have landed there only as a supplemental threat to the main drive from the north. Because of the rugged terrain about Atimonan the peril was not as great from that sector.

As this dispatch was filed at 1:30 a. m. (11:30 a. m. Wednesday, E.S.T.) there remained complete silence about the situation at Davao, port on the big southern island of Mindanao where the Japanese landed in force last week.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-In-Chief of the United

30.24 — 13733

30.24 — 13733

States armed forces of the Far East, personally took the field last night along with his staff, and he and his aides announced they were considering declaring Manila an open city.

Consistent Japanese aerial activity in the provinces obviously was designed to disrupt communications and prevent American and Filipino reinforcements from reaching the battle zones.

The complete silence regarding the Davao situation was inexplicable except as evidence that all communications were cut. The Mindanao campaign is a battle for short-cut sea lanes leading to Borneo.

A landing attempt by light Japanese forces was repulsed yesterday at Mauban.

(The War Department in Washington announced late Thursday, in advices that apparently covered later developments, that a landing had in fact been made at Mauban, which is about 30 miles above Atimonan and some 45 miles southeast of Manila.)

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Fourteen towns were reported bombed in widespread Japanese air raids. Among those attacked were the railroad centers of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija Province, and Calamba in Laguna Province. Other strategic points were bombed in Pangasian, Tarlac and Tayabas provinces. Scores were killed or wounded, including more than 20 known dead in Manila.

During yesterday a total of five Japanese planes were shot down, thus bringing the known total since the start of the invasion to 83. The figure is undoubtedly higher than that.

Despite everything the raiders could do, the crowds completed their Christmas shopping here in Manila, ducking from stores to shelters during the alerts, and then returned to their blacked-out homes. Food was still plentiful, but there was no light after nightfall.

Four air raid alarms shrilled over Manila before dusk—the fourth Japanese raid setting in the Fort McKinley district one of the greatest fires yet seen in the Manila area.

This fourth visitation was only of nine minutes duration, but during those minutes a cloud of dense black smoke miles wide arose from the McKinley vicinity. Twenty United States fighter planes swept southward in pursuit of the raiders.

Emilio Quinton, an Associated Press office boy, thus described the attack as an eye witness:

"Many Japanese planes flew over. They were high up. About 15 American planes were in the air and two of them started a dog fight. The two Americans, roaring very loudly, went up under some of the Japanese. They curved and twisted quickly. Three Japanese bombing planes came tumbling down to the ground. When the Japanese planes hit, the fire started."

An Associated Press photographer reported in from the scene that some buildings were burning.

The first of the day's raids was by nine Japanese bombers which hit the port area with heavy bombs and left black smoke rising. There was an explosion that shook the city, but American anti-aircraft guns threw aloft a tremendous barrage and one of the attacking craft fell from formation and trailed smoke as it disappeared from view.

Appearing over Fort McKinley, the assailants were driven off by heavy ground fire, and dropped no bombs there.

The second alarm was sounded just after 1 p. m. and the all-clear came at 1:48. The third was heard around 3 p. m., but no enemy plane appeared over the city and the all-clear was signalled half an hour later.

DEC 25 1941

While the second alarm was in progress, a big fleet of American tanks sped away from the city toward one of the fighting fronts. Civilians ran from their shelters to cheer the departing columns.

While the dual Japanese thrust—from the Lingayen area some 125 miles northwest of Manila and from Atimonan 75 miles southeast of the city—took the outward form of a pincer movement some observers expressed the opinion that the only immediately dangerous drive was from Lingayen. Any substantial Japanese progress from Atimonan, they said, could be halted by dynamiting the bridges and mountain road which the invader must take, in operations similar to those which had halted the initial Japanese push from Legaspi in extreme Southern Luzon.

In two communiques during the day, however, General MacArthur's headquarters made it plain that the defenders were hard beset.

"Forty transports are off the coast at Atimonan," said one. "Fighting is very heavy. Troops of the United States armed forces of the Far East are behaving very well but are greatly outnumbered.

"There is very heavy fighting in the North. Our troops there are behaving admirably against great odds."

Said the second, and afternoon, communique:

"Very heavy fighting continues on the north and south fronts. In both areas our troops are resisting stubbornly. The enemy continues to land reinforcements.

"In order to spare Manila from any possible air or ground attacks consideration is being given by the military authorities to declaring Manila an open city during this war, as was done in the case of Paris, Brussels, Athens, Rome and other capitals."

How many of the 40 transports off Atimonan actually had been able to accomplish their landing mission was not known; telephoned reports from that area spoke of several transport loads having been landed under heavy covering fire from the sea.

Before the invader had struck there, he had attempted an attack on the southwest Luzon coast near Batangas, but had been hurled back into the sea there.

(In Washington the War Department's communique for Wednesday morning stated that several enemy transports had appeared off Batangas. It substantially repeated the information from General MacArthur—Great enemy pressure, a stubborn defense by American troops inferior only in numbers.)

Enemy Lands in Strength 75 Miles South of Manila--City Is Bombed Repeatedly.

DEC 25 1941

Manila, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff are taking the field at once in personal command of the fight against Japanese invasion spearheads, the army headquarters announced.

The Philippine defense forces were said to be outnumbered and hard pressed north and south of the capital. The Japanese were striking from their foothold along the Gulf of Lingayen, some 120 miles north of Manila, and from a beach head won by a new landing in force at the little fishing village of Atimonan, on the east coast of Luzon seventy-five miles south of Manila.

Large forces of United States tanks roared between cheering crowds lining the streets of Manila and headed toward the battlefields.

Manila had four air raid alarms during the day, and after the fourth, a nine-minute alarm which started at 5:21 P. M. (3:21 A. M., New York time) one of the biggest fires here since the beginning of the war flared up in the Fort McKinley area.

U. S. Fighters Take to Air.

Twenty United States fighter planes went into the air at the first sign of the raid and pursued the Japanese bombers to the south.

A communique issued from United States Army Headquarters at 4 P. M. said that American and Filipino troops were resisting stubbornly on both fronts, but added ominously: "The enemy continues to land re-enforcements."

The official bulletin, which described fighting in both sectors as "very heavy," failed to say whether the invaders were making any progress toward Manila.

"Forty transports are off the coast at Atimonan," the communique declared. "Fighting is very heavy. United States armed forces of the Far East troops are behaving very well but are greatly outnumbered. There is very heavy fighting in the north. Our troops there are behaving admirably against great odds."

Covered by Heavy Fire.

Word from Atimonan by telephone said several transport loads of Japanese landed under cover of heavy fire from the sea.

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Observers here expressed the view, however, that the only dangerous Japanese landing so far was that along the Gulf of Lingayen northwest of Manila.

They said that the Japanese push from Legaspi on extreme southern Luzon had been stopped by blowing up bridges across deep ravines, and that the Japanese had made no advance from Aparri, in extreme northern Luzon, where the landing was intended apparently only to establish an air base. Any Japanese thrust from Atimonan, these spokesmen declared, could be stopped just as the Legaspi push was, by dynamiting vital bridges and blowing out sections of the road through the mountains.

As the new overland threat to Manila developed, Army Headquarters announced that military authorities were considering declaring the capital an open city to spare it from any possible air or ground attacks. The announcement recalled that similar declarations were made with respect to Paris, Brussels, Athens, Rome and other capitals earlier in the war.

Manila Water Front Attacked.

Disclosure that such a step was under consideration followed by several hours a mid-morning raid on the Manila port area by nine Japanese bombers—the first on that section since the beginning of hostilities. Great clouds of black smoke rolled up from the water front as the Japanese planes swept away over Fort McKinley in a rain of steel from anti-aircraft guns. One of the raiders was officially reported downed and several others were believed destroyed.

The all clear was sounded in Manila after fifteen minutes. Considerable damage apparently was done to buildings along the water front.

Shortly after 1 P. M. there was a second alarm. Eleven silver-painted Japanese planes flew in from the south half an hour later and the all clear was sounded at 1:48 P. M.

A third air raid alarm sounded shortly after 3 P. M. No enemy planes appeared over the city. The all clear came half an hour later.

An army spokesmen said that before landing at Atimonan the Japanese had made an attack on the southwest coast of the island near Batangas but had been driven off.

Observers here interpreted the new Japanese thrust as an attempt to force Gen. Douglas MacArthur to split his forces and thus weaken resistance on the vi-

tal northern front.

According to last reports, the defenders there were holding a line north of Damortic, 120 miles from Manila, against the persistent hammering of strong Japanese forces which began landing from a fleet of eighty transports in the Gulf of Lingayen Sunday.

Attack at Many Points.

An army spokesman said that the Japanese Air Force was attacking at many points, apparently in an attempt to blast the American lines of communication. He disclosed that in one assault Japanese bombers had damaged the steel bridge at Vilasis, thirty miles south of Damortis on the main highway to Manila, but said that the damage already was being repaired.

The bridge, longest in the Philippines, is the first reported hit by the Japanese in repeated bombing attacks on the many spans which dot the major Luzon highways.

The landing at Atimonan is the sixth attempted by the Japanese on the island of Luzon since the war began December 7. Places at which they have established beach heads include Legaspi, on the southeasternmost tip of Luzon 250 miles from Manila; Vigan, on the west coast 210 miles north of the capital; and Aparri on the extreme north coast.

Atimonan, situated on Lopez Bay on the narrow neck of land connecting the main portion of Luzon with the southern bulge, is a town af about 13,000, known chiefly as a fishing center.

150 Miles Overland.

Though it is only seventy-five miles air line from Manila, an invading army would have to travel approximately 150 miles to reach the capital, skirting around a large inland lake—Laguna de Bay. The lone highway from Atimonan to Manila winds through rugged mountains stretching across the isthmus northwest of the town. A railway leading to Manila, which passes within a dozen miles of Atimonan, follows a similar circuitous route through extremely rugged country which lends itself well to defense.

While there are no known military objectives in the vicinity of Atimonan, the place was regarded in pre-war strategy as a possible invasion point and therefore precautions against an overland push to Manila probably have been taken.

While the Japanese forces which landed at Atimonan were described officially as heavy, an army spokesman declined to estimate their numerical strength. He said, however, that several transports had been sighted yesterday off Batangas Province on the Luzon southwest coast and it was possible that these were the vessels from which the invaders landed after an overnight journey around the tip of the island.

Silent on Davao.

Silent on Davao Situation.

The morning communique was silent concerning the situation at Davao on Mindanao Island, south of Luzon, where the Japanese also have landed in force.

Press reports quoted refugees from Mindanao, however, as saying seven Japanese troopships had been sunk in Davao harbor and that the defense forces were giving a good account of themselves in land fighting.

(An official announcement from Batavia, Netherlands Indies, said yesterday that Dutch naval bombers had fired a 10,000-ton tanker at Davao. The Dutch also reported last night that one of their submarines had sunk three big Japanese transports and a tanker west of Borneo, where the Japanese also have landed troops.)

A Filipino refugee who made his way to Manila from Legaspi said he had seen about 5,000 Japanese soldiers there and about 300 at Naga, the provincial capital.

He said he had been forced to help unload machine guns and munitions from a Japanese troopship for two days.

'Open City' Makes Manila Neutral

DEC 25 1941

(By The Associated Press)

If Manila is declared an open city as expected, that capital would be neutralized under international law, with the occupants refraining from military operations and the enemy enjoined from attacking it.

The main guarantee behind the declaration is that the open city contains no legitimate military objectives.

The general rule as enacted by the Hague Convention of Jurists declares: "Aerial (and other) bombardment is legitimate only when directed at a military objective, that is to say, an object of which the destruction or injury would constitute a distinct military advantage to the belligerent."

The purpose of the open city declaration is to avoid destruction and civilian casualties. The open city thus goes intact to the winner of the battle for it, which must be waged outside the city itself.

Paris was saved by this means after the Germans bombed it systemically only, and other cities in Europe fell to the Nazis more or less intact. Rotterdam was reported to have been declared open before the Germans destroyed a great part of it in a mass bombing attack described later as an object lesson in dive-bombing.

Belgrade was declared an open city but the Germans bombed it terrifically, declaring it contained prime military objectives.

The Germans meticulously avoided bombing Athens proper before Greece fell, always keeping their bombs on the objectives outside, particularly the nearby port of Paraeus, which was wrecked.

Maj. Emmett O'Donnell, Flying Bomber, Gets 4 Jap Planes

DEC 25 1941

Attacked by Swarm of Fighters, He Keeps to Course and Scores Bomb Hits on 2 Transports

By RUSSELL BRINES,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—The story behind a terse official announcement crediting Maj. Emmett O'Donnell, jr., with the destruction of four Japanese airplanes was disclosed today as new tales of heroic deeds by American aviators filtered in from outlying airdromes.

Maj. O'Donnell, whose home is in New York City, was piloting a big bomber on a flight against Japanese naval units off Legaspi, it was learned, when he was attacked suddenly by a swarm of fighter planes.

In the face of heavy odds, Maj. O'Donnell kept on his course, maneuvering his plane so skillfully that four of the speedy Japanese fighters racing in for the kill were picked off by his crew—an unusual feat for a bomber.

Maj. O'Donnell then pressed home his attack on the Japanese sea forces despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and scored bomb hits on two transports before turning his bullet-riddled plane for home, with one of his crew dead and seven wounded.

Although both tires on his landing wheels were flat, Maj. O'Donnell succeeded in landing safely at his base.

(For another exploit before the war began, Maj. O'Donnell was one of 75 awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the War Department announced today. He led a circuitous, zig-zag flight from Hawaii to the Philippines that brought heavy aerial reinforcements to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces. Those who took part were cited by President Roosevelt for "heroism and extraordinary achievement.")

Another Flyer Downed 2 Bombers.

Two more tales of devotion to duty were disclosed in details of the first stunning attack on Iba December 8.

First Lt. Frederick C. Roberts, jr., of Easton, Pa., was sent aloft to intercept a fleet of Japanese bombers in this attack and downed two of the planes.

He was forced down when his plane ran out of gasoline. Making his way back to his airdrome, which was still under heavy attack, he organized stunned survivors of the bombing, commandeered transportation and superintended the removal of wounded to Manila.

Second Lt. James E. Alsobrook of Magnolia, Ark., assisted Lt. Roberts in the rescue work under constant bombing and machine-gun fire.

Marched Them 25 Miles.

When the makeshift ambulances had departed, Lt. Alsobrook organized the remaining able-bodied men into a unit and marched them 25 miles to another post, where they formally reported for duty.

First Lt. Walter L. Coss of New Brighton, Pa., was aloft on reconnaissance when he encountered 17 Japanese pursuit planes which riddled his ship with bullets.

Lt. Coss was forced to bail out and landed in unfamiliar territory, where he spent considerable time gathering military information which he telephoned to headquarters before returning afoot to his air base.

Maj. O'Donnell's Success Had Been Predicted

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP).—Thirteen years ago, the Howitzer, United States Military Academy cadet year book, noted the athletic prowess of graduating Emmett O'Donnell, jr., of Brooklyn and said:

"During the next 30 years he will be as important a factor in the machine of war."

News of the flyer's valor was no surprise to his wife and his mother.

"He always was and he always will be brave and courageous," his mother said, and she added:

"Thank God he's safe."

Maj. O'Donnell is the father of two sons.

Wake Occupied, Japs Claim

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Tokyo, Dec. 24 (Official Radio Recorded by AP)—Japanese reports said today that Wake Island was occupied completely at 1 A. M. yesterday by Japanese naval forces defying blazing American defense guns, raging seas and a violent gale to carry out a night assault.

In the Philippines, these reports acknowledged, the Japanese were locked in a fierce struggle, but they declared successes at all points "and absolute supremacy of sea, air and land" indicated the Philippines' "inevitable" capture.

A Japanese naval communique said twenty American planes were destroyed by Japanese aircraft in attacks on the islands Sunday and Monday.

Three of the planes, said to be of "large type," were shot down in air combats and the remainder were destroyed on the ground, the communique declared.

Four Planes Lost

The army section of imperial headquarters gave this account of yesterday's heavy raid on Rangoon, capital of British Burma:

"The army air force which mass-raided Rangoon airdrome on December 23 engaged more than ten Spitfires, and Glosters appear also to have been included. The result was that Japanese fighters shot down ten British planes, while bombers accounted for the remainder. Japanese aircraft further destroyed four bombers and two fighters on the ground. Four Japanese planes are missing."

Warships Sunk, Claim

An announcement credited to a Japanese army air base in South China said seventeen British aircraft had been destroyed on the ground, three war vessels sunk and three more heavily damaged in the fighting in and around Hongkong and Kowloon up to December 23.

It added that several British air bases and anti-aircraft gun emplacements and other military facilities had been demolished.

400 Marines Lose Epic Battle To Hold Wake

DEC 25 1941

Navy Pays Tribute to Band of 'Leathernecks' Cut Off After Sinking 4 Warships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Navy wrote a reluctant "finis" today to the Marines' gallant defense of Wake Island, in an account of how fewer than 400 fighting "leathernecks" held out against overwhelming odds for fourteen days and destroyed four Japanese warships before surrendering the tiny mid-Pacific outpost.

The Navy conceded that radio communications with the Wake garrison had been severed and that "the capture of the island is probable." Later it gave out details as to the number of the men and the meager arms at their disposal which presumably would have been kept a military secret unless all hope of further resistance had been abandoned.

The Navy's admission ended a brilliant chapter in the Marine Corps' already glorious history. The island's heroic defenders consisted of thirteen Marine Corps officers, 365 Marines, one naval medical officer and six enlisted men of the Navy Medical Corps, all under the command of a thirty-eight-year-old resident of the nation's capital, Major James P. S. Devereux.

Cut Off From Outside Aid

With a pitifully small amount of equipment, including only twelve fighter planes and six five-inch guns to start with, the "leathernecks" beat off wave after wave of enemy attacks from sea and air. Cut off from outside aid, they repulsed four separate attacks in the first forty-eight hours of the siege which started Dec. 9, but lost most of their planes in those actions.

They sank a Japanese light cruiser and one destroyer by air attack, however, in those first engagements.

In the closing hours of the siege, during which terse Navy announcements that "the Marines at Wake continue to resist" had excited the admiration of the entire country, the defenders had been so badly battered, the Navy said, that only one three-inch battery of four guns remained effective when the Japanese launched their final drive to force a landing.

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The garrison was battered day and night by heavy enemy attacks, which apparently caused many casualties and destroyed one after another the defenders' meager stock of weapons, but the marines managed to put two more enemy destroyers out of action.

The Japanese apparently succeeded in landing soon after that, however, and from then on there was no word from the little garrison.

As the Navy told the story, Wake's defenders were in "serious trouble" by Dec. 21.

"Seventeen heavy Japanese bombers attacked the island and were beaten off after heavy damage," the Navy said. "The three-inch batteries were struck, the power plant was damaged, and the Diesel oil building and its equipment was destroyed. Only one three-inch battery of four guns was now effective.

"The following day the Wake defenders reported that they had sustained still another heavy attack by air, but that several enemy ships and a transport were moving in. This landing attempt was in great force, but two enemy destroyers were put out of action by the marines before the invaders could effect a landing.

"For many hours the issue was in doubt. On Dec. 23, Tokio claimed that Wake Island was completely occupied by Japanese forces and the Navy Department was forced to admit that all communications with Wake had ceased."

Located approximately 2,000 miles west of Honolulu, Wake Island was one of a chain of small naval air bases designed for the use of the Navy's long-range patrol planes. It also was used as a stopping point for trans-Pacific clipper planes.

Log of Epic Defense

The log of the epic defense of Wake, as told in Navy Department communiques, follows:

Dec. 11—"The Marine garrison on Wake Island has been subjected to four separate attacks in the last forty-eight hours by enemy aircraft and one by light naval units. Despite the loss of part of the defending

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planes and the damage to material and personnel, the defending garrison succeeded in sinking one light cruiser and one destroyer of the enemy forces, by air action. The resumption of the attack and a probable landing attempt is expected. The Marine garrison is continuing to resist. The above report is based on information received up until noon, Dec. 11."

Dec. 12—"The resistance of Wake and Midway continues."

Dec. 13—"Wake and Midway continue to resist."

Dec. 14—"There have been two additional bombing attacks on Wake Island. The first was light but the second was undertaken in great force. Two enemy bombers were shot down. Damage was inconsequential. The Marines on Wake Island continue to resist."

Dec. 15—"Midway and Wake Islands continue to resist."

Dec. 16—"Wake Island has sustained two additional bombing attacks. The first occurred in the afternoon and the second in the evening. The first attack was light, the second heavy. Wake and Midway are countering the blows of the enemy."

Dec. 19—"There have been two additional air attacks by the enemy on Wake Island. The first occurred on the night of the 17th-18th and was comparatively light. The second was in greater force and occurred in the forenoon of the 19th. Wake Island continues to counter these blows."

Dec. 21—"Wake Island has sustained two additional attacks by enemy aircraft."

Dec. 23—"Wake Island sustained another strong air attack in the forenoon of the 22d. Several enemy planes were shot down. An enemy force effected a landing on Wake the morning of the 23d."

Dec. 24—"Radio communication with Wake has been severed and the capture of the island is probable. Two enemy destroyers were lost in the final landing operations."

378 Marines With a Doctor and Six Aids Held the Island 14 Days.

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SANK FOUR JAP WARSHIPS

Attackers Lost Two Destroyers in Final Assault on Atoll.

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Fewer than 400 marines with twelve fighter planes and a small quantity of weapons held Wake Island for fourteen days against heavy Japanese attacks, the Navy Department said today after conceding that communication was broken and that Wake probably had been lost to the enemy.

The heroic Garrison, commanded by 38-year-old Major James P. S. Devereux, consisted of thirteen marine officers, 365 marines, one naval medical officer and six naval medical ratings, the announcement said.

In addition to the twelve planes with which the beleaguered garrison sank one Japanese light cruiser and three destroyers, the marines on the tiny Pacific outpost had six 5-inch guns, twelve 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, eighteen 50-caliber and thirty 30-caliber anti-aircraft weapons, plus the usual light weapons, said the navy. They also had six searchlights on the island.

Apparently cut off from all outside aid as soon as Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, the garrison at Wake withstood thirteen raids from December 9 to December 23, inclusive. On the final day, however, the Japanese launched another heavy attack in which they effected a landing on the island.

Word of the first attack on the island was made public by the navy on December 11 when it announced that the garrison had withstood four separate attacks on the low coral atoll by Japanese aircraft in the preceding forty-eight hours and one by light naval units. It was in that period that Marine Corps flyers sank the Japanese cruiser and the first destroyer.

Marines Upheld Record.

From then on official naval accounts of the siege came in a succession of terse communiques, usually not more than a line in length. The brilliant performance of the Marines, however, was given a high place in the already illustrious record of the Marine Corps.

The navy also announced today that Palmyra Island and Johnston Island, both in the mid-Pacific, had been shelled by enemy submarines with no casualties resulting. Damage at Palmyra Island was negligible, the navy said, and there was no damage to material at Johnston Island.

The communique said that the S. S. Larry Doheny was shelled by an enemy submarine in the eastern Pacific but reached port safely. Press reports of the sinking of the S. S. Montebello were confirmed, the department said.

No new developments were reported in either the Atlantic or Far Eastern theaters and the Hawaiian area was reported quiet.

BRITISH FIGHT MALAYAN DRIVE TO STANDSTILL

RAF Pounds Japanese Bases And Defends Line Against Raiders

DEC 25 1941

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, Dec. 24—A staunch but ragged British line athwart the Mangrove swamps and mountains of North Malaya appeared today to have fought the Japanese advance on Singapore to a standstill.

Above the Malayan Jungle and on the flanks of this all-essential naval base the Japanese, too, were feeling the rising power of the Allied air forces.

The RAF, after a ten-day lull, was in the air in strength, pounding Japanese operational bases in the northern Malaya and defending areas between the British land line and Singapore against Japanese air assault. In formation the RAF raided Sungei Patani, twenty-five miles northeast of Penang Island, where the Japanese are trying to utilize a former British air field.

Mentions American Fighters

Official accounts of yesterday's air raid on Rangoon, Burma, disclosed that British and American fighters engaged fifty to sixty Japanese bombers outside the city and broke up their formation. Some bombers got through, hitting docks, damaging a block of buildings and causing some casualties among RAF ground staffs. Nine bombers and a fighter were destroyed and several badly damaged, however, the Allied fighters attacking the enemy on their way home.

The American fighters were not identified, but it was believed possible some were volunteers of the international air force, former United States Army pilots who have been patrolling the Burma road for China.

Flying Dutchmen, who now claim a ship a day sunk or damaged by themselves or by submarines of the Netherlands East Indies, smashed again at Japanese ships off Sarawak, leaving one transport in a sinking condition near Kuching, the capital of the British-protected Borneo State.

Official Netherlands sources said, moreover, that combined submarine and air action by the Dutch forces, culminating with the sinking of three transports and a tanker off Borneo yesterday, had wiped out with serious losses in men and material the entire supply fleet which earlier invaded the Miri oil fields of Sarawak.

The Dutch score by air and undersea attack now is thirteen Japanese ships sunk and four seriously damaged. Moreover the Dutch say they will continue to strike wherever they can relieve pressure on the British in Malaya and the United States in the Philippines.

With American Planes

Already, in American-made planes, the Dutch pilots have been at work on the Japanese off Malaya, Borneo and as far north as the Philippine Island of Mindanao, where yesterday a tanker in excess of 10,000 tons was fired and Japanese-held docks and warehouses at Davao were bombed.

On the Malayan mainland the only action reported was "some skirmishing" in the northwestern sector. Here, about 295 air miles from Singapore, the strategically important sector is flanked on the west by the coastal mangrove swamps and on the east by some of Malaya's highest peaks. In between is a narrow stretch of rolling country cut by the Perak river and the mainland to Singapore.

Rangoon reported a patrol engagement at Messiar, on the Burma-Thailand border, but said the Japanese force was "shot up" without British casualties.

British Defense Halts Japanese Malayan Drive For 2 Days

DEC 25 1941

R. A. F. Takes Offensive, Battering Nipponese Bases; 4 Planes Hit

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 24.—Britain's stiffened North Malaya defense line was declared today to have held the Japanese jungle offensive virtually to a standstill for 48 hours while British airmen battered at the Japanese bases.

The irregular battlefront was not clearly defined, but it was said here that its southernmost point was 295 miles air-line from Singapore, extending across the states of Perak, Kelantan and Northern Trangganu.

Key sector apparently was the western end of the fighting zone. Here the British were reported holding doggedly to an important line flanked on the west by coastal mangrove swamps and on the east by some of the highest mountains of Malaya.

Between the swamps and mountains is a narrow stretch of rolling country cut by the Perak River and the mainline railroad running north from Singapore.

British flyers took up the offensive yesterday after shooting down two Japanese planes and damaging two others in an air battle over Kuala Lampur, midway between Singapore and Penang.

Only a few hours later British bombers streaked to the north in formation, raiding Sungei Patani, mainland town 25 miles northeast of the island of Patang.

The Japanese occupied Sungei Patani last week in their push from Thailand into Northern Malaya and have been reported attempting to put in shape an air field there which the British had used as an advance operating base but left dismantled.

DUTCH AIRMEN SINK JAPANESE SUPPLY FLEET

Transport Among Vessels Sent to Bottom Off Borneo.

ANOTHER TROOPSHIP STRUCK

It Was in Concentration Near Capital of Sarawak, Not Yet Attacked.

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London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Netherlands official sources declared today that air and naval action of Dutch East Indies forces, culminating in the sinking of three Japanese transports and a tanker off Borneo, had wiped out with serious losses of men and material the entire enemy supply fleet which had attacked Miri.

Miri was one of two closely spaced Japanese landings in Sarawak, on the north coast of the island of Borneo, close to the frontier between Sarawak and British North Borneo proper.

Previous air attacks had accounted for all other ships involved in the Miri action, these sources said.

They declared that advices reaching London said that the Japanese, in retaliation, had bombed and machine-gunned small, outlying Netherlands islands, inflicting civilian casualties.

Dutch Bomb Jap Ships

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies (A.P.).—Netherlands Indies Army bombers attacked a concentration of Japanese ships off Kuching, capital of Sarawak, today and left one transport in sinking condition, it was officially announced.

Dutch Flyers Repel Jap Air Raiders and Sink 4 More Ships

3 Transports and Tanker Sunk Off Borneo; Help Given Philippines

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Dec. 24.—The Netherlands Indies Army communique said today that Dutch fighter planes intercepted Japanese bombers at an undisclosed point over the outer islands and turned the raiders off before they could drop any bombs.

Amending its report yesterday of the sinking of a Japanese tanker off Davao, the invaded Mindanao Island harbor of the Philippines, the communique said it was larger than the 10,000 tons previously estimated and that the bomb which scored a direct hit weighed half a ton.

A Batavia radio report declared Dutch forces now have sunk an average of a Japanese ship day, making a total of 16 since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

During the air attack on Davao, carried out in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire and Japanese fighter resistance to implement the United States' defense of Mindanao, the communique said Dutch flyers scored direct hits on warehouses and docks along the water front.

Davao is about 600 airline miles from Manila and only about 400 from outlying islands of the Dutch archipelago. Hence it is a closer target for the Netherlands and, consequently, a potential base for any Japanese invasion attempt against the Indies.

All the Dutch planes returned

safely, the communique said, except one flying boat which was forced down at sea and whose crew was picked up.

It asserted also that an enemy tanker and three transports already announced as sunk by a Dutch submarine northwest of Borneo were torpedoed on their way from Japan "and therefore had no opportunity to land their troops, war materials or supplies."

"It may be assumed," it said, "that considerable losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy."

HONG KONG STRIKES AT THE JAPANESE

Defenders Report Setting Fire to Fuel Stores in Kowloon and Win Minor Clashes

MAIN FORTS STILL STAND

DEC 25 1941

'Plenty of Fight Left,' London Hears—Chinese Attacks on Rear Have 'Some Effect'

HONG KONG, Dec. 24 (AP)—The British, who are maintaining contact with the enemy along the whole Hong Kong front, have won minor encounters and have set afire Japanese naval oil fuel tanks in near-by Kowloon on the mainland.

"Minor patrol encounters ended in our favor," said a communiqué issued at 3 P. M. The bulletin added:

"Our position on Mount Cameron is being maintained. Naval oil fuel tanks in enemy hands in Kowloon have been set ablaze and are still burning."

Kowloon, terminus of a rail line at the very tip of the Kowloon Peninsula, lies about a mile from the island of Hong Kong. Mount Cameron is a lofty British stronghold that has been under constant Japanese attack.

CLAIMS NAVAL FUEL TANKS OF ENEMY FIRED

Contact Said To Be Maintained With For All Along Front

Civilians Take Part In Fighting For Defense Of Colony

DEC 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Dec. 25—The British garrison of Hongkong, still fighting on in supreme disregard of death and doom which has so long seemed imminent, sent out word today that it had won a series of local encounters in maintaining contact with the enemy all along the front yesterday and had set ablaze his naval fuel tanks on the Kowloon mainland.

This presumably was accomplished by artillery action.

"Our position on Mounta Cameron (a long-assaulted British stronghold) is being maintained," said Hongkong's communique of yesterday, which reached here early today.

Civilians Join In Fight

Even civilians and British administrative officers were said in reports through Hongkong's difficult but still surviving communications channels to be fighting, with what arms they could find, to hold some isolated points.

The British defense was strong not alone for its valor but because the mountainous terrain to which the imperial troops had withdrawn made Japanese mechanized attacks difficult and gave some protection against Japanese bombers.

Japanese Also Gain

While British marines and Canadians were known to have regained some positions, Japanese gains also were indicated.

The effects of the Chinese counter-thrust against the Japanese flank and rear were in doubt. The British Singapore command indicated that the Japanese were being seriously harried and that it was possible that Hongkong might thus be measurably relieved.

Other information reaching Singapore from Chungking, however, was to the effect that the Chinese operations were on a rather small scale.

Two Chinese Attacks

Chungking itself stated officially that while two Chinese attacks were under way—one north of Hongkong in the Tamsui area and the other against Pingwu on the Canton-Kowloon railway—neither could be regarded as a general offensive.

It was added, however, that the Japanese had been forced to divert some of their forces to meet the Chinese assaults.

Delayed dispatches from Chungking supplemented this with the report that 3,000 to 4,000 Japanese troops had been forced to withdraw from the Hongkong assaults to meet Chinese pressure near Shumchun on the mainland.

stands at isolated vantage points where repeated Japanese onsets were repulsed.

Fighting In Broken Terrain

Although competent observers still gave the defenders little chance of holding out unless aid could be gotten through to them, one source pointed out that their present positions probably are well suited to their desperate stand.

The British are fighting now, it was said, in broken, mountainous terrain, easier to defend against Japanese mechanized attack and affording better cover from aerial bombing and strafing.

The Japanese are reported in control of the areas of the island where most of the population lived.

Heavy Artillery Used

Reports from the island said the Japanese were keeping up their attacks with the support of heavy artillery fire which forced the British back in the Repulse Bay section.

From their positions farther in toward the center of the island the British still are counter-attacking, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, word from the colony said.

In one such counter-thrust British marines were said to have won back

Reliable information reaching Singapore from Chungking, however, said the Chinese operations were on a relatively small scale and probably could not have the effect of saving the British colony.

Two Attacks By Chinese

An official statement from Chungking on operations in the Hongkong area said today the Chinese had two attacks under way, one north of the colony in the Tamsui area and the other against Pingwu on the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

A Chungking army spokesman emphasized that neither attack should be regarded as amounting to a general offensive.

He said they had succeeded in forcing the Japanese to divert some forces as reinforcements against the Chinese in these areas.

in that region Monday in an attempt to outflank the Chinese, military dispatches said today. The outcome of this maneuver was not reported.

The Chinese reports said before this action the Chinese force, attempting to divert Japanese forces from the attack on British Hongkong, had captured the town of Namling, just north of Pokut on the railway.

In Central China, the Chinese Army reported, the Japanese attacked five villages in northern Hunan province, about 100 miles north of Changsha, but were beaten off. Other small Japanese oensives in North Hunan, South Kiangsu province and along the Kiangsu-Anhwei border were reported.

Hongkong Defenders In Counter-Attacks

London, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Tokyo radio was heard tonight broadcasting an Imperial Headquarters announcement that Japanese army planes carried out a second mass raid on Rangoon late yesterday, damaging five ships in the harbor.

The broadcast declared that twenty-one out of thirty-two British planes which gave battle over the city were shot down and that only two Japanese planes failed to return.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 24—Forced back to Hongkong's mountainous strongholds, British defenders of the besieged Crown colony off the China coast were reported tonight to have won local successes in counter-thrusts against the Japanese on the southern part of the island.

Reports which trickled out through crippled communication facilities declared that civilians and British administrative officers were helping the defense by holding out in armed a position the Japanese had overrun Monday night.

Conflicting Reports

There were conflicting reports of the possible lessening of pressure on Hongkong which might be expected from the Chinese offensive toward the colony's mainland outskirts across Victoria harbor from the island.

Some Chinese sources said the Chinese attack had pushed the Japanese back close to the northern border of the colony along the Canton-Kowloon railroad.

Only One American Killed At Hongkong

Chungking, China, 5.30 P. M., Dec. 24 (AP)—A telegram from Hongkong filed at noon today (11 P. M. Tuesday E. S. T.) said that no Americans had been reported killed or injured in the invaded crown colony since the death of Miss Florence Webb, of Shanghai, early in the siege.

The telegram was received by official American quarters at 1.30 P. M.

Miss Webb, the only American casualty, was killed by shell or bomb fragments on the second or third day of hostilities.

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The home of Addison E. Southard, United States Consul General, has been demolished and members of the consular staff are living in the consulate general, located in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation building.

Shelling and bombing continues, the telegram said.

The bank building now housing the Americans is the tallest in the city and is situated near the water front opposite mainland Kowloon. It probably is the most modern structure in the Far East and is a center for American activities, housing the American Club as well as the consulate general.

Southard's private office commands a clear view of the harbor and Kowloon.

Report Jap Troops Diverted

Chinese pressure along the Canton-Kowloon railway, north of hesieged Hongkong, caused the Japanese to land a force of 2,000 men on the coast

Japs Bomb Rangoon.

Rangoon, Dec. 23 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—A British communique said today that British and American fighters were despatched to intercept Japanese bombers, fifty to sixty of which, escorted by fighters, approached Rangoon from the south and east at about 10:10 o'clock. The fighters caught the raiders just before they reached the city. When attacked by the interceptors, the raiders broke formation.

A number of bombers, however, reached their objectives, which appeared to be Mingaladon and docks. Slight damage was sustained at the former, including a block of buildings and a small quantity of fuel destroyed.

The R. A. F. sustained some casualties to the ground staff.

The first volley of anti-aircraft fire crashed right into their midst and shattered one to bits. Another hurtled into the air in flames in full view of the populace. In some places Japanese pilots came down low over the street and machine-gunned pedestrians.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A British Far East communique issued in Rangoon, Burma, reporting that British and American fighters battled Japanese air raiders stirred considerable interest here.

In informed quarters it was said that there was no reason to believe that regular United States Army pilots were aiding in the air defense of Rangoon, but it was suggested that some members of the international air force, exclusively composed of former American Army flyers who resigned to patrol the Burma road for China, may have been in action.

These quarters said it was likely that the communique meant British pilots flying American-made planes, but agreed it was possible that some of the American volunteers might be fighting at Rangoon.

Ottawa Issues Report.

Ottawa, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Department of Canadian National Defense issued the following report today on the British-Canadian-Indian defense of Hongkong:

"A Hongkong situation report up to 5 P. M. yesterday Hongkong time (4 A. M. Eastern standard time Tuesday) states that during the previous twenty-four hours the enemy has kept up incessant attacks and local raids accompanied by intensive bombardments. Some ground lost the previous night was recaptured during the course of the morning.

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"At the time the message was dispatched information had just been received that in one sector British troops had beaten off a determined attack. As a consequence the position on the island remains materially unchanged although enemy infiltration continues.

"On the mainland there were indications of increasing Chinese pressure from the direction of Canton against the enemy's rear.

"In view of the hard fighting in progress it has not been possible for the Canadian force to report details as to casualties. There were indications, however, the report added, that the enemy was behaving well toward our wounded."

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Chinese Attack in Rear.

Chungking, Dec. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Chinese dispatches reported today that the Japanese had withdrawn 3,000 to 4,000 of their troops from the assault on Hongkong to attack Chinese forces threatening their rear near Sumchun, on the mainland. Both sides were said to have suffered considerable casualties in heavy fighting which ensued.

The British embassy, meanwhile, announced that it had been in touch with the Hongkong defenders at midday and said that they were fighting valiantly.

The civilian population in Hongkong is taking the situation calmly, though about 100 bombs were dropped on the island yesterday, the embassy declared.

A Chinese spokesman declared that all the troops which the Japanese were employing in their offensive in Malaya had been withdrawn from China, but said that those attacking the Philippines came from elsewhere.

KUOMINTANG ASKS FULL MOBILIZATION

Would Put Millions More Chinese Into Struggle.

DEC 25 1941

Chungking, China, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Full mobilization of China's tremendous man power to provide millions more men to be thrown into the Pacific war was demanded in a manifesto published today by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, China's dominant political party, as it closed an eight-day session.

The manifesto vigorously indorsed the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic charter, to the fulfillment of which it pledged "the utmost measure of China's man power and resources."

It declared that China never would conclude a separate peace but would fight on "until the aggressor nations are disarmed, equal economic opportunity for all peoples assured and a world order based on peace is assured."

The committee, China's most powerful political organ, said the most urgent task confronting the anti-aggression Powers was immediate establishment of a unified command to co-ordinate military, economic and political measures.

China is believed to have some 4,000,000 under arms, a large proportion of them poorly equipped. About half the population of 450,000,000 lives in Japanese-held territory, but fuller mobilization in the free provinces would provide tens of millions more if they could be equipped.

JAPANESE DIET OPENS ITS REGULAR SESSION

Emperor to Speak Tomorrow—U. S. Submarines Feared

TOKYO, Dec. 24 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The seventy-ninth session of the Imperial Diet, the regular annual meeting, opened today with proceedings devoted to organization. Mazutami Togo, former vice speaker, was elected speaker.

The ceremonial opening, at which Emperor Hirohito is to address the two houses, is set for Friday. On Saturday the houses will adjourn for the usual New Year holidays. The real business of the session will begin in January.

Acclaims Australian Troops

Army Minister Says Nation Supports Vanguard in Malaya

CANBERRA, Dec. 24 (AP).—Army Minister Francis Forde, in a message today to Australian troops in Malaya, said:

"You men are our vanguard. Behind you stands a nation pledged to your support. The nation remembers you at this season. We shall support you and reinforce you.

"Be of good heart. We are of good heart and confident here."

WRECKED HANGARS TELL OF JAP RAID

Twisted, Charred Planes, Scarred Buildings seen at Hickam Field

DEC 25 1941

By Tom Yarbrough

By The Associated Press

Honolulu, Dec. 24. — Tattered skeletons of huge hangars at the Army's Hickam Field stood today as gaunt evidence of the surprise Japanese attack on this placid pleasure-spot, and in them lay the twisted and charred wreckage of the many once-mighty guardians of Hawaiian skies.

Army authorities allowed reporters to inspect targets of the December 7 raid for the first time yesterday. "This is no conducted tour," they pointed out. "You can see anything you want."

There was great damage, some of which reflected a knowledge on the part of the invaders as to just where to strike—and at the same time showed how quickly the Army made up its losses and was bristling with readiness for another attack.

It was at Wheeler Field where the Japanese singled out vital targets and went after them, leaving less-important objectives untouched. Most casualties at Wheeler Field occurred in the barracks, which were damaged heavily. Machine-gun bullets left their marks abundantly on many buildings and over the field—reminders of the low altitude strafing that made it a matter of life or death for men to get their planes into the air.

Warplanes Replaced

Alongside the black wreckage at Hickam Field rolled a trainload of new warplanes, replacements. All over the place — just as at other fields — were thousands of young men in khaki, putting things back into shape.

The Japanese evidently didn't have such a good knowledge about the layout at Hickam Field. Raiders had gone the line of hangars dropping their explosives but turned off before reaching the end ones, which contained many fine planes.

Officers estimated that 48 planes raided Wheeler Field in an effort to cut off Pearl Harbor's air defense. Twelve or so were shot down by six American pilots who managed to get their craft off the ground in a hail of bullets which killed three of their fellow fliers.

Naval Planes in Attack

"It's my opinion that the Jap planes came from two carriers," one officer said. "All I saw were naval planes.

"If we'd had more planes up it would have been duck soup shooting the Japanese down."

The great Schofield barracks, one of the Army's largest and finest posts, suffered least of all. The only damage there was done by a U. S. anti-aircraft shell which pierced the roof of an empty barracks building. There was some strafing, but it proved harmless. One machine-gun bullet plugged a playing card at the center of a table where four cooks were having a little game.

Several bombs made craters 12 and 15 feet in diameter outside the barracks building. One fell within 100 feet of the hospital, but did no damage.

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The baseball field was covered with bomb craters. Somebody suggested a Japanese team must have lost a game there once—"they certainly hate to lose at baseball."

The Army's answer to the raid was symbolized neatly on that baseball field. The craters had been made into machine-gun nests.

32 Survivors Tell Of 9 Days Spent In Small Lifeboat

Honolulu, Dec. 24 (AP)—Survivors of the American freighter Lahaina told today of nine terrifying days in a stormy sea, with 35 men crowded into a 20-foot lifeboat after their ship was shelled and sunk Dec. 11 by an enemy submarine 800 miles out.

As the lifeboat headed for safety two men leaped overboard, two perished aboard the small boat from exposure and a fifth died a few hours after the craft, under makeshift sail, reached a beach on Maui Island.

There they were mistaken for an enemy landing party until they could make their identity known.

Capt. Hanso Matthiesen said a submarine about 200 feet long, bearing no identifying marks, shelled his freighter first from about 2,000 yards and then again at 300 yards. About half the 25 shots fired struck the 5,646-ton Matson line vessel, setting her afire and sinking her. No torpedo was fired.

The Captain and his crew piled into the one undamaged lifeboat, taking with them the ship's compass, sail, canvas, potatoes, apples, oranges, lemons and a keg of water.

Gaunt and exhausted, 30 men and Captain Matthiesen put ashore at Spreckelsville, Maui, at dawn last Sunday.

Hillard Moore died at sea Dec. 19 and Herman Friedman of Chicago succumbed ashore. Alfred Lundquist and Censeiro Coteno jumped overboard, Captain Matthiesen said.

30 REACH LAND AFTER 9 DAYS

Arrive Safely in Hawaii—Japs Sank Ship.

By Eugene Burns

Honolulu, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Thirty gaunt and exhausted survivors of the freighter Lahaina, sunk by a Japanese submarine in the Pacific on December 11, reached a Hawaiian beach in a twenty-foot lifeboat after nine and one-half days at sea, it became known here today. When they approached the shore at Spreckelsville, Maui Island, at dawn last Monday, they were mistaken for an enemy landing party until they made known their identity.

Two of the crew died aboard the crowded lifeboat from exposure and exhaustion and two others leaped overboard. One seaman died a few hours after the boat made land.

The 5,646-ton Matson freighter was 800 miles out of Ahukini, Kauai Island, when she was shelled and left afire and sinking. Capt. Hanso Matthiesen said that the submarine, described as about 200 feet long, fired from 2,000 yards, then again from 300 yards. He estimated that twelve of twenty-five shots fired struck the Lahaina.

Sailing by a makeshift sail and a compass salvaged from the ship, the seamen lived on potatoes, apples, oranges and lemons and a keg of drinking water taken off the freighter before she plunged to the bottom. With Capt. Matthiesen, the survivors were:

Joseph B. Murphy, S. R. Markey, Richard Hiroshima, Frank Freitas, K. R. Madison, Walter I. Johnson, Cruz Encarnacion, Douglas McMurtry, R. G. Anderson, a Mr. Suzman, George Kober, Henry J. Fern, Frank Connelly, Michael Locke, Leonard Geus, Bernard Kuckens, Nick Nanopolos, Phil Sherbourne, R. J. Cameron, Fred Shaw, Cliff Lanagan, Fred Schuster, Fred Kachenmeister Roosevelt Speight, Carl Robert Olson, Harry Anderson, Danny James, James Day and Fred Dalton.

Hillard Moore died on December 19 at sea and Herman Friedman of Chicago died ashore, both of exposure and exhaustion. Alfred Lundquist and Censeiro Coteno leaped overboard, Capt. Matthiesen said.

SUBMARINES ATTACK MORE U. S. VESSELS

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McCormick Line Freighter Towed To Port After Hit By Torpedo

Navy Hears Unconfirmed Reports Of Shots At Two Other Craft

[By the Associated Press]

Long Beach, Cal., Dec. 24—An enemy submarine torpedo badly crippled the 5,696-ton freighter Absaroka with the loss of one life today and naval authorities said they had unconfirmed reports that one, or possibly two, lumber schooners also had been attacked in California waters.

American planes dropped depth charges in the vicinity of the attack on the Absaroka with undisclosed results.

The Absaroka, owned by the McCormick Line, began settling rapidly after being struck, but tugs quickly took it in tow and struggled to haul it into port.

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Rest of Crew Rescued

The casualty was identified as Joseph Ryan, 63, San Francisco. The remainder of the crew of thirty-four was rescued.

Naval authorities authorized publication of reports that a number of American planes, arriving over the Absaroka shortly after she was attacked, dropped depth bombs in an effort to knock out the submarine, presumably Japanese. Whether the attempt was successful was not revealed.

They announced that the four-masted schooner Dorothy Phillips entered a California port tonight down by the stern, but proceeding under her own power. The extent or cause of her damage had not been determined, but it was believed she may have been the schooner previously reported to the navy as having been disabled by a submarine attack near where the Absaroka incident occurred.

The navy also heard reports that another lumber schooner, the Barbara C., may have been attacked.

Says Shots Went Wide

Reports were received by the authorities that O. H. Ness, first officer of the Barbara C., said his vessel had been fired upon near the Absaroka, that the shots went wide, and that he was unable to determine whether they came from a submarine or were being fired at a near-by submersible from shore batteries.

The Barbara C. is operated by the Oliver J. Olson & Co., of San Fran-

cisco.

Crewmen of the Absaroka told vivid stories of the attack while the freighter, with a hole in its side large enough to drive an automobile through, was being towed toward shore.

His Fifth Torpedo Attack

Joseph Scott, 46, of Portland, Ore., survivor of four torpedo attacks in the first World War, said he first thought the submarine was a whale but then yelled "There's a damn Jap submarine!"

"She was coming nead-on. Then her periscope went up and she shot a torpedo. I've seen torpedoes coming at me before. They've wasted that one,' I said. And sure enough it went wide. But then came another. I could see it was going to get us.

"There was a sort of slow jar with nothing but a rumble. There wasn't any panic. In fact, I can't remember any panic in any of the torpedoings I've been through."

Donned His Best Suit

Thomas D. Watkins, 62-year-old chief cook, said he had a hunch the vessel might be torpedoed and that he donned his best suit of clothes upon leaving his bunk early today because "I didn't want to lose my good suit."

At the time of the attack he could see shore from his galley and was figuring, "Well, we got through this time."

"I was busy basting a roast when we were blasted. That galley seemed to turn upside down. Somehow, I was out on deck and I remember saying to myself, 'Thomas, be careful and don't get that Sunday suit wet.'

Says Nobody Was Excited

"I went to my lifeboat station and we got the boat overside without trouble. Nobody was very excited."

McCormick Lines said the Absaroka was struck by a torpedo at 10.40 A. M.

Accounts of shore watchers varied as to what happened to the submarine. Several persons said it was a large and imposing craft and that as it unleashed the torpedo it was speeding toward the freighter. They said there was a large water spout at the stern of the Absaroka, that she listed and that the sub turned seaward and submerged.

Think Sub Was Crippled

Other witnesses said they believed the sub had been crippled or sunk. They said the raider remained on the surface for some time after firing the torpedo, then sank.

Navy officials confirmed that the Absaroka had been attacked, but declined comment on the submarine.

A policeman, Keith Kohlhoff, said he watched from the shore as the Absaroka was attacked.

Saw No Periscope

"I thought it was a submarine that had torpedoed her," he related, "but I didn't see any periscope. It wasn't long before there was a marked list, and the crew had loosened the deck cargo and much lumber was floating free."

Said Sergt. J. E. Hegwood:

"We were looking at the lumber schooner when suddenly we saw a fountain of water spou one hundred feet into the air at the stern. The boat swung around, its stern to the sea, and its bow coming toward land with the force of the blow."

Says She Saw Submarine

Mrs. Grace Pederson, another shore watcher, said she saw a submarine.

"It had a hump in the center and the periscope projected above the water," she added, "it headed toward the ship and then swung its nose out to sea and submerged."

Twenty-four crew members of the 432-foot Absaroka were brought ashore in a Coast Guard cutter. The captain and the others remained on the Absaroka while four tugs pulled her into a harbor.

Missing Tanker Arrives In Port

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company tanker Fitzsimmons, described as the last unaccounted-for American ship in dangerous Pacific waters when the war with Japan began, was said by the Navy today to have arrived safely at a West Coast port.

Its hazardous trip home ended Dec. 22.

The Navy said the Fitzsimmons was in the Sea of Okhotsk, bound for Russia with a cargo of motor gasoline, when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7.

The announcement said that the Navy's foresight in giving ships on Pacific routes advance orders on what routes to take in event of emergency was responsible for the fact that all but one ship in Japanese waters escaped.

"Only the President Harrison, too late in leaving Oriental waters, was lost to the enemy," the Navy said. "The President Harrison had remained in Oriental waters to the last minute in an endeavor to evacuate United States citizens before the threatened blow fell."

Crew of Oil Tanker Tells How Japanese Fired on Lifeboats

Captain Expresses Hope That Navy Will 'Get' Submarine

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The captain of an oil tanker sent to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean by a prowling enemy submarine expressed hope today that the United States Navy would "get that Jap submarine before she gets another American ship."

A submarine sank the Union oil tanker Montebello off the California coast yesterday and then fired on the lifeboats of the crew, but the Richfield oil tanker Larry Doheny fled to a cove and escaped after being fired on.

The attacks followed the sudden appearance of Axis submarines preying on Pacific Coast shipping.

Capt. Olaf Eckstrom, tall, blond Norse skepper of the Montebello, praised his crew of 40 men after they all reached shore, suffering only shock and exposure.

Captain Praises Crew.

Capt. Eckstrom had taken command of the Montebello only a few hours before it put to sea.

"When we went to sea we knew what we might have to face and we faced it," he said. "I am proud of the men under my command. God bless them. They performed like American seamen.

"I hope the Navy gets that Jap submarine before she gets another American ship."

The torpedo which hit the Montbello caused such a terrific explosion that it awakened residents on shore 6 miles away. The missile struck the only compartment of the tanker not loaded with gasoline, or the whole ship would have blown up.

The submarine then fired several shots at the sinking ship.

"We had no warning at all," said Capt. Eckstrom. "The ship sank very quickly, but we had time to take to the boats. My boat was waterlogged, and in the rough sea it was tough going."

Fire on Lifeboats.

"There was a hell of an explosion," said Bill Srez of Westville, Mass., one of the rescued seamen. "I know they fired on us from the deck. The fellows in the other boats were subjected to machine-gun fire."

But the marksmanship of the Japanese seemingly was as bad as in most of their other attacks on American shipping. Two tankers have been hit, but five escaped.

In operations extending over hundreds of miles, the invading underseas craft also were reported to have attempted a second attack on the Standard Oil tanker H. M. Storey and a third on the Texas Oil Co. tanker Idaho.

The Canadian freighter Rosebank, en route to a California port, was reported overdue more than 24 hours. The Navy said it had no information regarding the 2,410-ton vessel, whose home port is Vancouver, British Columbia.

"If We Only Had a Gun."

After shaking off an enemy submarine which missed her with two torpedoes Monday morning, the 10,763-ton H. M. Storey made port under forced draught with a tale she had again escaped two torpedoes while 5 miles off the coast and lost herself in a smoke screen of her own making.

The Idaho, 994 tons, reported that for three days and nights a submarine had lurked astern attacking her while she steered a zig-zag course.

The Idaho's captain said at one time the submarine surfaced during the night and demanded in international code to know the ship's identity, but he refused to answer and ordered full speed ahead.

The most frequent comment among disembarking sailors of both vessels was:

"If we had only had a good gun."

Summary to Date.

The Pacific Coast situation looked this way:

Sunk: Montebello, 8,272 tons. Probably sunk: Emidio, 6,912 tons; Rosebank, 2,410 tons.

Attacked: Agwiworld, 6,770 tons; Larry Doheny, 7,033 tons; H. M. Storey, 10,763 tons; Samoa, 1,172 tons and Idaho, 994 tons. All the attacked ships were reported to have made port.

Weather Talk Dangerous.

Seattle, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A broadcast of even such a chance remark as "how hard it rained this afternoon" might give vital information to America's enemies, the army's second interceptor command pointed out in a memorandum today.

Explaining why care must be used in dissemination of weather facts which might seem matter-of-fact to the layman, the command said:

"We know that an enemy is operating off our shores. He is in possession of certain weather information, of course, because he is actually out in the same weather which will reach us later on. As every amateur knows, the movement in these latitudes is common from west to east.

Temperatures Only.

"The enemy in planning an attack is in desperate need of confirmation from shore as to whether his calculations are correct. With the information he already has, every little fact he can pick up from us is invaluable, and may furnish the clew he needs as to the best day and hour for the attack.

"Even a light remark about 'how hard it rained here this afternoon' may be the tip-off on how fast the weather 'front' has advanced.

"Therefore, radio stations have been ordered to use nothing on weather except temperature forecasts (to warn against freeze damage and icy roads) and one or two other items. The enemy may have ways of getting this information to ships offshore, but at least let's not broadcast it to him."

JAPAN CHARGES U.S. ARMY ATROCITIES

Tokyo Radio has Started Propaganda Campaign Against Americans

New York, Dec. 24.—Japan has begun an atrocity propaganda campaign against the United States. For the past two days the official Tokyo radio has broadcast despatches of the official news agency Domei, charging misconduct by United States forces in the Philippines.

The broadcasts are recorded in New York. Presumably something similar has been broadcast within Japan and to other countries.

The first atrocity story, broadcast yesterday, said:

"A military spokesman revealed for the first time shameful details of the massacre of innocent Japanese non-combatants at Davao by American troops and civilians prior to the landing of Japanese forces in the southern Philippines.

'Respect Liquidated'

"This monstrous crime has liquidated the last vestige of respect formerly held for the armed forces of the United States.

"Nevertheless, it is the intention of the Imperial forces not to involve guiltless American lives in acts of retaliation.

"The spokesman disclosed that when Japanese forces landed at Davao they discovered 17,000 Japanese, including women and children and representing virtually the entire local community, imprisoned and without food—many of them on the verge of starvation.

"By prompt action Japanese forces succeeded in liberating about 12,000. Among the rest, about 40 were mass-lynched by Americans, while many others apparently were kidnaped and missing. Bullet-riddled bodies were mangled testimony that the retreating American troops had resorted to cold-blooded machine-gunning of their helpless victims."

Say Women Are Missing

This was followed by another Domei broadcast today:

"The spokesman of the army section of Imperial Headquarters, asked whether there were further details of the ignominous imprisonment and massacre by the Americans of Japanese residents at Davao, disclosed that the only additional information available thus far was that 6,000 Japanese still are missing, most of them women.

"He said the intentions of the Americans in abducting these women, including many young girls, is quite clear and offers further evidence of the depraved condition of the American armed forces in the Philippines."

The Japanese have claimed complete occupation of the city of Davao, on the south coast of Mindanao Island, site of a large Japanese settlement before the war.

Thai Minister Defends State's Capitulation

Pramoj Appeals To Americans To Withhold Judgment On Occupation By Japan

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Thailand's Minister to the United States, M. R. Seni Pramoj, appealed today to the American people not to judge hastily his country's capitulation to Japanese armed might.

At a press conference he asserted that the Thai people have not yet been proven guilty of the accusation that their capitulation was prearranged and that Thailand has entered into an alliance with Japan.

"The evidence thus far available," he said, "comes only through dispatches furnished by the perfidious Japanese."

Japan Gives Pledge On American Diplomats

Correct And Liberal Treatment Promised In Note Sent Through Swiss

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The State Department tonight received indirect word that Japan had promised to accord correct and liberal treatment to American diplomats and consular officials in that country.

The information was contained in a note dated December 23 handed to the American legation in Bern by the Swiss Foreign Office, which stated that it had received the information from the Swiss legation at Tokyo.

The Swiss note said the Japanese Government notified the American Embassy at Tokyo of its intention to accord a correct and liberal treatment, on the basis of reciprocity, to the staffs of the American Embassy and consulates in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, pending their departure.

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REDS THREATEN TO CUT REAR OF NAZI FORCE

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1,000 Vehicles Left On Road As Tank Unit Flees

Two Trainloads Of Ammunition Said To Have Been Seized

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Dec. 24—Ov snowy roads littered with hundreds upon hundreds of German vehicles, the Red army swarmed down tonight on Orel, 200 miles below Moscow, and on the ragged remnants of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian's Second Tank Division.

Guderian himself—accounted Germany's wizard in armored warfare—was reported to have been pulled back to Germany from the Eastern front in the German high command shakeup which has seen the Nazi commander in chief, Field Marshal alther von Brauchitsch, replaced by Adolf Hitler, and the Moscow front commander, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, reported succeeded by Field Marshal Siegmund Wilheln List.

The Russians, now in control of the Kaluga-Tula-Orel railway and highway system above Orel, were pushing the Germans west after occupying Odoev, sixty miles north of Orel, and were threatening to cut their rear.

Orel Strategically Important

Other Red army forces pushed toward Orel, strategically important communications center midway between Moscow and Kharkov, in a steadily developing counter-offensive.

What was left of the second Nazi Tank Division had fled to Orel after leaving at least 1,000 vehicles on the roads. These Nazi armored remnants were under the command of Guderian's chief aide, it was reported.

In the area above Orel the Soviet troops were reported to have taken ninety-four populated places in two days.

At Gorbachevo, rail junction occupied yesterday, they seized two trainloads of German ammunition and material and captured a fuel depot.

Inspired By Stalin Order

This whole tide of counter-assault south of Moscow, it was revealed today by Cavalry General P. Velov, was begun by his command which, inspired by a telephone call from Joseph Stalin, attacked the Germans east of Tula without waiting for the support of tanks.

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More casualty figures were given out today by the Russians: 1,650 Germans slain in two days in one sector of the Moscow front; 3,000 killed in four days in the bitter fighting below Leningrad, where the Nazis have been rolled back to the Volkhov river.

In the Crimea the violent battle for Sevastopol went on, but dispatches said that Germans trying to break the Russian defense line on a hill dominating the Black Sea port had been thrown back to their original positions.

Behind the lines Russia, preparing for the future, began the annual registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 50.

for Germany amid a developing crisis among the German high command.

Soviet advices said Guderian left his chief aide to command his defeated panzer divisions. His departure followed Hitler's return to Berlin from his eastern headquarters, his assumption of the high command by the ouster of Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, and reports that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock had been succeeded by Field Marshal General Siegmund Wilhelm List.

Calling Men 18 To 50

(A dispatch from Kuibyshev, Russia, said annual registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 50, starting immediately, was announced today, with the goal of keeping the Nazis from establishing a defense line that might serve as a springboard for a spring offensive.

(Besides its armies already in the field, the Soviet is preparing new armies behind the lines to maintain the drive along the whole front from Finland to the Black Sea, aiming to inflict the maximum possible losses on the Germans during the winter, which is closing in with increasing severity.)

Gorbachevo Recaptured

On the front, where the story was again one of Russian successes, Soviet forces earlier had announced capture of Gorbachevo, a railway junction 150 miles south of Moscow.

At the same time fresh successes were reported farther north, where Russian troops were said to be driving the Germans back across the Volkhov river.

Gorbachevo, forty-five miles southwest of Tula, is situated on the railway linking Moscow with Kharkov, industrial center of the Donets Basin. Its recapture is an important step toward reestablishing direct communications with the Donets area.

Izvestia said the Russians entering Gorbachevo seized two trainloads of ammunition and military equipment and captured a fuel depot.

Central Russian Forces Bear Down On Orel

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 24—The Russian army of the center bore down today upon Orel, the important communications center 200 miles below Moscow and midway between this capital and the key city of Kharkov in the Ukraine, in an offensive of steadily rising power.

Red forces, said military dispatches, were pushing the Germans on to the west after occupying Odoev, some sixty miles north of Orel itself, and were threatening to cut off the rear Nazi columns.

The Germans were estimated to have left 1,000 vehicles on the roads about Odoev when the remnants of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian's second tank division fled to Orel.

Guderian Leaves Front?

Guderian himself, the highly publicized expert in tank warfare, was reported to have left the eastern front

The communique announcing the taking of Gorbachevo said that the Russians had driven on westward about twenty miles beyond the rail line, capturing Odoev and a number of other towns. The highwater mark of the German advance in the Gorbachevo sector was well east of the Moscow-Kharkov railway.

The morning Soviet communique said that one Russian unit on the western front had killed 1,650 Germans in two days. Another unit, capturing several villages, reported annihilating 800 more German soldiers. The latest gains in material included seventy carts, thirty-six guns, 330 trucks and twelve tanks.

Leningrad Force Retreats

Reports from the Leningrad front that the Russians had crossed the Volkhov river at some points indicated the right wing of the German forces which for months had been holding the Soviet Union's second city in a grip of steel, had been driven back at least fifty miles. The river, southeast of Leningrad, links Lake Ilmen with Lake Ladoga.

At the extreme southern end of the long battle front heavy fighting on the Crimean Peninsula was reported by the Moscow radio, with the Russians repelling repeated German attempts to break through to Sevastopol.

Equipment Destroyed

The radio said that between December 17-20 pilots of Russia's Black Sea air arm had destroyed seven German tanks, fifteen armored cars, sixty trucks and much other equipment, and wiped out nine infantry companies.

Izvestia's Moscow front correspondent reported that Soviet troops had recaptured ninety-four populated places on the southern sector of the Moscow front during the past two days.

SOVIET GETS NEW ARMIES

Registration of Men 18 to 50 Will Start Immediately

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 23 (Delayed) ((AP))—The annual registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 50, starting immediately ,was announced today.

The Soviet Union is preparing new armies behind the lines to maintain the drive along the whole front from Finland to the Black Sea, aiming to inflict the maximum possible losses on the Germans during the Winter, which is closing in with increasing severity.

Stalin's Telephone Call Inspired Cossacks

Moscow, Dec. 24—(AP)—A personal telephone call from Premier Stalin inspired the Russian cavalry to make the counter-attack which hurled the Germans back south of Moscow, Major General P. Belov wrote today in Pravda.

The tide turned, Belov said, when the Germans broke through the Tula sector and reached the village of Piatnitsa, 110 miles southeast of Moscow.

A counter-attack was ordered, supported by tank forces which were delayed in reaching the front.

Then, Gen Belov wrote, came the call from Premier Stalin informing Gen. Belov's forces that they were to be granted the title of First Cavalry Guard Corps for their successes in the Ukraine and on the Moscow front.

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Gen. Belov said that his cavalry took oath to a man to drive back the Germans to "Hitler's doghouse" and sprang their fierce charge at once without waiting for the tanks.

Finns Retake Island.

Helsinki, Dec. 24 (Official Radio Recorded by A. P.).—Finnish naval forces have retaken Suursaari Island, in the Gulf of Finland, seventy miles east of Helsinki, which the Russians had maintained as a base, the Finnish command said today. The Finns took over after the Russians withdrew and destroyed a considerable part of the dwellings on the island, a communique said.

The Helsinki air alarm sounded this morning when two Russian aircraft made a surprise attack over the Porkkala district. The communique said that the few bombs dropped did no damage.

Berlin Admits New Attacks.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Continued Russian attacks which at some places drove gaps in German defense lines were reported today by the German High Command. The war bulletin said that these local breaches were broken off with heavy casualties by Nazi counter-attacks, and that German thrusts elsewhere broke up massed Red Army preparations for assault.

Much German action was aerial. The communique said that Moscow was raided overnight and that German planes struck at the Russians from icy Lake Ladoga to the Black Sea.

Oil supplies were reported set afire and railways hit in attacks on the Black Sea port of Tuapse. Other Russian rail lines on the southern front were said to have been bombed.

The Germans said that Russian columns crossing the ice on Lake Ladoga were bombed heavily, day and night. Russian artillery batteries were said to have been silenced by bombs, and hits were reported on supply trains on the line north to Murmansk.

ALL WEARABLES FOR COLD NAZIS

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The German radio announced today that all German tailors, dressmakers, furriers, hatters, glovemakers and underwear manufacturers have been ordered to turn their entire production into supplies for the German Army on the cold Russian front.

BRITISH POUND BENGASI GATES, CAIRO ASSERTS

Push On After Capture Of Airdromes At Benina And Barce

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[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 24—British troops fought at the gates of Bengasi tonight after capturing the big Axis airdromes of Benina and Barce, and Gen. Erwin Rommel's battered *Panzer* units apparently were trapped in their desperate flight toward Tripoli.

Four shattered Italian divisions were at Bengasi and their annihilation or capture was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The high command said that British armored vanguards "appear to have cut off the retreating Germans south of Bengasi from the Italian forces remaining in that port. . . . Our forces are rapidly completing their occupation of Cirenaica."

Hammered By RAF

Other Axis columns which escaped from Cirenaica into Tripolitania, the western division of Libya, were hammered relentlessly by RAF planes operating all the way to Tripoli. Considerable casualties were inflicted and many troop-laden convoys and stores were destroyed, an RAF communique said.

In addition, the tattered Axis columns were confronted by a British patrol standing athwart the coastal road 150 miles inside Tripolitania.

[London military commentators predicted a swift British drive 400 miles across the desert to Tripoli itself, the big Axis African base, as a knockout blow to Premier Mussolini's empire.]

Hundreds Of Prisoners Taken

Hundreds of Axis prisoners and great quantities of abandoned war equipment was seized in the British onrush.

The communique announcing these successes dropped all military caution by naming the participating British units and the sectors in which they were attacking.

Benina and Barce were the last major Axis airdromes in eastern Libya.

Benina, only twelve miles east of

Bengasi, was occupied by the Royal Horse Artillery, and Barce, forty miles to the northeast, was taken by a Central India Horse Regiment. These units and others then sped on to Bengasi.

Pursued By Noted Regiment

On the Antelat-Agedabia road which dips south of Bengasi toward Tripoli, the retreating Germans and Italians were pursued by one of Britain's most famous regiments, the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Armored Corps and South African armored cars also were in action there.

Near the Tripolitania border another British unit inflicted more casualties on the routed Germans and destroyed a batch of Axis trucks and gasoline wagons.

Another unit swept deep into Tripolitania to destroy a number of enemy aircraft at Magrun airport.

Far to the rear of the British near the Egyptian border small Axis garrisons still were holding out at Salum and Bardia. The British expected to deal with these pockets later, and expressed doubt whether the besieged men had enough water to last them for long.

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Supply Problem Difficult

London observers, who believed the British would sweep on to Tripoli, conceded that the question of supply was a difficult one for such an extended haul over the desert.

But their view was that the British could not await the chance of Axis reinforcements being poured into Tripoli for a counter-offensive such as General Rommel produced last spring.

Control of the Italian territory clear to the French North African border would give the British unquestioned military advantages in the Mediterranean where the Royal Navy thus far has been successful in sinking many Axis supply and troop transports bound for Libya.

The Italian high command acknowledged strong British attacks between Barce and Bengasi, and the German command said that Nazi troops had destroyed two British batteries and eight tanks in an unidentified sector.

BRITISH NEARING BENGASI CAPTURE AN AXIS AIRPORT

Benina, 12 Miles From Goal, and Barce Are Taken—Nazis Still Flee.

Cairo, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—British forces, rapidly completing their occupation of Cirenaica, have captured the important Axis airdrome at Benina, 12 miles east of Bengasi, and the stronghold of Barce, about 40 miles further east, the British announced today.

An imperial headquarters communique indicated that the army of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel, in headlong retreat westward, was showing signs of disintegration.

While the slower-moving main body of British forces were occupying Barce and the Benina airdrome, it said, faster, hard-hitting British armored van guards appear to have cut off retreating Germans south of Bengazi from Italian forces remaining in that port.

The war bulletin said that it still was impossible to tally Britain's accumulation of Axis prisoners and material, but that "one small, mobile column alone took 500 prisoners yesterday and among masses of enemy material abandoned yesterday were found seventeen more enemy tanks."

Coldstream Guards Take Part.

Making a rare departure from cautious custom, the communique not only named the specific units in the British drive—among them the Coldstream Guards, one of Britain's most illustrious regiments—but also told just where they were operating. Such precise information, observers commented, scarcely would be divulged to an enemy deemed capable of utilizing it.

An Axis holdout garrison at Barce had been by-passed by the British vanguards pressing to keep pace with the German and Italian flight and the communique said it now had fallen to the Central India Horse Regiment.

Indian and British troops are pressing forward toward Bengazi in this area, the bulletin added. Bengazi is the Axis last major position west of Tripoli and the British had expected Rommel to attempt a stand there.

Mobile columns which occupied the Benina Airdrome included the British Rifle Brigade and Royal Horse Artillery, headquarters disclosed.

It said columns of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Armored Corps and South African armored cars were attacking along the forty-mile line southwestward from Antelat to Agedabia, near the coast of the Gulf of Sirte. Antelat is about seventy-five miles southeast of Bengazi.

Berlin, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—A German spokesman said today that British planes, raiding the Reich last night, dropped incendiaries and explosive bombs at several places in western Germany.

Strong Motor Attack.

Rome, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Strong British motorized attacks on Italian troops between Barce and Bengasi were reported today by the Italian High Command.

The Rome war bulletin said the British were attacking repeatedly in that area, south of Barce, "with the intention of hindering" Italian troop movements.

The communique asserted that British attacks on Italian holdout positions at Salum, just inside the Egyptian frontier, and on the desert to the south had been repulsed.

Of the Bardia area across the border from Salum, where other Italian forces still are reported holding on, the High Command said there was "nothing special to report."

German flyers were said to have shot down three British planes and bombed British objectives.

The Italians said an Italian plane, attacked by three British planes near the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, shot down one British plane and reached its base with five members of its crew wounded.

Malta Has Two Severe Raids

Valletta, Malta, Dec. 24 (AP)—Two severe raids were made on Malta today in a sharp intensification of the air attack on this British Mediterranean island naval base just south of Italy.

Three German bombers were brought down during the two attacks and one other was declared "probably destroyed."

British Smash At Axis Bases At Tripoli Is Predicted

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 24—A swift British sweep across the desert for an attack on Italian bases around Tripoli to smash the entry ways for Axis reinforcements to North Africa was predicted widely tonight.

Military commentators declared that although Gen. Erwin Rommel's remaining German mechanized forces would try to fight their way through British lines now athwart their route of retreat, their plight seemed desperate.

The Italian divisions attempting a stand near Bengasi were regarded here as even more surely doomed.

Escape Doomed

One source said this force—the remnant of four divisions left with little or no mobile or arsenal equipment—had no choice except a futile fight, surrender, or an attempt to escape by sea that would prove to be "another Dunkirk."

Observers said that, even if General Rommel's forces broke through to the west, they probably would find their caches of fuel and supplies destroyed by the British patrol which already has penetrated 150 miles into Tripolitania.

Difficulty Conceded

It was pointed out here that the capture of Barce and Benina gave the British possession of the last major air base in eastern Libya. This, it was said, would force German and Italian planes to risk the use of improvised fields liable to sudden capture, or cause them to withdraw to bases in Tripolitania.

The British conceded that they would face difficulties in bringing up supplies for operations into Tripolitania, but said these difficulties would be increased greatly if the Axis had time to mass large air forces around Tripoli.

Reports have been recurrent that major units of the Italian fleet have been moving out of port and that more German submarines have been sent into the Mediterranean—perhaps marshalling both sea and air forces for an attempt to bomb and torpedo a path through the British blockade for large reinforcements to Tripolitania.

'Plane Carrier' Claimed By Nazis Is Supply Ship

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast).—The British aircraft carrier which a German submarine reported last week to have sunk in the Atlantic was identified today by the German high command as the Unicorn.

At the same time the high command declared other undersea boats had sent 23,500 tons of British shipping—three merchant vessels and a large tanker—to the bottom of the Atlantic between Gibraltar and England.

(The Unicorn is not an aircraft carrier but a 14,000 tons fleet air arm supply and repair ship laid down in 1939 and not previously reported in action.)

(The British denied officially yesterday that any of their aircraft carriers had even been attacked, but said an auxiliary vessel had been torpedoed while "on air protection duties with a convoy.")

"The British warship which was sunk by a submarine under Comdr. Bigalk has been ascertained to be the aircraft carrier Unicorn," the German communique said. "She is one of the latest ships of this kind, finished during the war and registered in British naval lists as a flying boat carrier."

broke the peace of Christmas Eve tonight by shelling the Kentish coastal district.

Children were singing Christmas carols at some of the towns along the white cliffs of the Dover Strait when the guns across the water at Cap Gris Nez opened up full throat.

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Shells thundered across the moonlit channel during two periods of fifteen minutes each.

Buildings were shaken, but the caroling went on.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—British bombers attacked the naval base and German warships at Brest and objectives at Cologne last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Other points in western Germany also were bombed, the Air Ministry said.

In Occupied France, aircraft attacked docks at Dunkirk and Calais, and, in Belgium, the port at Ostend. One bomber was reported missing. The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communique today:

"Early last night a few enemy aircraft flew over coastal districts of England. Bombs which were dropped damaged some houses and caused a small number of casualties."

NAZIS TELL OF COAST FORTS

'Complete Base for Operations Against Britain' Finished

New York, Dec. 24—(AP)—The British radio today quoted a German propaganda broadcast as saying that intensive fortification works along the Atlantic coast of Europe had been completed after 18 months, furnishing "a complete base and support for offensive operations against Britain."

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The broadcast, recorded by CBS, quoted the Germans as saying that new naval and air bases had been created, many new batteries set up, bomb-proof shelters for submarines built and camouflaged shelters erected for land troops.

This will give the Germans not only an offensive base, but greater security against invasion of Europe, the German radio said.

Axis Craft Torpedoed Off North Spain Coast

Large Fleet Auxiliary Hit By Aircraft, London Reports, In 30-Hour Pursuit

London, *Thursday*, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command torpedoed a large enemy fleet auxiliary off the north coast of Spain yesterday.

"This tanker," the communique said, "had been continuously pursued and attacked by aircraft of the Coastal Command for over thirty hours."

English Children Continue Singing Carols As Nazi Channel Guns Bombard Villages

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Folkestone, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Germany's big cross channel guns

30. 24 — 13741

30 24 — 13741

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—War Department communiqué No. 26, outlining the military situation up to 9:30 A. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theatre—During the night the enemy landed in heavy force in the vicinity of Atimonan, seventy-five miles southeast of Manila on th Island of Luzon. The Japanese troops in this region are debarking from approximately forty transports.

Several enemy transport troopships have appeared off Batangas, south of Manila, indicating the probability of an attempted landing in that region.

Heavy fighting continues in the area of Lingayen Gulf, where the enemy is exerting great pressure. American and Philippine troops, though greatly outnumbered, are stubbornly resisting attacks.

Enemy air activity has been intense during the past twenty-four hours, with several raids over Manila and the port area.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department communiqué No. 27, outlining the situation as of 5 P. M., follows:

1. Philippine Theater—The commanding general, United States Army Forces in the Far East, reports that Japanese troops today landed in two additional areas on the Island of Luzon. One landing was accomplished near Mauban, about thirty miles north of Atimonan, where troops landed last night. The other landing was effected near Nasugbu in Batangas Province, on the west side of Luzon, 50 miles southwest of Manila. The size of these forces has not yet been determined.

Beachheads previously seized by the invaders are being rapidly enlarged as landing forces are augmented.

Heavy fighting continues near the Lingayen Gulf, where the main invasion effort is being made. Though American and Philippine troops are greatly outnumbered, they are offering stiff resistance to the Japanese forces in a series of delaying actions.

It is estimated that at least 100 enemy transports, in several convoys, are now in waters around the Philippine Islands. Each of these fleets of troopships is accompanied by strong naval and air escort.

Intense enemy air activity continues in the Manila area. Consideration is being given to the withdrawal of the Commonwealth Government and military forces from Manila. This would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and spare the civilian residents unnecessary casualties from aerial bombardment.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Navy communiqué No. 17, based on reports received up to 9 A. M., follows:

Atlantic Theatre—There are no new developments to report.

Eastern Pacific—The S. S. Larry Doheny was shelled by an enemy submarine, but reached port safely. Press reports of the sinking of the S. S. Montebello are confirmed.

Central Pacific—Radio communication with Wake has been severed and the capture of the island is probable. Two enemy destroyers were lost in the final landing operations.

Palmyra Island was shelled by an enemy submarine. Damage was negligible. There were no casualties. Johnston Island was also shelled by an enemy submarine with no damage to material and no casualties resulting.

The Hawaiian area was quiet.

Far East—There are no new developments to report.

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MANILA, Dec. 24 (AP)—Headquarters of the United States armed forces in the Far East issued this communiqué at 4 P. M.

Very heavy fighting continues on the north and south fronts. In both areas our troops are resisting stubbornly. The enemy continues to land reinforcements.

In order to spare Manila from any possible air or ground attacks consideration is being given by military authorities to declaring Manila an open city during this war, as was done in the case of Paris, Brussels, Athens, Rome and other capitals.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 24 (AP)—A British headquarters communiqué today said:

There has been some skirmishing on the northwestern front of Malaya. Elsewhere on the peninsula there is nothing to report.

The enemy bombed Ipoh [in Perak] yesterday, causing some damage.

A number of Japanese warships and transports have been reported off the coast of Sarawak. They are being attacked by sea and air, and so far three large troop transports and one tanker have been sunk by allied forces.

Extensive routine reconnaissance is being carried out by our aircraft. During the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Dec. 23, the enemy kept up his pressure on our positions at Hong Kong, accompanied by intensive bombardments on our troops and positions.

In spite of a report from Hong Kong describing the situation as "materially unchanged," some ground in the Repulse Bay area has been given up, but in the central part of the island a party of Royal Marines recaptured a position which had been overrun Monday night.

There are indications that pressure by Chinese troops and guerrillas in the New Territories already is having some effect on Japanese efforts against Hong Kong.

HONG KONG, Dec. 24 (Reuter)—A communiqué issued at 9:45 A. M. announces:

A further Japanese advance since the last communiqué and slight enemy penetration in the direction of Mount Cameron is being firmly held. Our lines are intact.

A communiqué issued at 3 P. M. today states:

Contact has been maintained along the whole front, minor patrol encounters ending in our favor.

Our position on Mount Cameron is being maintained.

Naval oil fuel tanks are in enemy hands. Kowloon has been set ablaze and is still burning.

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 23 (delayed) (AP)—A British communiqué said today:

British and American fighters dispatched to intercept Japanese bombers, fifty to sixty of which, escorted by fighters, approached Rangoon from the south and east at about 10:10 o'clock.

The fighters caught the raiders just before they reached the city. When attacked by the interceptors, the raiders broke formation. A number of bombers, however, reached their objectives, which appeared to be Mingaladon and docks. Slight damage was sustained at the former, including a block of buildings and a small quantity of fuel destroyed.

The R. A. F. sustained some casualties to the ground staff.

Brilliant work of the fighters resulted in the destruction of nine bombers and one fighter, with several so damaged they were unlikely to reach their base.

On their return flight the enemy again was attacked by our fighters and further loss was inflicted. Three fighters were lost in the engagement, but one pilot who escaped by parachute and was machine-gunned by the enemy, is safe.

Local anti-aircraft crews went into action for the first time and did well in their first baptism of fire.

A patrol of our troops became engaged with enemy forces at Messiar.

They succeeded in shooting them up without sustaining casualties.

Messiar is a village on the Burma-Thailand border.

Japanese planes, which did not appear to fly at a great height, could be clearly seen in the cloudless sky. The first volley of anti-aircraft fire crashed right into their midst and shattered one to bits. Another hurtled into the air in flames in full view of the populace.

In some places Japanese pilots came down low over the street and machine-gunned pedestrians.

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CAIRO, Dec. 24 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Our forces are rapidly completing their occupation of Cyrenaica. In the north the Central India Horse have occupied Barce and Indian and British troops are pressing on in this area toward Bengazi.

The important airport of Benina, some twelve miles east of Bengazi, has been occupied by one of our mobile columns which includes a Rifles brigade and Royal Horse Artillery. Farther south, columns of the Coldstream Guards, Royal Armored Corps and South African armored cars are attacking the retreating enemy between Antelat and Agedabia.

Columns appear to have interposed themselves between the retreating Germans in this area and Italian forces which remain in the Bengazi area.

It is still impossible to give any accurate estimate of captured material and prisoners, but one small mobile column alone took 500 prisoners yesterday and among the masses of enemy material abandoned yesterday were found seventeen more enemy tanks.

Our air forces continue their increasing attack against retreating enemy columns. In particular, on the road between Agedabia and El Agheila they destroyed and burned out many motor vehicles, including a number of petrol tank wagons, causing a number of casualties to enemy personnel.

Another of our mobile columns contributed by destroying a number of enemy aircraft on the Sidi Magrun landing ground while a patrol of the Twelfth Lancers, attacked by enemy aircraft near Antelat, shot down one.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Extensive operations on the lines of the westward retreat of the enemy into Tripolitania were carried out by our aircraft Monday.

Motorized convoys laden with troops and stores successfully attacked on the Sirte-Misurata road and to the west of El Agheila. Petrol tankers and lorries were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. Considerable casualties were inflicted on enemy troops.

Bomber aircraft of the S. A. A. F. raided a landing ground at the area of Philaenorum between En Nefilia and El Agheila while fighters of the S. A. A. F. attacked enemy aircraft on the airdrome at Sidi Magrun. At the latter objective eight enemy aircraft were destroyed.

During Monday night the airdrome at Castel Benito, south of Tripoli, was again raided. Hits were obtained on dispersed aircraft hangars and administrative buildings and a number of fires broke out. One of our aircraft is missing from these and other operations.

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night the naval base and German warships at Brest were again attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Another force attacked objectives at Cologne and elsewhere in Western Germany.

Small forces bombed docks at Ostend, Dunkerque and Calais. One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing from these operations. An aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from patrol yesterday.

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Netherland

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies Command issued this communiqué today:

At one point in our outer possessions enemy bombers were spotted. They were, however, driven off by our fighters before they had an opportunity to drop their bombs.

An attack by a strong formation of Japanese bombers, mentioned in an earlier communiqué, was carried out by twenty-six planes which dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on an airdrome. These aircraft, however, were swiftly driven off by our fighters. Runways were seriously damaged by the raid.

In connection with an earlier report of an attack on Davao by planes of the Royal Netherland Navy it can now be announced that the enemy tanker which was set on fire was larger than 10,000 tons. A direct hit scored on this ship was made with a bomb weighing half a ton.

Furthermore, direct hits were scored with bombs on warehouses on the quays of Davao Harbor.

During the action Netherland aircraft were attacked by enemy fighters and heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns. One of the flying boats sustained such damage that it had to come down on the sea. The crew was picked up by a flying boat landing close to the damaged aircraft, which sank shortly afterward. All other aircraft returned to the reporting point.

As already announced, one of our submarines during the night of Dec. 23-24 attacked one enemy tanker and three large transport ships northwest of Borneo. All these ships were still under way during the attack and therefore had no opportunity to land their troops, war materials or supplies.

It may be assumed that considerable losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy.

While carrying out reconnaissance a naval flying boat was attacked by a number of fast Japanese warplanes. As a result the fuselage and petrol tanks of the Netherland flying boat were seriously damaged. The plane, however, managed to shake off its pursuers and carried out its mission.

In view of the fact that the fuselage was seriously damaged the boat would have filled if it had landed on the sea. Therefore, somewhere in the Northeast Indies, a landing was made close to shore. The flying boat was immediately dragged onto the beach. After temporary repairs had been made to the fuel tank the aircraft took off and returned to its base.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Soviet information bureau issued this communiqué today:

During the night of Dec. 23-24 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

One unit operating in one of the sectors of the southwestern front in one day's fighting captured twelve tanks, ten guns, 300 trucks, a large fuel depot and many shells and mines.

In another sector of the front our men dislodged the Germans from several villages and captured fourteen machine guns and annihilated 800 enemy men and officers.

A unit commanded by Lieutenant Ivanoff under cover of darkness approached unnoticed an enemy flank and opened machine-gun and mine-thrower fire. The Germans took to flight, abandoning seven guns, two machine guns and other armament.

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MOSCOW, Thursday, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Soviet information bureau issued the following communiqué today:

During Dec. 24 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors of the Western, Kalinin and Southwestern fronts our troops had fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a certain number of localities.

During Dec. 23 twenty German planes were destroyed. We lost four planes. On Dec. 24 nine German planes were brought down in air combat near Moscow.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (from German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command said today:

In the east the enemy again yesterday continued his attacks with the bloodiest losses. Some local breaches were eliminated by counter-attacks by our troops.

At other points enemy preparations for attack were frustrated by our attacks.

On the northeastern coast of the Black Sea fighter airplanes set fire to oil supplies and railways in the port of Tuapse and made several successful attacks on enemy railway transport lines in the southern section of the eastern front.

Strong detachments of our air force intervened in land fighting and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and material. Soviet columns on the ice of Lake Ladoga were bombed by day and night. In the most northern region fighter planes bombed out of action enemy batteries and destroyed supply trains on the Murmansk railway.

Night attacks of our air force were directed against Moscow.

In the war against Great Britain submarines have sunk four enemy merchant ships, including a large tanker aggregating 23,500

tons.

The British warship which was sunk by a submarine under Commander Bigalk has been ascertained to be the aircraft carrier Unicorn. She is one of the latest ships of this kind, finished during the war and registered in British naval lists as a flying boat carrier.

In North Africa fighting is continuing. In the course of a determined counter-attack German troops destroyed two British batteries and eight tanks.

German fighter planes dispersed concentrations of the enemy in Northern Cyrenaica.

Two British pursuit planes were shot down over Malta and a big flying boat over the Mediterranean elsewhere.

Last night the British air force dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs at places in Western Germany and the occupied regions of the west. Damage is insignificant. The enemy lost two bombers.

Finnish

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HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 24 (from Finnish broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Finnish High Command issued this communiqué today:

Karelian Isthmus—Slow harrassing fire and repulse of a few enemy patrols.

Svir River Front—Patrol activity.

Eastern Front—Sparse harrassing fire. Several enemy patrols were destroyed or repelled.

Naval Front—Suursaari Island, which the enemy had equipped as a base, has been manned by action of our naval units. On his withdrawal the enemy destroyed a considerable part of the dwelling houses on the island. The enemy had turned the island church into a stable.

Air—This morning an air alarm was sounded in Helsinki and other places as a result of a surprise attack by two enemy aircraft which took advantage of favorable weather conditions to raid the Porkkala district. The aircraft dropped a few bombs which did no damage. They bore the red star of the Soviet air force.

On the land fronts unsuitable weather has limited air activity during the past few days and on occasion caused a complete halt.

Thanks to a slight improvement in weather our aircraft yesterday made a few bombing raids on the Murmansk railway north of Maaselkaa, scoring direct hits with heavy bombs on the track. In addition our aircraft subjected enemy horse vehicle and automobile columns to fire. In an air fight in the central isthmus behind the enemy lines our fighters shot down two enemy aircraft without loss to themselves.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 24 (from Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In Cyrenaica fighting has recommenced in the area south of Barce. Motorized enemy units repeatedly attacked our troops with the intention of hindering their movements.

An enemy attack on the Solum front has been repulsed. In the Bardia area there is nothing special to report.

German air formations bombed military objectives on land with good results. The enemy lost three planes which were shot down by German fighters.

An Italian reconnaissance plane was attacked by three Hurricanes near Matruh and shot one of them down. Five of the crew were wounded when the plane returned to its base safely.

Rumors of Invasion Of Spain Are Nazi Ruse, London Says

Report of Marshal Petain's Resignation Also Declared To Lack Confirmation

DEC 25 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Foreign Office commentator labeled rumors of an impending German invasion of Spain a Nazi ruse today and said there was nothing to confirm either such a move or a report that Marshal Petain had resigned as French Chief of State.

His statement came amid speculation over Germany's next undertaking, spurred by Hitler's assumption of command of the Nazi armies and a Reuters report that Marshal Petain had yielded his leadership to Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice Premier, under intensified German pressure, presumably to get a French North African base or for other collaboration concessions.

The commentator said it seemed evident that the Germans themselves were spreading rumors of a Nazi campaign in the Iberian Peninsula "probably with a view to producing another of those German nerve wars with which we have become so familiar."

He declared "there is no confirmation whatever of these reports" and said that any similar crop of rumors about an immediate Nazi thrust against Turkey should be treated with similar reserve.

He put the report of Petain's replacement by Darlan in the same category, and said, moreover, that it appeared to have been denied in Vichy.

Foe's Capacity Doubted

In some quarters it was suggested that German military capacity was insufficient for an immediate new military adventure into the Iberian Peninsula, but the Germans would have good reason for starting a war of nerves.

Observers and military writers called attention to the increased tempo of air raids against Malta and speculated on the possibility that its capture might be the first attempt by the Axis in the winter campaign to wrest the control of the Mediterranean from the British and turn the tables in Libya.

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Denied By Vichy

They said the Axis could better spare planes and small forces of parachute troops for an invasion of Malta than big armies for operations elsewhere.

The Reuters report, which came from "somewhere in Europe," was denied by a Vichy news agency, which quoted authoritative sources as calling it ridiculous.

True or not, the report spread as Spain and Turkey, at opposite ends of the Mediterranean, were figuring in speculation over Germany's next move.

Advices in Bern, Switzerland, yesterday said German troops were moving through occupied France to join previously collected Nazi contingents on the Spanish border. Considerable military equipment was reported to have been piling up there over a period of months.

Subsequently, at the other end of the Mediterranean, Istanbul reports said Germans there had been advised by their embassy to be ready to close their businesses "for a short time" in January. The British took that to be part of a German "war of nerves" to keep the Turks—and others—uneasy.

Petain Reported Stalling

Behind Petain's reported resignation lay an agreement generally believed here to have been forcd from him by Reichs Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering at St. Florentin December 1. At that time Petain allegedly promised the Germans all the bases they wanted in French Africa provided these could be reached without using interned remnants of the French fleet. Since then Petain has been pictured as stalling the Germans with all sorts of excuses for failing to make good on the agreement because public opinion in French Africa was not ready for the step and because he wanted to judge the outcome of the British Libyan offensive.

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Success of that offensive, which British say may soon drive the German armies in North Africa to the Tunisian border, is believed by observers here to have caused Berlin to put extreme pressure upon France to open a back door of escape from Tripolitania through French North Africa, as well as opening an avenue of supplies to the German troops in Libya.

One Hypothesis

That the Germans may have decided to operate in French North Africa with or without French consent and that Petain resigned by way of an ineffectual protest is one hypothesis advanced here.

The story pieced together in London was that Admiral Darlan, vice-premier and strong man in the Petain regime, would step up as the real ruler of a Nazi-dominated French government. Darlan is regarded by British and Free French observers here as a willing German puppet.

Clarification of the situation was thought possible tonight, when Petain delivers a Christmas Eve radio address to war prisoners at 8 P. M. French time (2 P. M., E.S.T.).

Free French Comment

Free French headquarters said they lacked official word of any resignation by Petain, but added they had reason to believe such a step imminent.

One commentator said if it were true then "Free France faces the greatest civil crisis since the revolution."

Darlin, this source asserted, has a momentarily powerful following of political hangers-on, "but his unpopularity with the masses amounts to a detestation ominous for the future of his rule."

Turk-Nazi Pact Hinted

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[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 23 (Delayed). A usually reliable official source said today that German Ambassador Franz von Papen gave President Ismet Inonu of Turkey categorical assurances yesterday that Germany was not planning an attack on Turkey.

A reported regrouping of German air strength in Greece and Italy following the sudden German retreat in Russia had given rise to fears in many quarters here that such an attack might be imminent.

Word came from other sources close to the Government that Turkish, German and Bulgarian representatives signed a treaty at Sofia today for the completion of new bridges over rivers along the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier.

Destroyed Last Spring

The bridges were destroyed last spring at the time of the German attack on Yugoslavia and Greece and the Turks, not wholly satisfied with explanations that they were wanted for purely commercial purposes, were hesitant about permitting their reconstruction.

The unofficial informant said Papen renewed German protestations of friendship for Turkey and said talk of any attack was malicious propaganda.

Night Is Darker, Petain Declares In Yule Message

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Dec. 24 (AP) — Marshal Petain told the French in tones of deep melancholy tonight that "the night grows darker over the world—peace is further off than ever."

In a Christmas Eve message addressed primarily to France's prisoners of war in Germany, the old Chief of State deplored the extension of fighting to new continents and "the every-day bereaving of thousands of families."

He said his hopes of reuniting most of the French prisoners with their families by this Christmas had been dashed, but he assured the soldiers he was working for their liberation "by showing our vanquishers of yesterday how much you seem to us to be worthy of esteem."

(The broadcast appeared to prove that rumors of Petain's resignation, under German pressure for fulfillment of his Dec. 1 agreement with Marshal Hermann Goering, were at last premature. In London, a foreign office spokesman charged Wednesday that the Nazis were pushing these rumors and others of an impending German invasion of Spain and perhaps French North Africa as a "war-of-nerves" ruse. The rumors of Petain's resignation had been circulated by the British news agency, Reuters; the reports of a German troop movement to the Spanish border came from Switzerland. The latter persisted today, the Gazeta De Lausanne hearing one unconfirmed report that the Germans had crossed the Spanish border).

PETAIN EXPECTS EXTENDED WAR

He Tells People Prisoners' Release Is Distant.

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Vichy, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—In a pessimistic Christmas message to his conquered nation, Chief of State Marshal Petain declared today that peace is farther off than ever and said that the families of France still were broken up by German detention of prisoners of war.

He said in his message, which was addressed principally to those French prisoners, that the war had been extended by the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East between Japan and the United States and Britain.

Working for Prisoners.

The Marshal told the prisoners that his hopes that they could be released and returned to their homes by this Christmas had been disappointed, but he assured his former soldiers that he was working for their liberation.

This was being done, he said, "by showing our vanquishers of yesterday how much you seem to us to be worthy of esteem."

While still hopeful of seeing the prisoners repatriated, Marshal Petain said of the world situation:

"The war has not finished. On the contrary it has taken a considerable extension, ravaging new continents and every day bereaving thousands of families. Night grows darker over the world. And the much desired peace is further off than ever."

Paper Hints Brauchitsch Declined Responsibility

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Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 24—(AP)—The newspaper, National Zeitung, of Basel, suggested today that Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch had relinquished the post of Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies because he did not want to take responsibility for past events or events to come.

The newspaper asserted that several other high officers of the German Army had resigned in the shape-up in which Adolf Hitler assumed the supreme command in person.

Paris Press Chides Vichy.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris press carried editorials today severely criticizing the Vichy Government as indications pointed to increased political tension between Germany and France.

The newspapers called upon the Government to "make up its mind and choose definitely one way or the other."

The Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten said that there was no definite progress in ending the tension which has prevailed since Reichsmarshal Goering met Marshal Petain, French Chief of State, December 1.

Rumors were heard in some European capitals that Marshal Petain was considering resigning but there was no outward sign in Vichy.

The Basler Nachrichten said that in Berlin the hurried return of Otto Abetz, German envoy in Paris, to the German capital was a great sensation.

The paper also said that while German-French negotiations were apparently stalled, Italy appeared prepared for considerably closer contact with France.

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FRENCH PRODUCING PLANES FOR NAZIS

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Imazagine Aeroplane said today that "definite news now is available" that the French aircraft industry is producing Messerschmitts, Focke-Wulfs, Junkers, Dorniers and other German first-line planes for the German Air Force. "A total of 2,038 German machines is on order," the magazine said.

"There are many indications that the Nazis planned to transform occupied France into a war arsenal greater than Italy in particular since they recognized that the industrial capacity of greater Germany was not sufficient for a long total war."

GOEBBELS ASKS NAZIS ABROAD TO HOLD FIRM

DEC 25 1941

Broadcast Plea Adds There Will Be No German Breakdown

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Dec. 24—Paul Joseph Goebbels, Germany's Minister of Propaganda, appealed openly tonight to Germans in countries abroad to "remain at your posts!"

". . . You pioneers," he said, "serve our Fatherland."

Acknowledging that they would have to see their films in secret and to gather in secret, he assured his invisible column of listeners that "time will not witness a German breakdown" as in 1918.

But, he admitted, the German task at home is not easy either because of the air raids in many areas.

Addressed Also To Troops

Goebbels' radio speech was addressed not only to the Germans abroad but to all soldiers and to the home front.

Asserting that the restrictions in the third Christmas of war were much more severe in Germany than ever before, he said the task requires "everyone's efforts, not only the soldiers."

It was the third time in a week that the little Minister had appealed for more war effort at home.

To the soldiers and the German column abroad, he said: "You must be strong until the victory is ours."

Voices Belief In Führer

"The Führer can rely on us," cried Goebbels. "He leads, we follow. Let us believe in our Führer and fight for him for victory and peace."

He spoke three days after Hitler had assumed complete military direction of his land armies by replacing his army commander in chief, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

Goebbels disclosed that even Germany's Christmas candles had been sent to the Eastern front "because our soldiers need them badly."

Tin Soldiers Lacking

"Our tin soldiers," he went on, "are lacking because we need the material for better purposes."

But, he added, if Germans had no material gifts to offer "we will have to lay more stress on moral things."

At one point Goebbels said: "We Germans are not always loved . . . we are frequently prosecuted and hated abroad. . . . We are minorities suffering anti-German propaganda."

But, he added, Germans could have the consolation that their own cities had not been so thoroughly destroyed as the cities of enemy countries.

He called upon his hearers to be thankful for past victories and said this Christmas "our soldiers can sit and chat of home as long as the situation permits them to do so."

"You often live in a completely strange not to say hostile world. It is not surprising that you are not very popular outside your own country, for Germany is fighting for her vital rights.

"There is no one who tonight does not lift his eyes upward. War has taught us not only to be strong in the face of the enemy but also to be humble in the face of destiny."

Goebbels said "our gifts were very small this year" and added that even "our Christmas tree candles were sent to the front, where our soldiers needed them more."

"Our children," he said, "have no lead soldiers nor small guns because our factories had more important things to make for the front."

Typhus In Spain?

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 24—A British radio commentator said in a broadcast heard here tonight by CBS that "there is reason to believe that Spain is in the grip of a typhus epidemic," and that it was therefore unlikely that Adolf Hitler was planning a drive through that country now.

"There are too many German soldiers down with typhus in Russia for Hitler to risk sending more troops into fresh danger of that kind," the announcer observed.

GOEBBELS FINDS OUTSIDERS HOSTILE

But Says Nazis Will Fight On to Victory.

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—German Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels declared today in a radio broadcast from Berlin that Germany will hold out until victory had been won.

Addressing Germans abroad, Goebbels said:

95 FRENCH JEWS SHOT BY GERMANS

Hostages Executed Because of Attacks on Nazis.

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Paris correspondent of the Berne newspaper, La Suisse, said today that ninety-five Jews held by Nazi authorities in occupied France as hostages for attacks on Germans had beeen executed and that five others were freed on grounds that they had committed no offense.

The Germans announced on December 14 that 100 "Jewish communists and anarchists" in occupied France would be shot in retaliation for "recent attacks against the occupation troops." The Petain Government issued a communique protesting the order, which, it said, "provokes profound uneasiness among Frenchmen."

POPE SUBMITS PEACE OUTLINE IN FIVE POINTS

DEC 25 1941

He Asks End of Aggression, Minority Oppression and Monopolies.

SUGGESTS ARMS LIMITATIONS

Says There Must Be No Religious Persecutions in World of the Future.

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, in his annual Christmas eve message to the world, laid down a five-point plan for future world peace, predicated upon "an adequate and progressive" limitation of armaments.

The Pontiff, broadcasting over the Vatican radio, said that in the world of the future there must be no place for:

1. Any kind of aggression.
2. Oppression of minorities.
3. Designing nations seeking a monopoly on economic wealth.
4. Total war or armaments races.
5. Persecution directed against religious sects or churches because faith "is one of the rights of mankind."

Warning of Aftermath.

Christmastide rejoicing, the Pope said, "resounds in strident contrast with the events about us whose roar over hill and dale creates a terrifying fracas, devastating land and homes . . . and throwing millions of men and their families into unhappiness, misery and death." He said that he looked with anguish not only on the horrors of the struggle, but at its wasteful cost.

While the health and strength of youth are weakened by "the present scourge," His Holiness lamented, debts are rising to undreamed-of levels and must inevitably lead to a contraction of "the forces of production in the civil and social field." The message was the Pope's customary reply to Christmas greetings from the College of Cardinals.

"The very idea of force," he said, "stifles and perverts the rule of law and offers the possibility and free opportunity to individuals and to social or political groups to violate the property and the rights of others and permits all the other destructive forces to upset and agitate the civil atmosphere until it becomes a raging tempest and you shall see the notions of good and evil or right and injustice lose their well-defined outlines, become blunted and confused and finally threaten to disappear."

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No Road Open.

Those who look to the future with the genuine good at heart may not look lightly on these things, the Pope said.

"Faced with this view of the present," he went on, "men sense a feeling of bitter disappointment which has invaded their very hearts, especially since there appears today to be no road open to agreement between the belligerent parties, whose reciprocal war aims and programs would seem to be irreconcilable."

When the causes are sought for the calamities of the present, the Pope said, "the opinion is frequently ventured that Christianity had failed in its mission," but Christianity—"that Christianity which is true and faithful"—has not failed, he declared.

However, in its stead, he said, men "have fashioned Christianity to their liking, a new idol which does not save, which is not opposed to the passions of carnal desires nor to the greed for gold and silver which fascinates, nor to the pride of life; a new religion without a soul or a soul without religion, a mask of dead Christianity without the spirit of Christ. . . ."

"There must be a progressive limitation of armaments," he said. "True respect for treaties must be observed."

Millions Are Suffering.

Pope Pius said that millions of persons were separated from their families and suffering great pain and sorrow while "harsh violence rages all over the world like a storm." The pontiff spoke of "men who have turned from Christ" and of souls without faith, with the result that "all of civilization's values are endangered."

His Holiness said that "the whole earth is awaiting the triumph of Christ."

"We are torn with anguish for your sufferings," he went on, referring to "the new order which must arise out of the war," saying that "this new order must be based on moral principles."

Freedom and Equality.

"There can be no new order without freedom and equality of rights of all people," the Pope said. "It is for the great Powers to collaborate so that no fresh evils may arise for mankind."

"It is not the first time," he said, "that people are involved in a fight for something which they think will be a new and better order and for which people have been thrown into misery which, in fact, turns out to be a stupid, vain distortion." The principles of freedom and equality of rights for all people must underlie that new day.

"Great responsibilities for the future of mankind rest on statesmen of the world," he said. "We need men of courage, vision and conscience to reconstruct the world."

The Pope outlined a program for the world when its great States organize it in the "interest of all," when there is respect for the rights of minorities, just control of its raw materials "so no nation shall suffer unfairly" and when there "is no place for oppression." Now, he said, "there is an unbridled impulse toward expansion, the idea that force creates right."

"In some countries," he declared, "the atheist, anti-Christian idea of State is spreading its tentacles. The war, far from mitigating these evils, aggravates them.

"The ruins of this war are only too evident."

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Five-point Plan of 1939.

In his Christmas Eve address of 1939, Pope Pius XII outlined the following conditions for peace:

A guaranty of independence for all nations, strong or weak.

Disarmament, mutually accepted, organic and progressive, both in the letter and spirit.

Establishment of an international body empowered to correct and revise treaties so as to avoid arbitrary, unilateral breakings and interpretations of treaty terms.

That "the real needs and just demands of nations and peoples" be dictated by a sense of acute responsibility that measures and weighs statutes according to the holy, unbreakable rules of divine law.

Pontiff Cites Principles Of Lasting Peace

Christmas Eve Message Of Pope Filled With Distress

DEC 25 1941

Denounces Godlessness

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—In a Christmas Eve message filled with distress for the world's suffering and foreboding for the future, Pope Pius XII enunciated today five principles he said all mankind must observe to "guarantee for all peoples a just and lasting peace."

His message and blessing were delivered before the College of Cardinals, gathered in their customary Christmas greeting to the Pontiff, and broadcast by radio throughout the world.

The Pope's five points for a "new order founded on moral principles" essentially made a demand for a post-war halt to offensive arming and a Bill of Rights for the little man, the little nation and the little minority.

But even before they can be realized, he said, there must be a return to the true ideals of Christianity, a breach with the prophets of "a new religion without a soul or a soul without religion, a mask of dead Christianity without the spirit of Christ."

"Within the limits of a new order founded on moral principles," Pope Pius said, "there is no room for the violation of the freedom, integrity and security of other states.

"There is no place for open or occult oppression of the cultural and linguistic characteristics of national minorities, for the hindrance or restriction of their economic resources, for the limitation or abolition of their natural fertility.

"There is no place for that cold and calculating egoism which tends to hoard the economic resources and materials destined for the use of all to such an extent that the nations less favored by nature are not permitted access to them.

"Within the limit of a new order founded on moral principles, once the dangerous sources of armed conflicts have been eliminated, there is no place for a total warfare or for a mad rush to armaments . . . It is essential to proceed with sincerity and honesty to a progressive limitation of armaments.

"There is no place for the persecution of religion and of the church . . . for faith is not only a virtue, it is also the divine gate by which all the virtues enter the temple of the soul."

The way to that new age is arduous and dangerous, the Pope said, but he declared the alternative is war and "the calamity of a World War, with the economic and social ruin and the moral dissolution and breakdown which follows in its trail, should not be permitted to envolep the human race for a third time."

The Pope lamented what he called "a Godless and anti-Christian conception of the state" in some countries which, he said, fetters the individual, depriving him almost of all independence.

He returned to this several times, saying he felt "obliged, in the name of truth, to say a word about it," and professed himself unable to explain why "in some parts of the world countless legislative dispositions bar the way to the message of the Christian faith."

The Pope said he looked with "a depressing anguish . . . as if in a dream . . . upon the terrible armed and bloody conflict which has marked this year now drawing to a close" and on the untold misery and ruin it has left.

He warned that such undreamed-of cost has mounted that those who regard the future must be anxious lest it contract the forces of constructive production.

"The very idea of force," he said "stifles and perverts the rule of law . . . permits all the destructive forces to upset and agitate the civil atmosphere until it becomes a raging tempest and you shall see the notions of good and evil, of right and justice, lose their well-defined outlines, become blunted and confused and finally threaten to disappear."

Text of Official Translation of the Pope's Christmas Eve Broadcast

By The Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 — The following is the official English translation of Pope Pius XII's Christmas Eve broadcast to the world:

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In the dawning light of the Holy Feast of the Nativity of Our Divine Saviour, an occasion anticipated always with a lively sense of pride and penetrating joy, as men again prepare to bow down and kneel in adoration before the ineffable mystery of the merciful bounty of God, who in His infinite charity wished to offer to humanity as His greatest and most august gift His only begotten son, our heart goes out to you, beloved sons and daughters in every corner of the earth, and our thoughts, while not abandoning this world, are raised above it to penetrate the heavenly realms.

The star which served as the guiding light to the cradle of the new-born Redeemer even after twenty centuries is still marvelously resplendent in the skies of Christianity.

The Gentiles raged and the nations met together against the Lord and against His guidance.

Star of Comfort and Hope

In the face of human strifes and tempests the light of that star has never faded. It is not fading now and it will never fade. To it belongs the past, present and future. That shining light has admonished us never to despair. It shines on people even when on the earth, as in an ocean raging in a storm, there is an intensification of those sinister whirlwinds which are the source and origin of widespread carnage and misery.

Its light is the light of comfort, of hope, of immovable faith of life and of certainty in the ultimate triumph of the Redeemer which will overflow as a torrent of salvation for the interior peace and glory of all those who, raised to the supernatural order of grace, will have received the power of becoming children of God because they are born of God.

We, therefore, who in these bitter times of warring upheaval are tortured by your tortures and sorrowed by your sorrows, we who live with you under the awful incubus of a scourge which is tearing at humanity for still a third year, wish to speak to you from our paternal heart on this vigil of the solemn feats of Christmas to exhort you to remain always strong in your faith and to share with you the comfort of that very real, superabundant and elevating hope and certainty which radiates from the crib of the newborn Saviour.

Humanity Rending Itself

Indeed, beloved children, if our eyes were to be no longer focused about material and carnal things they would scarcely find any reason for comfort. True, the bells ring out their joyous message of Christmas. The churches and oratories are alight, religious chants brighten men's spirits; all is festal and decorative in the sacred temples, but humanity goes on tearing itself to pieces in a war of extermination.

In the sacred ceremonies of this holy season the church echoes the beautiful antiphon "Rex pacificus magnificatus est cuix vultum desiderat universa terra" —"the King of Peace upon whose countenance all men desire to gaze has been glorified"—the first antiphon of the vespers of the Feast of the Nativity.

But this resounds in strident contrast with the events about us, whose roar over hill and dale creates a terrifying fracas, devastating lands and homes over wide areas and throwing millions of men and their families into unhappiness, misery and death.

To be sure, there are many admirable demonstrations of indomitable valor in the defense of rights and of native soil, of serenity in the sorrow of souls living through holocaustal flames for the triumph of truth and justice. But it is indeed with a depressing anguish that we recall and, as if in a dream, look upon the terrible armed and bloody conflict which has marked this year now drawing to a close, upon the unhappy lot of the wounded and of the prisoners of war, upon the corporal and spiritual sufferings, the carnage, the destruction and ruin which aerial warfare leaves in its wake in large and populous cities and in vast industrial centers.

Nations' Resources Depleted

It is with that same anguish that we look upon the depleted resources of nations and upon the millions of people who are being hurled into a state of misery and total exhaustion by this ruthless conflict and by its brutal violence.

And while the strength and health of a great part of youth which was in the process of maturing are being weakened through the privations imposed by the present scourge, the war expenditures and debts are rising to levels never dreamed of before.

Such large-scale disbursements, giving rise as they must to a contraction of the forces of production in the civil and social field, cannot but be the basis for serious anxiety on the part of those who turn their thoughts with preoccupation toward the future.

The very idea of force stifles and perverts the rule of law, offers the possibility and free opportunity to individuals and to social or political groups to violate the property and the rights of others and permits all the other destructive forces to upset and agitate the civil atmosphere until it becomes a raging tempest, and you shall see the notions of good and evil, or right and injustice, lose their well-defined outlines, become blunted and confused and finally threaten to disappear.

Those who, by virtue of the Pastoral Ministry, are enabled to penetrate the depths of men's hearts, know and see what an accumulation of sorrows and unspeakable anxieties take root in many souls and diminish therein the longing for the enjoyment of labor and life; sorrows and anxieties which suffocate men's spirits and render them silent and indolent, suspecting, and almost devoid of hope in the face of the events and requirements of the times.

No Visible Road to Accord

These are anxieties of the soul which no one may take lightly if he has at heart the genuine good of peoples and desires to promote a return in the near future to normal and ordered conditions of life and action. Faced with this view of the present, men sense a feeling of bitter disappointment which has invaded their very hearts, especially since there appears today to be no open road to agreement between the belligerent parties whose reciprocal war aims and programs would seem to be irreconcilable.

When the causes of the present calamities are examined, causes which leave mankind perplexed, the opinion is frequently ventured that Christianity has failed in its mission. Whence comes such an accusation and by whom is it made? Would it be from those Apostles who were the glory of Christ? From those heroic and zealous exponents of faith and justice? From those pastors and priests, heralds of Christianity, who in suffering persecutions and martyrdom brought about the civilization of barbarous peoples and prostrated them in devotion before the altar of Christ? Would it be that such an accusation was made by those noble men who initiated the Christian civilization, who saved the remnants of the wisdom and art of Athens and Rome, who united peoples in the name of Christ, who taught wisdom and virtue, who raised the cross above the airy pinnacle and vaults of the cathedrals, those replicas of heavenly beauty and monuments of faith and piety which still elevate their lofty and venerable towers in the midst of the ruins of Europe? Would it be they who make that accusation?

Christianity Has Not Failed

No! Christianity, whose force derives from Him who is the way, the truth and the life and who is with it and shall remain with it until the consummation of the world, has not failed in its mission but men have rebelled against that Christianity which is true and faithful to Christian [here three words were garbled] its doctrine.

In its place they have fashioned Christianity to their liking, a new idol which does not save, which is not opposed to the passions of carnal desires nor to the greed for gold and silver which fascinates, nor to the pride of life; a new religion without a soul or a soul without religion, a mask of dead Christianity without the spirit of Christ. And they have proclaimed that Christianity has failed in its mission!

Let us burrow deeply into the conscience of modern society. Let us seek out the root of the evil. Where does it thrive? Here again, of course, we do not wish to withhold the praise due to the wisdom of those rulers who either favored always or who desired and were capable of restoring to their place of honor, to the advantage of the people, the values of Christian civilization in the amicable relations between Church and State, in the safeguard of the sanctity of marriage, in the religious education of youth.

But we cannot close our eyes to the sad spectacle of the progressive dechristianization, both individual and social, which from moral laxity has developed into a general state of weakness and brought about the open denial of truth and of those influences whose function it is to illuminate our minds in the matter of good and evil and to fortify family life, private life and the public life of the State.

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Religious Anemia Grips World

A religious anemia, like a spreading contagion, has so afflicted many peoples of Europe and of the world and has created in their souls such a moral void that no spurious and pharisaical religious organization and no national or international mythology will serve to fill this emptiness.

Is it not true that for decades and centuries past men have directed their every thought, word and deed to their sworn objective of tearing from the hearts of our young and old alike their faith in God, the Creator and father of all, rewarder of good and avenger of evil? And have they not striven for the accomplishment of this goal through a process of radical change in education and instruction, opposing and oppressing by every art and means the diffusion of the spoken and printed word, and by the abuse of scientific knowledge and political power the religion and the church of Christ?

For the human spirit, overwhelmed in the confusion of this moral abyss, by its alienation from God and Christian practices, no other course remained but that of turning all its thoughts, purposes and enterprises and every evaluation of men's possessions, actions and labor and directing them to the material world, striving and sweating with might and main to spread out in space, to surpass all previous accomplishments in the attainment of riches and power, to engage in a competition of speed, to produce in greater quantity and quality ev-

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erything that material advancement and progress seemed to require.

Effect of Material Striving

Hence we witnessed in the political sphere the prevalence of an unrestrained impulse toward expansion and mere political advantage, to the disregard of moral principle; in the field of economics the domination of great, gigantic enterprises and trusts; in social life, the uprooting and crowding of masses of the people in distressing and excessive concentration in the great cities and centers of industry and commerce, with all the uncertainty which is an inevitable consequence when men in large numbers change their home and residence, their country and trade, their attachments and friendships.

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It followed from all this, then, that the contact and relationship between men in their social life took on a character that was purely physical and mechanical, with a contemptuous disregard for every reasonable moderation and consideration. The rule of external compulsion, mere possession of power, overruled the norms of right and order governing human association and community life, which, emanating from God, determine the natural and supernatural relationship that should prevail in the coexistence of law and love as applied to the individual and to society.

The majesty and dignity of the particular social groups became a dead letter, degraded and suppressed by the idea that might makes right. The right to private property became, for some, a power to be used for the exploitation of the labor of their fellowmen; in others that right enkindled a spirit of jealousy, intolerance and hatred; and the organization that resulted therefrom was converted into a powerful weapon to be used in conflict by the contending parties to gain the advantage for their particular interests.

Bondage of the Individual

In some countries a godless and anti-Christian conception of the State bound the individual to itself with its vast tentacles in such a way as to almost deprive him of all independence, and this no less in his private than in his public life.

Who today can be surprised that such radical opposition to the principles of Christian teaching has finally found its outlet in so intense a clash of internal and external enmities as to lead to the extermination of human lives and the destruction of worldly goods?

The spectacle which we are now beholding with such profound sorrow is the unhappy consequence and fruit of the social condition we have described. The war, far from arresting this influence and development, promotes it, accelerates it and spreads it with increasing ruin the longer it endures, rendering the catastrophe still more general.

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From our words, directed against the materialism of the past century and of the present time, it would be wrong to deduce a condemnation of technical progress.

No, we do not condemn that which is a gift of God, who, just as He causes the bread-yielding wheat to rise from the sod of the earth, has also hidden in the bowels of the earth from the time of the world's creation treasures of fire, of metals, of precious stones to be uncovered by the hand of man for his needs, for his works and for his progress.

The church, mother of so many universities of Europe, while continuing to exalt and gather together the most fearless masters of the sciences and explorers of nature, does not fail at the same time to bear in mind that all God's gifts and the very freedom of the human will itself can be used in a way to merit praise and reward, or blame and condemnation. Thus, it has happened that the spirit and the tendency with which technical progress was often put to use have brought it about that in our time technology must expiate its error and be, as it were, its own avenger by producing instruments of destruction which destroy today what it had erected yesterday.

Sole Indicated Remedy

In the face of the enormity of the disaster which has had its origin in errors we have indicated there is no other remedy than that of a return to the altars, at the foot of which numberless generations of the faithful in former times drew down upon themselves divine blessings and moral strength for the fulfillment of their duties, a return to the faith which enlightened individuals and society as a whole, and indicated to them their respective rights and duties, a return to the wise and unshakable norms of the social order which, in affairs of national as well as international import, erect an efficacious barrier against the abuse of liberty and against the misuse of power.

But the recall of these beneficent sources must be especially loud, persistent and universal in that hour when the old order will be about to give way and cede its place to the new.

The future reconstruction will present and offer very valuable opportunities to advance the forces of good but it will also be fraught with the danger of a lapse into errors which will favor the forces of evil and there will be demanded prudent sincerity and mature reflection, not only by reason of the gigantic difficulty of the task but also because of the grave consequences which, in the case of failure, would result in both material and spiritual spheres.

There will be required broad intellects and will, strong in their purposes; men of courage and enterprise, but above and before all, there must be consciences which, in their planning, in their deliberations and in their actions, are animated, moved and sustained by a lively sense of responsibility and which do not shrink from submission to the holy laws of God.

Judgment of St. Augustine

For if, to the vigor which shapes the material order, there be not united in the moral order the highest reflection and sincere purpose, then, undoubtedly, we will see verified the judgment of St. Augustine: "They run well but they have left the track; the farther they run the greater is their error for they are going ever farther from their course."

Nor would it be the first time that men who, in the expectation of being crowned at war's end with the laurel wreath of victory, have dreamed of giving to the world a new order by pointing out new ways which in their opinion lead to well-being, prosperity and progress. Yet whenever they have yielded to the temptation of imposing their own interpretation, contrary to the dictates of reason, moderation, justice and the nobility of man, they have found themselves disheartened and stupified in the contemplation of the ruins of deluded hopes and miscarried plans.

Thus, history teaches that treaties of peace stipulated in a spirit and with conditions opposed both to the dictates of morality and to genuine political wisdom have had but a wretched and short-lived existence, and so have revealed and testified to an error of calculation. Human, indeed, but fatal nonetheless.

Cooperation for Peace

Now the destruction brought about by the present war is on so vast a scale that it is imperative that there be not added to it also the further ruin of a frustrated and deluded peace. In order to avoid so great a calamity it is fitting that in the formulation of that peace there should be assured the cooperation, with sincerity of will and energy, with the purpose of a generous participation not only of this or that party, not only of this or that people, but of all people, yea, rather of all humanity. It is a universal undertaking for the common good which requires the collaboration of all Christendom in the religious and moral aspects of the new edifice that is to be constructed.

We are, therefore, making use of our right; or better, we are fulfilling our duty as today, on this eve of the Holy Feast of Christmas, the divine dawn of hope and of peace for the world, with all the authority of our apostolic ministry, and with the fervent impulse of our heart, we direct the attention and the consideration of the entire world to the dangers which lie in wait to threaten a peace which is to be the well-prepared basis for a truly new order and which is to fulfill the expectation and desires of all peoples for a more tranquil future.

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New Order of Moral Law

Such a new order, which all peoples desire to see brought into being after the trials and the ruins of this war, must be founded on that immovable and unshakable rock, the moral law which the Creator Himself has manifested by means of the natural order and which He has engraved with indelible characters in the hearts of men: that moral law whose observance must be inculcated and fostered by the public opinion of all nations and of all States with such a unanimity of voice and energy that no one may dare to call into doubt or weaken its binding force.

Like a shining beacon, this moral law must direct by the light of its principles the course of action of men and of States, and they must all follow its admonishing, salutary and profitable precepts if they do not wish to abandon to the tempest and to ultimate shipwreck every labor and every effort for the establishment of a new order.

Consequently, recapitulating and integrating what we have expounded on other occasions, we insist once again on certain fundamental conditions essential for an international order which will guarantee for all peoples a just and lasting peace and which will be a bountiful source of well-being and prosperity.

Within the limits of a new order founded on moral principles there is no room for the violation of the freedom, integrity and security of other States, no matter what may be their territorial extension or their capacity for defense.

Duty of the Powerful States

If it is inevitable that the powerful States should, by reason of their greater potentialities and their power, play leading roles in the formation of economic groups comprising not only themselves but also smaller and weaker States as well, it is, nevertheless, indispensable that in the interests of the common good they, as all others, respect the rights of those smaller States to political freedom, to economic development and to the adequate protection, in the case of conflicts between nations, of that neutrality which is theirs according to the natural, as well as international, law.

In this way, and in this way only, shall they be able to obtain a fitting share of the common good and assure the material and spiritual welfare of the peoples concerned.

Within the limits of a new order founded on moral principles, there is no place for open or occult oppression of the cultural and linguistic characteristics of national minorities, for the hindrance or restriction of their economic resources, for the limitation or abolition of their natural fertility. The more conscientiously the government of the state respects the rights of minorities, the more confidently and the more effectively can it demand from its subjects a loyal fulfillment of those civil obligations which are common to all citizens.

Resources Must Be Shared

Within the limits of a new order founded on moral principles, there is no place for that cold and calculating egoism which tends to hoard the economic resources and materials destined for the use of all to such an extent that the nations less favored by nature are not permitted access to them.

In this regard, it is for us a source of great consolation to see admitted the necessity of a participation of all in the natural riches of the earth, even on the part of those nations which in the fulfillment of this principle belong to the category of "givers" and not to that of "receivers."

It is, however, in conformity with the principles of equity that the solution to a question so vital to the world economy should be arrived at methodically and in easy stages, with the necessary guarantees, drawing useful lessons from the omissions and mistakes of the past.

If, in the future peace, this point were not to be courageously dealt with, there would remain in the relations between peoples a deep and far-reaching root, blossoming forth into bitter dissensions and burning jealousies, and which would lead eventually to new conflicts. It must, however, be noted how closely the satisfactory solution to this problem is connected with another fundamental point which we shall treat next.

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No Place for Total War

Within the limit of a new order founded on moral principles, once the more dangerous sources of armed conflicts have been eliminated, there is no place for a total warfare or for a mad rush to armaments. The calamity of a world war, with the economic and social ruin and the moral dissolution and breakdown which follow in its trail, should not be permitted to envelop the human race for a third time.

In order that mankind be preserved from such a misfortune it is essential to proceed with sincerity and honesty to a progressive limitation of armaments. The lack of equilibrium between the exaggerated armaments of the powerful States and the limited armaments of the weaker ones is a menace to harmony and peace among nations and demands that an ample and proportionate limit be placed upon production and possession of offensive weapons in proportion to the degree in which disarmament is effected.

Means must be found which will be appropriate, honorable and efficacious in order that the norm "pacts must be observed" will once again enjoy its vital and moral function in the juridical relations between States.

Such a norm has undergone many serious crises and has suffered undeniable violations in the past and has met with an incurable lack of trust among the various nations and among their respective rulers. To procure the rebirth of mutual trust, certain institutions must be established which will merit the respect of all and which will dedicate themselves to the most noble office of guaranteeing the sincere observance of treaties and of promoting, in accordance with the principles of law and equity, necessary corrections and revisions of such treaties.

Difficulties to Be Overcome

We are well aware of the tremendous difficulties to be overcome and the almost superhuman strength and good will required on all sides if the double task we have outlined is to be brought to a successful conclusion. But this work is so essential for a lasting peace that nothing should prevent responsible statesmen from undertaking it, and cooperating in it with abundant good will so that, by bearing in mind the advantages to be gained in the future, they will be able to triumph over the painful remembrances of similar efforts doomed to failure in the past and will not be daunted by the knowledge of the gigantic strength required for the accomplishment of their objective.

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Within the limits of a new order founded on moral principles, there is no place for the persecution of religion and of the Church. From a lively faith in a personal and transcendent God, there springs a sincere and unyielding moral strength which informs the whole course of life; for faith is not only a virtue, it is also the divine gate by which all the virtues enter the temple of the soul and it constitutes that strong and tenacious character which does not falter before the rigid demands of reason and justice.

This fact always holds true, but it should be even more evident when there is demanded of the statesman, as of the least of his citizens, the maximum of courage and moral strength for the reconstruction of a new Europe and a new world on the ruins accumulated by the violence of the World War and by the hatred and bitter disunity among men regarding the social question which will be presented in the post-war period in a form more acute than ever.

Faith in a Personal God

Our predecessors, and we ourselves, have set forth principles for its solution. It is, however, well to bear in mind that these principles can be followed in their entirety and bear their fullest fruit only when statesmen and peoples, employers and employes, are animated by faith in a personal God, the Legislator and Judge to whom they must one day give an account of their actions; for while unbelief which arrays itself against God, the Ruler of the universe, is the most dangerous enemy of a new order that would be just, on the

other hand, every man who believes in God is numbered amongst his partisans and paladins.

Those who have faith in Christ, in His divinity, in His law, in His work of love and of brotherhood among men, will make a particularly valuable contribution to the reconstruction of the social order.

All the more priceless, therefore, will be the contribution of statesmen who show themselves ready to open the gates and smooth the path for the Church of Christ so that, free and unhindered, it may bring its supernatural influence to bear in the conclusion of a peace among nations and may cooperate with its zeal and love in the immense task of finding remedies for the evils which the war will leave in its wake.

For this reason we are unable to explain why it is that in some parts of the world countless legislative dispositions bar the way to the message of the Christian faith while free and ample scope is given to a propaganda that opposes it, youth is withdrawn from the beneficent influence of the Christian family, alienated from the church, educated in a spirit contrary to the teachings of Christ and imbued with ideas, maxims and practices which are anti-Christian, the work of the church for the care of souls and for charitable enterprises is rendered arduous and less efficacious while its moral influence on individuals and on society is disregarded and rejected.

All these forms of resolute opposition, far from being mitigated or eliminated in the course of the war, have, on the contrary, in many respects become even more marked.

Spirit of Church's Foes

That all this, and even more, should be continued in the midst of the sufferings of the present time is a sad commentary on the spirit which animates the enemies of the church in imposing upon the faithful, already bearing many heavy sacrifices, the irksome and the troublesome burden of a bitter anxiety which weighs upon their consciences.

We love, and in this we call upon God to be our witness, we love with equal affection all peoples, without any exception whatsoever, and in order to avoid even the appearance of being moved by partisanship we have maintained hitherto the greatest reserve.

But the measures directed against the church and their scope are of such a nature that we feel obliged, in the name of truth, to say a word about it, if only to eliminate the danger of unfortunate misunderstandings amongst the faithful. We behold today, beloved children, the God Man, born in a manger to restore man to the greatness from which he had fallen through his own fault and to place him once again on the throne of liberty, of justice and of honor which centuries of error and untruth had denied him.

The foundations of that throne shall be Calvary. It shall be enriched, not with gold or silver, but with the blood of Christ, the divine blood which has overflowed upon the world for twenty centuries to give a scarlet hue to the cheeks of His spouse, the church, and which, in purifying, consecrating, sanctifying and glorifying its children, takes on the brilliance of heaven.

O Christian Rome, that blood is your life. By reason of that blood, you are great and even the ancient ruins of your pagan greatness are seen in a new light and the codices of the juridical wisdom of the praetors and the Caesars are purified and consecrated. You are the mother of

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higher and more human justice which does honor to you, to your See, and to those who hear your voice.

You are the beacon of civilization and civilized Europe and the world owes to you all that is most sacred and most saintly, all that is most wise and most honorable.

In the exalted tradition and proud history of their peoples, you are the mother of charity. Your splendor, your monuments, your hospices, your monasteries, your convents, your heroes and your heroines, your voyages and your missions, your generations and your centuries, with their schools and universities, all bear testimony to the triumphs of your charity, that charity which embraces all, suffers all, hopes for all, becoming all things to all men, consoling and comforting all, curing all and recalling them to that liberty given them by Christ, uniting all peoples in the peace of brotherly love, that charity which brings together all men, regardless of country, language or custom, into one united family and makes of the entire world one common fatherland.

From this Rome, center, rock and teacher of Christianity, from this city called eternal by reason of its relation with the living Christ rather than because of its association with the passing glory of the Caesars; from this Rome, in our ardent and intense longing for the welfare of individual nations and of all humanity, we direct our appeal to all beseeching and exhorting that the day be not delayed in which, wherever today hostility against God and Christ is dragging men to temporal and eternal ruin, a fuller religious consciousness and new and higher objectives may prevail, and that on that day there may shine resplendently over the manger of the new order among peoples, the guiding star of Bethlehem, herald of a new order that will rouse all mankind to sing with the angels, "Glory to God in the highest," and to proclaim as the gift bestowed at last by Heaven upon the nations of the earth, "peace to men of goodwill."

Blessing to All Mankind

At the dawning of that day with what great joy will nations and rulers, freed in mind from the fear of the insidious dangers of further conflict, transform the swords, nicked and jagged from constant use against their fellowman, into plows with which to furrow the fertile breast of the earth under the sun of heavenly benediction and to wrest from it their daily bread dampened, now by the sweat of their brows but no longer bathed in blood and tears of sorrow! In expectation of that happy day, and with this longing prayer upon our lips, we send our greeting and our blessing to all our children of the entire universe.

May our benediction descend in more generous measure on those priests, religious, and lay persons who are suffering pain and anguish because of their faith. May it also descend upon those who, though not members of the visible body of the Catholic Church, are near to us in their faith in God and in Jesus Christ and share with us our views with regard to the provisions for the peace and its fundamental aims.

May it descend with a quickened heartbeat of affection upon all those who are groaning under the weight of the sadness and the cruel anguish of the present hour.

May it be a shield to the soldiers under arms, a healing remedy to the sick and wounded, a comfort to the prisoners, to those expelled from their native land, to those who are far from their homes and loved ones, to those deported to foreign lands, to the millions of wretched who, at every hour, must bear up under the gnawing pangs of hunger.

May it be a sweet balsam to all sorrow and misfortune, a support and consolation to all the suffering and needy as they wait in expectation of a friendly word that may infuse into their hearts strength, courage and the comforting sense of compassion and fraternal assistance.

Finally, may our blessing rest upon those whose hands have been extended in mercy and in a spirit of generous and inexhaustible sacrifice to provide us, above the limitations of our own, with the means which have enabled us to assuage the tears and allay the poverty of many, especially of the most wretched and abandoned victims of the war and in this way to make them realize how divine goodness and loving kindness, which have their highest and most surpassing revelation in the Infant of the Manger, who by His poverty wished to make us rich, never cease in all the vicissitudes of time and misfortunes to live and have their practical exemplification in the Church.

To all we impart, with profound paternal love and from the fullness of our heart, the Apostolic Benediction.

Emergency in India.

Calcutta, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A state of emergency was proclaimed today in the Bengal presidency, the region of India closest to Burma, which has been subjected to heavy Japanese air assault.

Eire To Stay Neutral, DeValera Declares, Unless Under Attack

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Dublin, Thursday, Dec. 25 (AP)—Eamon DeValera, Prime Minister of Eire, told Americans in a Christmas broadcast today that his country must hew to its course of neutrality to save its unity—"unless we are attacked."

Now, he said, Eire is "united as perhaps never before in history. Unless we are attacked, any change from neutrality would destroy this unity."

He continued:

"It is our duty to Ireland to try to keep out of war. And with God's help we hope to succeed."

He assured Americans that "in the difficulties that lie ahead you have the understanding and sympathy of our people."

Should Eire be attacked, he said, "our people and our friends everywhere in the world will already have known our determination to resist and that to the utmost of our ability."

Bishop of London Sees No More Isolationism

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The United States never again will be solationist, in the opinion of the Bishop of London. In a diocesan leaflet he wrote:

"When the time comes to reconstruct, America will take its full share and responsibility without question. It will be easier to deal with a defeated Japan than a Japan bought off by appeasement, he added.

SON FINDS RING IN MOTHER'S CAKE

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Months ago, Mrs. A. A. Vial of Greytown, Natal, was helping to mix cakes for the troops abroad when she missed her wedding ring. A note was enclosed with each of 150 cakes which had gone out, asking the finder to return the ring.

This week she received a letter from her son, Sergt. Ronnie Vial, saying that he had found it.

First Trial Blackout Staged In Reykjavik

Icelandic Government Cooperates With U. S. And British Forces In Practice Alarm

Reykjavik, Iceland, Dec. 20 (Delayed, AP)—Shadows of Europe touched Reykjavik and the surrounding country as the Government, cooperating with United States and British armed forces, staged Iceland's first trial blackout last night.

Anti-aircraft guns fired in puny competition to the northern lights and American soldiers and marines took up defensive positions in a realistic drill.

Police spent a pleasant hour firing large firecrackers supposed to simulate bombs.

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Bullitt Attends Service

BETHLEHEM, Palestine, Thursday, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Chapel of St. Catherine, adjoining the Church of the Nativity, was filled to capacity early today as the Latin Patriarch intoned the pontifical mass that precedes the ringing of Bethlehem's bells and the ceremonial unveiling of the Babe.

William C. Bullitt, United States special envoy to the Middle East, making his first pilgrimage to the shrine, was among the diplomatic and consular officials present.

SHELLS ACCOMPANY CAROLS IN BRITAIN

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Children Sing On Kentish Coast As Long-Range Artillery Projectiles Scream

Incident In Isles Epitomizes World At War On Christmas Day

UNDATED—XMAS OVERSEAS

[By the Associated Press]

London—Little groups of English school children sang Christmas carols outside darkened homes on the Kentish coast tonight as German long-range artillery sent shells screaming across the Dover Straits.

The children's voices trembled, but they sang on while the explosions echoed along the cliffs of Dover.

This incident epitomized a world at war on Christmas Day.

Festivities Reduced

The third war-time Christmas found men of many tongues and creeds fighting and dying in Asia's tropics, in Africa's deserts, and over the frozen wastes of Russia. There was no truce.

Lack of food and materials, the separation of families, the blackouts and other restrictions reduced festivities in many lands.

But the bells of Bethlehem rang out amid the crags of the Judean hills as the faithful flocked to the Church of the Nativity to offer their peace prayers.

Pilgrims Stand

Hundreds of pilgrims, among them uniformed Czechs, Polish, Greek, Yugoslav, Free French and British soldiers, stood outside the ancient shrine or crowded into the adjacent church of the Convent of St. Catherine, wheer the Latin patriarch, Msgr. Louis Barlassina, intoned the pontificial high mass accompanied by a Franciscan choir.

William C. Bullitt, special emissary of President Roosevelt, was among the diplomats in attendance.

The ceremonies were the prelude to services today in Jerusalem, where the pilgrims of many lands carry out traditional rites.

Addresses Children

The Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, addressed a broadcast from London to the children of France.

"My dear children of France," he said, "you are hungry because the enemy eats our bread and meat. . . . You suffer because the enemy tells you that you are the sons and daughters of vanquished men.

"Well, I shall make you a promise. Dear children of France, you will soon have a visit, the visit of victory."

In Britain the people constantly were warned to be on guard against any German invasion attempt, but despite these grim admonitions railyway stations were jammed with travelers.

Many families who had fled the heavily-bombed London returned to celebrate Christmas in the capital. Shell-bruised churches were crowded.

The King and Queen and their two daughters planned to attend church somewhere in the country with an unceremonious Christmas luncheon to follow. The King then will broadcast to America.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, and her daughters sent their greetings to by transatlantic telephone and listened to his world broadcast with President Roosevelt from the White House.

TODAY IS HOLIDAY IN JAPAN, ALSO

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Only it Won't be Christmas; Nation to Mark 15 Years Under its 124th Ruler

By The Associated Press

Today is a holiday in Japan, too, but not Christmas, for pagan Japan has nothing to do with Christian festivals. It is the fifteenth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Hirohito, although the Japanese, with their penchant for doing things backward, observe it as the day the old emperor, Taisho, died, rather than as the day of the accession.

When Hirohito became emperor he chose as the name of his era Showa, usually translated "peace made manifest." For ten of the 15 years Hirohito's empire has been at war, although it was called "maintaining the peace of the Far East," first in Manchuria, then China and now throughout the Far East and all across the Pacific Ocean.

"Emperor of Peace"

When Emperor Hirohito dies he will pass into history as Showa

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Tenno, or "The emperor of peace made manifest." Emperors posthumously take the names of their eras. Thus Hirohito's father, Yoshihito, became Taisho and his grandfather, Mutsuhito, became Meiji.

In the Japanese calendar today is the 25th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa, the final week of 1926 counting as the first year.

Desire Victory Today

The Japanese make a great point of having their victories fall on their festivals. Thus the army and navy undoubtedly will strive to have some triumph to offer their sovereign on this day. Another day of even greater incentive comes a week hence, for New Year Day is the greatest of all Japanese holidays.

The Japanese call Hirohito the 124th ruler of "the dynasty coeval with heaven and earth," or the "line unbroken for ages eternal." The first 50 or so emperors belong to the period of mythology or protohistory, but even in historic times the continuity of the dynasty is without parallel.

It remains to be seen how it will fare in the war in which Japan's future is at stake. Some mighty dynasties have failed to survive the shock of a great war, as the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs and Romanoffs can testify.

give the nation and its Allies a message of Christmas cheer and confidence that the fight for a free and decent world would be won.

They spoke, the President first and then the Prime Minister, at the annual ceremony of lighting the national community Christmas tree here. Mr. Roosevelt pressed the button that set its many vari-colored lights sparkling.

Then, the Chief Executive told a throng of immediate listeners, and myriads more sitting at their radios, that the "conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas Day signifies" was America's strongest war weapon.

"Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them," he said, "we set our faith in human love and in God's care for us and all men everywhere.

"It is in that spirit, and with particular thoughtfulness of those, our sons and brothers, who serve in our armed forces on land and sea, near and far, those who serve for us and endure for us—that we light our Christmas candles now across this continent from one coast to the other on this Christmas evening."

which lie ahead, then we observe Christmas Day—with all its memories and meanings — as we should."

Churchill said the children of the English-speaking world would not be "robbed of their inheritance, or denied the right to live in a free and decent world." It was, he said, a "strange" Christmas Eve.

Whole World at War

"Almost the whole world is locked in a deadly struggle," he said. "Armed with the most terrible weapons which science can devise, the nations advance upon each other. Ill, would it be for us this Christmastide if we were not sure that no greed for lands or wealth of any other people has led us to the field; that no vulgar ambition, no sordid lust for material gain at the expense of others has led us to the field.

"Here in the midst of war, raging and roaring over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearts and homes — here, amid all these tumults, we have tonight the peace of the spirit in each cottage home and in every generous heart.

"Therefore we may cast aside, for this night at least, the cares and dangers which beset us, and make for the children an evening of happiness in a world of storm.

"Here then, for one night only, each home throughout the English-speaking world should be a brightly-lighted island of happiness and peace. Let the children have their night of

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the arm of Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, his naval aide, with Churchill following close behind. Each was attired in dark business clothes, minus overcoat or hat.

A crowd, estimated at 40,000, clustered in the middle of the grounds and around the fence outside, cheered wildly and the Marine Band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

Churchill put on a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles before he began to speak and then he and the President stood silently for the most part, but chatting occasionally, while a chorus led the assembled throng in Christmas carols and the Marine Band played "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Royalty Present

Mrs. Roosevelt, likewise bareheaded, was a few feet away from the leaders of the two nations and standing beside exiled members of Norway's royal household.

Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha were present to join in the Christmas ceremony, along with their three children, Princesses Ragnhild and Astrid and Prince Harald.

Wearing a fur coat and a black hat, Princess Martha leaned over from time to time to whisper in the ear of little Harald or to smooth his curly blond hair. But Harald fidgeted and squirmed through most of the program.

Dusk had fallen midway through the services and lights burned in the State Department and Treasury, to either side of the White House. Before he began his address, Mr Roosevelt pushed a button which set ablaze the lights on the 30-foot spruce tree at the far end of the White House grounds.

"And now, for the ninth time," the President said, "I light the living community Christmas tree of the Nation's capital."

There was a brief tinkle of chimes and then the chief executive began to speak.

Frequent Applause

Churchill followed him, using but a few gestures and being interrupted frequently by applause.

Previously, Mr. Roosevelt had a personal message to the Nation's fighting forces, expressing confidence that the year to come would see them triumphant over the country's enemies.

"In the crisis which confronts the Nation," he wrote, "our people have full faith in the steadfastness and the high devotion to duty demonstrated by the men in all ranks of our Army and Navy. You are setting an inspiring example for all the people, as you have done so often in the past.

"In sending my personal Christmas greeting to you I feel that I should add a special measure of gratitude to the admiration and affection which I have always felt, and have expressed in other years.

"I am confident that during the year which lies before us you will triumph on all fronts against the forces of evil which are arrayed against us.

Secretary of the Navy Knox saluted the Navy, saying: "Wherever our duties may take us, we are united—united in confidence in each other—united in devotion to our country's cause."

Message From Admiral

From Admiral Ernest J. King, new commander in chief of the United States fleet, came a statement saying:

"The way to victory is long. The going will be hard. We will do the best we can with what we've got. We must have more planes and ships—at once. Then it will be our turn to strike. We will win through—in time."

Early in the evening, the War Department announced additional Japanese landings on the island of Luzon and said Gen. Douglas MacArthur had reported that the removal of the Philippine Islands government and all military establishments from Manila was under consideration. This would make it possible to declare Manila an open city, in the hope of exempting it from Japanese air raids and bombardment.

Wake Island apparently had fallen, but its staunch band of Marine defenders were glorious in defeat, for in the final battle, with Japanese troops landing on their outpost, they sank two enemy destroyers.

In Africa and Russia Allied forces continued their smashing successes, and the Japanese drive toward Singapore was still stalled.

Against this background of holiday cheer, and grim fighting on huge and widely separated fronts, the war planning went on, but of course its nature and progress were carefully guarded military secrets.

The British naval, military and air force experts held early morning conferences, then went into a huddle with their American counterparts before joining in a general war council.

Sir Gerald Campbell, director general of the British Information Service here, said the British-American experts were engaged more in working out a "broad outline" of the war strategy to be followed than with details. The outline, he added, will be submitted to the full war council. It concerns "strategical and operational planning in all theaters of war."

Campbell also said the Churchill and Roosevelt broadcasts were "outwardly and audibly a measure of world-wide friendship," adding:

"While there are growing rumors of dissension in the enemy High Command, the fighters for freedom are reaching here in Washington an even closer unity of purpose."

Forces Get Yule Greeting From Roosevelt

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 24—President Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the armed forces, sent a personal Christmas message to the armed forces today, voicing his confidence that "during the year which lies before us you will triumph on all fronts against the forces of evil which are arrayed against us."

The text of the message:

"To the Army and Navy:

"In the crisis which confronts the nation, our people have full faith in the steadfastness and the high devotion to duty demonstrated by the men in all ranks of our army and navy. You are setting an inspiring example for all the people, as you have done so often in the past. In sending my personal Christmas greeting to you I feel that I should add a special measure of gratitude to the admiration and affection which I have always felt and have expressed in other years. I am confident that during the year which lies before us you will triumph on all fronts against the forces of evil which are arrayed against us."

To the men and women of the navy, Secretary Frank Knox sent a holiday greeting which said: "Wherever our duties may take us, we are united—united in confidence in each other—united in devotion to our country's cause."

F.D.R. And Churchill Defer War Planning For Yule Messages

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Both Tell Of Hope And Confidence In Future

By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP) — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill paused in their war planning tonight to

Many were asking, he said, how in a world of fighting, suffering and death, they could celebrate Christmas, or pause in the urgent labor of arming "a decent humanity" against its enemies.

"Even as we ask these questions, we know the answer," he said. "There is another preparation demanded of this nation beyond and beside the preparation of weapons and materials of war. There is demanded of us the arming of our hearts.

"And when we make ready our hearts for the labor and the suffering and the ultimate victory

fun and laughter—let the gifts of Father Christmas delight their play. Let us grownups share to the full in their unstinted pleasures, before we turn again to the stern tasks and formidable years that lie before us, resolved that by our sacrifice and daring, these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and peaceful world.

"And so, in God's mercy, a happy Christmas to you all."

A lone red light, an airplane beacon, winked on in the tip of the Washington Monument as the President walked out into the south portico on

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Roosevelt And Churchill Christmas Message Texts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 24—The following are the texts of the addresses by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in connection with the lighting of the national community Christmas trees.

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Roosevelt

There are many men and women in America—sincere and faithful men and women—who asked themselves this Christmas:

How can we light our trees? How can we give our gifts? How can we meet and worship with love and with uplifted hearts in a world at war, a world of fighting and suffering and death?

How can we pause, even for a day, even for Christmas Day, in our urgent labor of arming a decent humanity against the enemies which beset it?

How can we put the world aside, as men and women put the world aside in peaceful years, to rejoice in the birth of Christ?

Inevitable Questions

These are natural—inevitable—questions in every part of the world which is resisting the evil thing.

Even as we ask these questions, we know the answer. There is another preparation demanded of this nation beyond and beside the preparation of weapons and materials of war. There is demanded of us also the preparation of our hearts; the arming of our hearts.

And when we make ready our hearts for the labor and the suffering and the ultimate victory which lie ahead, then we observe Christmas Day—with all its memories and all its meaning—as we should.

Looking into the days to come, I have set aside a day of prayer, and in that proclamation I have said:

"The year 1941 has brought upon our nation a war of aggression by powers dominated by arrogant rulers whose selfish purpose is to destroy free institutions. They would thereby take from the freedom-loving peoples of the earth the hard-won liberties gained over many centuries.

Calls For Courage

"The new year of 1942 calls for the courage and the resolution of old and young to help win a world struggle in order that we may preserve all we hold dear.

"We are confident in our devotion to country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage. But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us.

"Therefore, I . . . do hereby appoint the first day of the year 1942 as a day of prayer, of asking forgiveness for our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come.

"We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit, but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifice and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace."

Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man, which Christmas Day signifies—more than any other day or any other symbol.

Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them, we set our faith in human love and in God's care for us and all men everywhere.

Joined In Great Cause

It is in that spirit and with particular thoughtfulness of those, our sons and brothers who serve in our armed forces on land and sea, near and far—those who serve for us and endure for us—that we light our Christmas candles now across this continent from one coast to the other on this Christmas evening.

We have joined with many other nations and peoples in a great cause. Millions of them have been engaged in the task of defending good with their life-blood for months and years.

One of their great leaders stands beside me. He and his people in many parts of the world are having their Christmas trees with their little children around them, just as we do here. He and his people have pointed the way in courage and sacrifice for the sake of little children everywhere.

And so I am asking my associate and old friend to say a word to the people of America, old and young, tonight — Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Churchill

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Fellow-workers in the cause of freedom:

I have the honor to add a pendant to the necklace of that Christmas good will and kindliness with which my illustrious friend, the President, has encircled the homes and families of the United States by his message of Christmas Eve, which he has just delivered.

I spend this anniversary and festival far from my country, far from my family, yet I cannot truthfully say that I feel far from home.

Whether it be by the ties of blood on my mother's side or the friendships I have developed here over many years of active life, or the commanding sentiment of comradeship in the common cause of great peoples who speak the same language, who kneel at the same altars, and who to a very large extent pursue the same ideas—whichever it may be, or all of them together, I cannot feel myself a stranger here in the center and at the summit of the United States.

I feel a sense of unity and fraternal association, which added to the kindliness of your welcome, convinces me that I have a right to sit at your fireside and share your Christmas joy.

Fellow-workers, fellow-soldiers in the cause, this is a strange Christmas Eve. Almost the whole world is locked in deadly struggle. Armed with the most terrible weapons which science has devised, the nations advance upon each other.

Ill would it be for us this Christmastide if we were not sure that no greed for the lands or wealth of any other people, no vulgar ambition, no morbid lust for material gain at the expense of others had led us to the field. Ill would be for us, if that were so.

Here in the midst of war, ranging and roaring over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearts and homes—here, amid all these tumults, we have tonight the peace of the spirit in each cottage home and in every generous heart.

Therefore we may cast aside, for this night at least, the cares and dangers which beset us, and make for the children an evening of happiness in a world of storm..

Here then, for one night only, each home throughout the English-speaking world should be a brightly lighted island of happiness and peace. Let the children have their night of fun and laughter—let the gifts of Father Christmas delight their play.

Let us grownups share to the full in their unstinted pleasures, before we turn again to the stern tasks and formidable years that lie before us, resolved that by our sacrifice and daring these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and peaceful world.

And so, in God's mercy, a happy Christmas to you all.

Churchill Eats and Sleeps Well and Thrives on Toil

Arises Early, Takes Afternoon Nap, Gets to Bed After 1 A. M.

DEC 25 1941

By Frank Eving

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—This man who has come amongst us—one Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill—is eating well and sleeping well and thriving on toil.

Can Be Told

This much, and a little more, can be told. (The White House doesn't deem it quite cricket officially to disclose the more personal aspects of his stay at our national mansion.)

But, because some British and American sources who ought to know have related some interesting little bits about the British Prime Minister, the following intelligence can be imparted:

He arises early from his White House bed (the room it's in can't be disclosed). At about 4 p.m. he knocks off work for an hour or two of shuteye. At night he plunges back into work, going at it until after 1 a.m.

Sign of Health

The afternoon snooze, said the British informant, was the "sign of a healthy man." "And the sign of a clear conscience?" the informant was asked. The informant smiled.

Among the White House staff he is affectionately called "PM." When anybody asks what that means, comes the reply: "The Prime Minister. You know, that chap Churchill, from England."

He has endeared himself to the White House staff with his sense of humor, his entertaining quips, and an amazing vitality and capacity for work.

He thinks the White House sends up to his room a mighty fine breakfast. He told Mrs. Roosevelt so. This morning he made quick work of a couple of poached eggs, a brace of bacon, some fruit juice, toast, a glass of warm milk and washed it down with steaming coffee well creamed.

Has Tea First

When he first arose, he banished sleep with his usual eye-opener—a cup of tea and a sliver of thin toast.

He has his stock of long, slow burning cigars always available. A British official said yesterday he didn't know whether the Prime Minister brought the stogies along or whether his host, Mr. Roosevelt, provided them. He has a fondness for Cuban cigars.

He keeps close touch with London by telephone and cable.

Some of the British press corps think he did his Christmas shopping before he left home, leaving the gifts for others to distribute.

Whether he has received any Christmas gifts from admiring Americans has not been established.

Here to Work

Holiday and social engagements are taboo. He has another mission. "It's work, he says. "Work."

He is going to work tomorrow, also. He and the President are going to work on Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo, and they are going to work on a Christmas turkey, with cranberries.

Solemn Christmas Unites Churchill And F. D. Roosevelt

DEC 25 1941

Cares Of War Strategy Intrude On Season's Familiar Scenes

By WILLIAM PINKERTON

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—(Wide world—the cares of the world hovered tonight over the House at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue—but four Christmas trees stood joyous sentry at the door and gay wreaths brightened the windows.

Inside, two men of good will dwelt together, sharing both the practical burdens of the hour and the eternal message of the season.

Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of a nation now seeing its third winter of war, was guest of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of a nation faced anew with the worries of war.

There was no formality about the visit, for Churchill lives in the White House as a personal guest, and not as a visitor of State. There was none of the elaborate protocol and preparation which greeted his King and Queen in this house in 1939.

Together, the two men planned to share the simpler pleasures of all men's Christmas—the heartwarming morning service at the church, the brown, inviting turkey and its trimmings, the moment, perhaps, of happiness in the family circle.

But it was a different, more serious, Christmas for them both.

The low row of family stockings was missing tonight from the President's fireplace. For years, Christmas had been the children's day at the Roosevelts', and the stockings had waited excited morning shouts which ranged from the "oh's" of the great-grandmother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, down to the newest grandchild's squeals and the bark of the little Scotch terrier, Fala.

The President's mother has died since last the Christmas shouts rang through the White House halls. His sons are scattered at their several posts in Army and Navy service. Anna—Mrs. John Boettiger—was spending Christmas in her own family circle in Seattle. And none of the 11 grandchildren was visiting this year.

Little Diana Hopkins, now eight years old, hung her solitary stocking in her own White House room. Diana and her father, the President's close advisor, Harry Hopkins, have been living with the Roosevelts since a sad Christmas four years ago—the Christmas after Diana's mother died.

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There was no gay parties on the schedule, either. Neither the annual Christmas party, at which Diana and the Roosevelt grandchildren had been hosts to toddlers, nor the brilliant affairs of college-age youth, at which in other years Mrs. Roosevelt had introduced to society her niece and namesake, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt of Boston, and Miss Joan Morgenthau, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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For Winston Churchill, it was a strangely solemn Christmas, too. However warm his welcome at the White House, however thoughtful the famous Roosevelt hospitality, he was a man away from home on Christmas Day.

A year ago, for all the war, he had passed the day quietly with his wife and children before the fireplace of his country home called Chartwell, near Westerham, Kent.

And back in the storied island he had left so suddenly and so secretly Christmas this year was not the merry holiday of Dicken's day. Many a Christmas feat was a meager meal, pieced out at best with minor delicacies stolen from the ration allowance of working days.

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At least for him, there were wreaths, and the poinsettias, the holly and the Christmas trees—the all-white one in the formal east room of the White House, and the tree from Maine in the family sitting-room upstairs.

They are familiar symbols of the Christmas spirit in England as in America. The standard pleasures of the season—the church-going, the carol-singing, the family dinner and such—are the same in America, too, as in his homeland.

In England, the old man who brings the toys is known to many by his old name—"Father Christmas"—but the name of Santa Claus is not unknown in the British Isles.

And so, in the moments of holiday ritual and observance that break their wearying job of knitting together the fighting forces of two nations into one, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill might observe again the oneness of christian men in the living spirit of the season.

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Churchill Speaks To Senate Friday

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain will address a session of the Senate Friday.

Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) made the announcement tonight, adding that members of the House, the Supreme Court, Cabinet members and other high government officials had been invited.

Whether President Roosevelt would attend was not known, Barkley said.

It will be an informal session that the Prime Minister will address. The Chamber will meet as usual at noon, then recess while Churchill speaks.

"I think this is a rare opportunity for the members of Congress and other distinguished government officials to meet the Prime Minister and for the people of the United States to hear him," said Barkley, adding that radio broadcast arrangements would be made.

When Ramsay Macdonald was Prime Minister of Britain he addressed an informal joint session of Congress. During the last World War high officials of foreign nations frequently made similar addresses.

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iment, a reader of religious, ghost and detective stories. . .once, before Munich, conferred with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, but since the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia has been a advocate of last-ditch resistance to aggression.

Maxim Litvinoff (born Meir Enoch Wallach), 65, deputy commissar for foreign affairs and ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington since the start of the war in the Pacific. . . beginning as a scrawny young revolutionary firebrand, he fought for 40 years as soldier, newspaperman, teacher and bookkeeper to overthrow the Czars and make the Soviet Union a world power. . .in the process married an English writer (Miss Ivy Low), was an exile in Siberia and Europe, developed into a shrewd, 200-pound hard-hitting diplomat, and served as foreign commissar from 1930 to 1939. . .played a major role in League of Nations deliberations and won recognition for the Soviet from the United States (1933). . . an advocate of Anglo-French-Russian accord and an anti-Nazi, he stepped out just before the German-Russian alliance was signed, but staged a quick come-back when Hitler double-crossed Stalin. . .one of the few surviving "old bolsheviks."

* * *

T. V. Soon, new foreign minister of China—47-years-old member of one of China's most famous famil-

* * *

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Queen Wilhelmina's minister to Washington since 1938. . .tall, blond, witty, 49-years-old diplomat who has served around the world and since invasion of the Netherlands has been an outspoken denouncer of Axis aggression and has worked around the clock getting planes, arms and ammunition for the Queen's lush East Indies islands. . .reputed to be No. 1 on the Nazi embassy's blacklist. . .once had 17 dachshunds, all named "Waldi," and has an American wife, the former Beatrice Cobb of New York,

Norway's King Sends Message To Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Norway's King Haakon, who went to London after the German invasion of his country, has sent to President Roosevelt a message of sympathy with the "deep resentment burning today in American hearts."

Norwegians not only hope with their American friends for a speedy victory over aggression, he said, but are proud that the United States and Norway now are not only friends but "for the first time in history also comrades in arms."

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Crown Prince's Messenger

Haakon's message was carried to the United States by Crown Prince Olav, who telegraphed it to Washington when he arrived in New York from London.

President Roosevelt sent a message thanking King Haakon for his friendly message. "We are especially grateful," the President said, "for the inestimable aid in our common fight which is being given by the intrepid Norwegian seamen on whose skill and courage greatly depends the steady flow of supplies, which, in the end, under the guidance of Providence, will restore decency and personal freedom to the world."

principality of peace which was established on this earth nineteen centuries ago."

After he exchanged holiday greetings at his press conference with newspaper men, one of them asked Mr. Hull whether he had a Christmas message for the nation. Mr. Hull replied:

"Today while we fight for our liberty, our free institutions and our very lives, we also fight to maintain the principality of peace which was established on this earth nineteen centuries ago.

"The preservation of these priceless spiritual forces alone should inspire every person to superhuman efforts aginst the present world movement of barbarism and savagery."

New Cruiser Is Called Deadly Christmas Gift From America To Axis

New York, Dec. 24 (AP)—Hailed by Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District, as a Christmas present to the United States fleet and a deadly gift from America to the Axis, the trim cruiser Atlanta today joined the fleet.

As her officers and men stood sharply at attention the 6,000-ton ship was commissioned at the New York Navy Yard and her command given to Capt. Samuel P. Jenkins, Indiana-born veteran of the last war.

"This ship," Admiral Andrews declared, "may have the splendid opportunity of carrying greetings in the form of a broadside to those twin horrors of insincerity, Germany and Japan."

Responding to his mention of the "proud" name of Atlanta, Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind" and sponsor of the $12,000,000 ship at its September launching, said she and all Atlanta were proud of the cruiser and its men. About ten per cent. of the 750 officers and crew are from Atlanta and the ship is the third of her name.

Commander C. D. Emory was made executive officer of the craft, which is capable of about fifty miles an hour.

$512,000,000 Defense Appropriation Signed

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A $512,000,000 defense appropriation bill, carrying funds for a big expansion on defense housing and an outlay to build up emergency food reserves for Hawaii's civilian population, was signed into law by President Roosevelt.

Admiral King Declares Planes, Ships Needed Before U. S. Can Strike

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, new commander in chief of the United States Fleet, declaring that the road to victory will be long and hard, emphasized in a statement today that "we must have more planes and ships—at once."

King said:

"The way to victory is long. The going will be hard. We will do the best we can with what we've got.

"We must have more planes and ships—at once. Then it will be our turn to strike. We will win through—in time."

eral announced the appointment of alien enemy hearing boards in twenty-four judicial districts. Boards for thirty-two districts previously had been chosen, leaving thirty-six boards yet to be selected.

The board members, placed on the Justice Department pay roll at $1 a year, will hear evidence against the aliens and make a recommendation as to whether they should be interned, paroled or released unconditionally.

announced.

The board, headed by Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton, retired, acted under a new law prohibiting the presence on merchant ships of operators "considered unfit to serve by reason of evidence of subversive activities."

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS MOVED

Declaration of Independence Taken to 'Place of Security'

Washington, Dec. 24—(AP)—The Declaration of Independence, the Magna Charta, the Gutenberg Bible and certain other documents of "extraordinary value" have been removed from exhibition cases in the gallery of the Library of Congress to "places of greater security," Librarian Archibald MacLeish said today.

He said the value of the documents "requires that they be given the greatest possible protection against any danger, however remote."

England's Magna Charta was deposited for safekeeping in the Library of Congress on November 29, 1939.

Four Important Envoys Kept Informed on Talks

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By LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Four emissaries of vast worldly experience and widely divergent personalities, representing as many national victims of Axis aggression, are the ears of Great Britain, Russia, China and the Netherlands in the victory discussions of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Each Fully Informed

They do not sit at the conference table, but each is kept fully informed of the conversations.

Here they are:

Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Viscount Halifax, 59, His Britannic Majesty's ambassador to Washington, member of the British war cabinet . . . one time viceroy of India, chancellor of Oxford University, lord president of the Council, secretary of state for foreign affairs. . .a deeply religious Anglican churchman who arises at 6 a. m. for prayer. . .a fox-hunting Yorkshire squire, a commander of a cavalry reg-

les. . .graduate of Harvard, Columbia and New York banks. . .brother of the three Soong sisters, Mei-Ling (wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek), Ching-ling (widow of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, father of the Chinese republic), and Ai-Ling (wife of H. H. Kung, minister of finance and descendant of Confucius. . .onetime general manager of the Central Bank of China and minister of finance, who dug up the money for the Nationalist campaign that established Chiang as China's man of the hour. . .balanced the budget for the first (and only) time in modern Chinese history (1933). . .onetime acting president of the legislative Yuan, chief Chinese delegate at the World Economic Conference in London, and mainspring in China's tariff and taxation reforms. . .as head of the China Defense Council here, has played the major role in securing loans and lend-lease aid for embattled China.

Hull Christmas Message Says World Peace Is Goal

Reminds Nation It Is Fighting for Free Institutions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, addressed a Christmas message to the American people today reminding them they are fighting for their free institutions and also for "the

Seized Enemy Aliens Total 2,944

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 24—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had arrested 2,944 enemy aliens since the outbreak of the war.

This was an increase of fifty-eight since Saturday and included thirty-nine additional Germans, thirteen Japanese and six Italians.

At the same time the Attorney Gen-

MORE ARRIVE FROM ALASKA

Second Ship Brings Out Women And Children

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 24 (AP)—A second ship bringing evacuees from Alaska points, most of them families of service men or of civilian employes working on defense projects in the North, has arrived here, naval headquarters reported today. Most of the 724 evacuees were women and children.

Last week another ship brought a similar group, including 36 children, from Sitka, Alaska.

To Remove 46 Radio Operators

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—The navy announced today that a qualification board had recommended the removal of forty-six commercial radio operators from merchant ships flying the American flag. Their names were not

Leave

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Big Food Shipment Arrives In Britain

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 24—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was advised today by the British food mission that 1,000,000 tons of American food shipped to Great Britain under the lend-lease program had arrived safely overseas.

The notification came in a message from Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, in which "grateful thanks" of the British people were expressed.

The food consisted principally of dairy, poultry and pork products, canned fruits and vegetables.

Wickard said the communication "adds a note of cheer to our traditionally bountiful Christmas season to know that food from our well-filled national larder is being safely delivered to our friends abroad."

In the War Zone

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Philippine Situation Uncertain But Main Goal Is in Europe

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The gravity of our position in the Philippines has been increased by the new Jap invasion of the coast of Luzon Island, only seventy-five miles southeast of Manila, a strategic move calculated to place the capital in a pincers movement through co-ordination with the enemy forces already ashore at Lingayen Gulf to the north of the city.

Gen. MacArthur thus is being forced to defend two fronts at once—a difficult task at most. A possible measure of the seriousness may be seen in the fact that U. S. Army headquarters in the Philippines today was considering declaring Manila on open city to spare it as much as possible not only from air attack but from ground assault.

It is a matter of vast pride and some encouragement that American and Filipino troops were reported late today to be resisting stubbornly in both sectors, although they were greatly outnumbered. However, the Japs continue to land forces and we should be foolishly optimistic if we didn't recognize that the fate of the Philippines is uncertain.

Axis in Europe Main Aim.

Lack of air and naval forces sufficient to meet this onslaught adequately, at least in its early stages, is clearly evident.

Our first and main job is to smash the Axis in Europe. Any other operations are subsidiary.

So we shouldn't thoughtlessly criticize the allied leadership for not stripping the European theater of fighting arms to meet this new emergency in the Far East. That's exactly what Hitler wants the Allies to do, so that he can recover from his Russian disaster and strike another blow elsewhere. It is precisely to maintain an even balance in the direction of the whole Allied effort that the great conference is being held in Washington.

Hitler's Next Move.

If we lose the European side of this war to Hitler we are done for; but a temporary triumph of the Japs in the Far East wouldn't beat the Allies. Nippon could be taken care of in due course and there is no possible doubt that it will be smashed.

Evidence accumulates that Herr Hitler is plotting further trouble for the Allies, but his objective remains obscure. Even the far-seeing British Premier Churchill has said in Washington that while he expects a new offensive he doesn't know where.

Some signs point to a possible resurrection of Hitler's plan of reaching new African bases through Spain. This presumably would involve French colonies and the French Navy. Some color is lent to this idea by the report that Marshal Petain, French Chief of State, is about to resign because of German pressure for concessions which he doesn't want to make. However, that report hasn't been confirmed.

Germany has far less striking power than it had when it embarked on its disastrous campaign against the Muscovites. There have been huge casualties among the Nazi shock troops, representing the best which the Fatherland could produce and can't immediately replace.

Dress Rehearsal in China.

There seems little reason to doubt now that for the Japanese Army and Navy the "China incident," longest war of our times, a vast tragedy for nearly half a billion people, was largely a grand scale dress rehearsal for the real war to come.

It was comparable, in the eyes of imperial headquarters, the all-powerful control center in Tokio, to the practice session which the Spanish Civil War provided for the German air force and Mussolini's legions.

The Chinese, fighting with unwavering courage and unflagging tenacity but almost entirely without modern weapons, provided an almost ideal type of opposition against which to season some 2,000,000 conscripts, train their officers in tactics and the supply and maneuver problems of huge bodies of troops and experiment with new weapons.

and labor than anything the United States has undertaken up to the current all-out war production effort.

Japan was at war in China those four years and the huge appropriations were justified to the people on that score. But for some time experts in Washington and London have believed that the appropriations were too lavish to be explained wholly by the "China incident."

The conflict which began at Marco Polo Bridge the night of July 7, 1937, has been a very inexpensive war except for the first few months. Since Shanghai fell in November, 1937, the Japanese Army has had to expend little but small arms ammunition.

There has been no call for artillery barrages of World War I intensity, little need for huge armored forces, no great expenditure of bombs and very little loss of aircraft. Soldiers' pay was a trifle and the Japanese armies to a great extent lived off the conquered land.

The Chinese had little to fight with except infantry masses and largely outmoded weapons. Their friends were sympathetic but very far away and engrossed with their own anxieties. Not until last week, when the American volunteer group swung into action over Kunming has foreign aid become strikingly manifest on the battlefields of China.

Navy Kept Close to Home.

Against China the Japanese Navy had little to do. The big battlewagons were not needed and they kept close to their home bases, saving precious oil and shells for their 16-inch guns.

Thus Japan had to spend only a small portion of the 65,000,000,000 yen on the "China incident." Perhaps 20 per cent of the total—a generous estimate—went for the normal civilian needs of government; perhaps as much more was actually shot away in China. The remaining 60 per cent went in preparing for the real war to come.

Perhaps the army was not always sure whether that would be on the steppes of Siberia or in the jungles of Malaya and the Philippines where it is fighting today. But the navy knew where its share was going: into battleships and airplane carriers and submarines and planes to lash at Pearl Harbor and Singapore, cut the fare-flung supply lines of the American and British forces and stand against the mighty battle fleets of the Anglo-Saxon powers if it ever came to that final reckoning.

That the Japanese Army failed to cover itself with glory in the hills of Shansi and the valleys of the Middle Yangtze probably did not worry its commanders too much. It was good for training. It enabled them to run the flower of Japan's youth through a huge processing machine that turned out some 2,000,000 veterans, perhaps more, produced experienced company and field officers and scores of divisional, corps and army commanders.

Served as a Smoke Screen.

Also it afforded a smokescreen for two moves which have proved of prime importance in setting the stage for the all-or-nothing gamble on which the militarists launched their people. These were the seizures of Hainan Island and French Indo-China.

Hainan was taken from the Chinese nearly three years ago. Frequently since then there have come half-believed reports of great military depots and training centers on that island so strategically situated within a few days' steaming or a few hours bomber flight from all the prized archipelagoes of the South China Sea.

Moreover Hainan was almost unknown to the white man; after the Japanese seizure it was still more shut off from his knowledge. There the Japanese were able to train parachute troops, tank crews, special landing detachments and prepare whole divisions for warfare in tropical jungle conditions such as those of the Malay Jeninsula.

The "peaceful" conquest of Indo-China was another invaluable by-product of the China War although Adolf Hitler's destruction of France provided the opportunity. But the war against China gave the Japanese the excuse of demanding bases in Northern Indo-China from which to bomb the Burma road. From this they advanced to demanding and obtaining the right to concentrate an army there for the ostensible purpose of meeting a Chinese invasion from Yunnan Province. Then they acquired for the navy Camranh Bay, from which Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's airplane carriers operated to destroy the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

In Indo-China the stage was set for the drive on Singapore, key to mastery of the South Seas.

Japan Launched War Program Against U. S. Years Before Joining Hitler and the Axis

(Glenn Babb, who here pictures for Wide World News the scope of Japan's preparations for war, draws on his long experience as a correspondent in the Orient for this explanation of how Nippon concealed her intentions.

By GLENN BABB,
Wide World News.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The first fortnight of the war has demonstrated convincingly, stunningly that Japan's decision to take on the combined sea power of the United States and Britain was no overnight impulse.

The sneak-punch at Pearl Harbor and the smash at Britain's Far Eastern bastions were part of a program long antedating Adolf Hitler's rise to power and Japan's alliance with the Axis.

The Japanese Army and Navy had been preparing for the day—which turned out to be December 7, 1941—for a generation. Their purpose, to drive the white man from Asia, had long been cherished. The last five years provided almost unparalleled opportunity to prepare with all the resources of a great power.

Hitler and Mussolini in Europe held the attention of the Occident. War in China provided the pretext for a military program which as we now have discovered went far beyond the necessities of that particular war.

Long before Hitler crashed through Europe to open up undreamed-of opportunities, the Japanese warlords had made up their minds that untimately they must fight America and Britain for the mastery of the Far Eastern half of the world. The navy chafed for 15 years against the treaties which, the admirals professed to believe, kept them from matching American seapower. The army began its revolt against the established order in 1931 by driving into Manchuria.

By the end of 1936 the admirals had torpedoed the naval truce. Six months later the army plunged into China. Thereby war conditions, a war psychology and a wartime spending scale were imposed on the Japanese people—some 70,000,000 of the most patriotic, docile and industrious people in the world.

Spending Reaches New Scale.

In the four years 1938 to 1941 inclusive, the Japanese government's budgets totaled 65,000,000,000 yen, a stupendous sum for Japan. Translated into dollars at the pre-freezing rate of 23.4 cents, this makes only $15,000,000,000, but this is misleading. In many respects a yen buys as much in the Orient as a dollar in the United States, especially in labor and other services. In proportion to Japan's wealth and annual income these figures represent a greater relative outpouring of wealth

Avers Spaniards Expect Arrival Of German Units

Tells Of Tremendous Difficulties Nazis Will Encounter

By LYNN HEINZERLING

New York, Dec. 24—(Wide World)—Spain is now officially non-belligerent on the Pacific, the European and the Atlantic war fronts, but a good many Spaniards are looking behind that phrase for the German divisions they expect to see on Spanish soil.

When I left Spain six weeks ago, they were not asking whether the Germans were coming into Spain, but rather when and how many of them.

The man who knows the answers—Generalissimo Francisco Franco—isn't a talking man. He probably can launch more ships and dedicate more monuments without saying anything about the future of his country than any head of state in Europe.

He is constantly in the newspapers of Spain and yet so far removed from the press that an interview with him is just the dream of the few newspaper men left in Madrid. He just doesn't talk publicly about the one question bothering all Spaniards.

There can be no doubt that the German High Command has laid its usual plans for moving through Spain, down to the last railroad spike. There also can be no doubt that the Germans realize exactly what tremendous difficulties they would encounter.

Well-informed Germans have said they expect a German move through the Iberian Peninsula toward Africa to be accompanied by another thrust around the eastern end of the Mediterranean and Northern Africa for the Axis.

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Spaniards generally do not trouble themselves much with German strategy. They worry rather about what would happen to their country, still suffering cruelly from the civil war.

They worry about the food supply, from which many now are getting only the slenderest pickings, about their inadequate transportation system with many of its bridges still gone, other war damages still unrepaired. They wonder what would happen to their army, which is divided on the

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question of co-operation with the Axis.

The Spanish Civil War took so much rolling stock off Spanish railroad tracks that it sometimes takes a week to get a seat on one of the two daily trains between Madrid and Barcelona, Spain's two largest cities. Platforms are always packed with travelers.

There would be the further difficulty of the difference in gauge between Spanish and French railroad systems. Fleets of trucks would be needed to carry troops and material through Spain—and fleets of trucks require barrels of fuel not available in Spain.

Even before the United States put an embargo on shipment of fuel to Spain, gasoline was strictly rationed, automobiles of high horsepower were outlawed and the rickety Madrid taxi system was streamlined down to practical non-existence.

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Most military observers believe German entry into Spain would mean a simultaneous march into Portugal to secure Portugal's Atlantic ports. There would be a siege of Gibraltar and the British say their new defenses there would make it long and costly. Other military men disagree.

What a German Army would do to the stocks of food and the already inflated prices is something the average Spaniard hates to contemplate.

One can eat well in Spain if he has plenty of money, but food is the greatest worry to the Spaniard. I have seen barefoot boys dive under the sidewalk cafe table and pick up a few spilled almonds. I have seen youngsters eating a banana peel. I have seen Spaniards become faint on the street from hunger and slump down on the sidewalk.

If any proof were needed to convince the world that Spain is hungry, the recent government decrees providing the death penalty for "black market" operations in food should provide it.

At the fashionable hotels in Madrid an ample meal can be obtained for $3 to $5. The bread will be made of a variety of grains, with very little wheat, and there will be no meat five days a week. But fish, chicken and other fowl have been plentiful.

The principal cause of undernourishment in Spain is that prices have jumped so high and wages are so low that the masses of the people simply can not afford to buy even enough of the most ordinary staples for the table.

Just how many troops Hitler would choose to send into Spain—if he went—is an open question depending on the type of campaign planned for Africa, the degree of Spanish co-operation and the final disposition of the French fleet. Many military men agree that a minimum of eight divisions or about 150,000 men would be needed.

Just how determined any opposition to the passage of German troops through Spain would be is difficult to ascertain. Politically, through the statements of Foreign Minister Serrano Suner and through the tone of the official Spanish press, Spain is hitched to the Axis bandwagon.

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But there is some dissension about this course in high circles, and officials of the government occasionally talk about it to their friends. A popular rumor in Madrid almost every fortnight is the one that Serrano Suner is about to take up a diplomatic post somewhere and conservative Army forces are to take a stronger hand in the foreign policy of the government. But he outlives all the rumors.

It is unlikely that the people of Spain, worn out by their own civil war and weary of the present privations, could offer any serious opposition, whatever their personal views. They probably would hope that the Germans would improve their own dreary lot

Sitting on all this uncertainty and questioning, Franco has successfully played a waiting game. He is almost inaccessible and United States Ambassador Alexander Weddell waited six months once this year before he succeeded in winning an audience with him.

walking on view in Europe for years.

One of Three

Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese leader and ruler of a large part of the remaining neutral Atlantic coastline in Europe, has held off trouble for more than two years and maintained his government as one of three independent states in Europe.

He has done it from a seclusion deeper than that of Spain's Franco, and with few of the gaudy trappings which usually accompany a one-man government.

With all the stresses and strains put on his government by diplomatic pressure experts of the warring powers, Salazar has managed to steer straight down the middle and maintain his country as an oasis of peace amid death and misery.

If the Germans do move into Portugal to secure her ports for a move into Africa, it is difficult to see how there could be little more than token resistance from the Portuguese army. What Salazar would do is obscured in the deep silence he maintains, but it would be dictated by Salazar and not by one of the belligerents.

Possibilities Listed

The possibilities, of course, would be to throw in the country's lot with the Axis and thus strengthen a growing European front, accept the fate of France or move into the Azores and establish his government there, throwing his lot with the Allies.

Salazar already has shifted a large part of the nation's armed forces to the Azores "to guard the islands against invasion from any source." The exact figures on troops sent there are military secrets, but sailings have been frequent in recent months.

The occupation of Portuguese Timor by Allied forces is the first setback to Salazar's objective of keeping Portugal and her colonies on the sidelines in the war. The government's reaction will be an important clue to the course Portugal will follow in the future.

The increasing seriousness of Portugal's position has served to remove much of the phoney "glamor" with which Lisbon has invested earlier in the war. The city was packed then with a heavy-spending set of expatriates, one-time court followers and society figures forced out of other countries.

"Last Refuge"

Many of them turned to Lisbon when their favorite casinos in other countries were closed and hoped to settle down in the gay and exc'ting atmosphere of the "last refuge." That is ended now. Lisbon is the last stop on the way out of Europe and there isn't so much tarrying at the roulette wheels.

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There are still hundreds of refugees in Portugal. Some of them are resigned to sitting out the war there. Others hope they will somehow get the visas, the money and the transportation to reach the other side of the Atlantic.

Agents and spies of the various belligerents are active there, but they are taken for granted now and cause little excitement. That is, unless they become involved in something spectacular, like the German agent who was arrested for bathing in the wrong kind of swimming attire. When police went to his hotel to take him to court, he jumped out his second floor window and escaped. That ended his activities in Portugal and he is now back in Germany.

The Portuguese press, while controlled, is permitted to express itself about as it wishes on the various belligerents.

"Orgy of Colossal"

This was shown recently when the director of one of the papers visited a German architectural exhibit in Lisbon and expressed the opinion in his newspaper the following morning that the new German architecture was an "orgy of the colossal." The chairs in the fuehrer's chancellory waiting room, he wrote, were "large enough for two persons and it would take a crane to move them."

The British howled with joy over this slap at their enemies, but a few days later President Carmona evened the score for the Germans by paying a visit to the exposition and being photographed with the German embassy staff.

Portugal Proves Clever At Tight-Rope Walking

Salazar Jealously Guards Little Nation's Independence in War-Torn Europe

(Editor's note: Portugal sits in a precarious position on the troubled map of Europe, jealously guarding her independence. Lynn Heinzerling, just back from a tour of duty in Spain and Portugal, has written for Wide World a first-hand account of the little nation's troubled situation.)

By Lynn Heinzerling

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)— (Wide World)—If Hitler's armies march into Portugal, they will put an end to the cleverest exhibition of tight-rope

leave

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LONDON DEC. 24-(AP)-WAR-RISK INSURANCE RATES HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS FOR CARGOES BETWEEN NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA (ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS) AND THE FAR EAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TO OR FROM THE EAST, IN WATERS NOT EAST OF OR NORTH OF COLOMBO, CEYLON (VIA THE CAPE), THE RATE IS 80 SHILLINGS PER £100.

TO OR FROM THE EAST AND NORTH OF COLOMBO BUT NOT EAST OF AND INCLUDING CALCUTTA (VIA THE CAPE), THE RATE IS 100 SHILLINGS PER £100.

TO OR FROM THE EAST AND FAR EAST, EAST OF CALCUTTA (VIA THE CAPE), THE RATE IS 200 SHILLINGS PER £100.

UNDERWRITERS SAID THE RATES WERE IMPOSED ON THE BASIS OF NEW CARGO CLASSIFICATIONS SO THAT NO COMPARATIVE FIGURES WITH THE OLD RATES WERE AVAILABLE. THEY SAID THE RECLASSIFICATION WAS CONSTITUTED THAT THE COST OF INSURANCE WAS VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED.

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MOSCOW, DEC. 24-(AP)-FOR THE RED ARMY IT WILL BE NEW YEAR PRESENTS AND A DRIVE IS NOWW UNDER WAY IN RUSSIA TO PROVIDE PACKAGES FOR MEN AT THE FRONT.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PRESENTW HAD BEEN SENT FROM COLLECTIVE FARMERS, FACTORIES AND FAMILIES.

ONE ENTERPRISE COLLECTED MORE THAN 100,000 RUBLES WORTH OF PRESENTS FOR THE FRONT.

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SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, DEC. 24-(AP)-TEN GERMANS WHO WERE +KNOWN NAZIS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH MAKING MILITARY PLANS, POSSESSING ARMS, OPERATING RADIO STATIONS AND POSSESSING MAPS OF THE PANAMA CNAL, ROADS AND STRATEGIC AREAS OF COSTA RICA, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TIDAY. THEY WILL BE INTERNED IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP TO BE CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE CAPITAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 24-(AP)-TWO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF IN LONDON SENT CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO RELATIVES IN CHICAGO TONIGHT OVER A RADIO PROGRAM BROADCAST BY THE RED NETWORK OF THE NBC.

ROBERT E. BUNNELLE, CHIEF OF BUREAU, TALKED TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. E.E. BUNNELLE, OR URBANA, OHIO, AND HIS SISTER, MRS..H.H. KEMP, OF CHICAGO. RUSSELL LANDSTROM TALKED TO HIS DAUGHTER VIRGINIA.

THE PAIR WERE AMONG A GROUP OF ABOUT 20 AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TAKING PART IN THE PROGRAM, MOST OF THEM TALKING TO RELATIVES IN NEW YORK. THE PROGRAM WAS BROADCAST FROM 7:30 TO 8 P.M. E.S.T.

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30.24—13753

30.24-13753

Manila Declared Open City, In Hope Foe Will Spare It; Hongkong Falls; U. S. Acts to Void St. Pierre-Miquelon

Coup

Reporter Tells Of Islands Coup By Free French

Captors of St. Pierre and Miquelon Left Eastern Canadian Port Monday

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Free French Chiefs Report Residents of St. Pierre And Miquelon Voted 98 Pct. In Plebiscite to Support Allies

By the Associated Press

ST. PIERRE, Dec. 25—The population of the tiny French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon voted 98 per cent in favor of Free French rule today in a plebiscite held by Vice Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French naval forces, after he had suddenly and peacefully occupied the islands on Christmas Eve.

Only ten votes were cast in favor of remaining under the Vichy regime of Marshal Petain, the Free French forces announced.

(Before results of the plebiscite were announced, the State Department in Washington had called seizure of the islands by the Free French as "arbitrary" and took steps toward restoration of the "status quo." At the same time, London described the seizure as a "complete surprise," and at Ottawa government spokesmen stated flatly Canada was not informed of the Free French plans. Canada's external affairs officials consulted with Washington in an effort to untangle the surprise problem.)

Four Ships Make Seizure

It was disclosed that four corvettes which carried out the occupation under Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of Free French naval forces, steamed to the islands 15 miles off Newfoundland after leaving an eastern Canadian port Monday ostensibly on maneuvers.

They maneuvered until dark on Monday night, then suddenly slipped away from accompanying ships and came here on their easily-accomplished mission.

Jean le Bret, a reporter for the Montreal newspaper Le Jour, told the following story of the occupation through the services of the Free French Information Service here:

"Under the orders of Vice Admiral Muselier, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Free France, who was on a tour of inspection of French ships participating in the battle of the Atlantic, a detachment of the French naval forces appeared Monday at noon at an eastern Canadian port for maneuvers on the high seas.

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Take Mysterious Route

"As a passenger on a corvette, I spent all the afternoon watching the maneuvers of reconnaissance, firing and co-operation of naval units.

"That evening, at the signal of the admiral, four ships formed in line and disappeared into the darkness.

"During the whole day Tuesday these four ships followed their mysterious route.

"The routine on board continued as usual. The life of these intrepid chasers of submarines was certainly interesting, but one sensed that something strange and sensational was being prepared from the exchange of signals and messages from gunports.

"This impression became stronger that night when all on board became more alert.

"Sometime before dawn the flotilla stopped. In the obscurity and silence the men began to organize for action.

"I mounted the bridge; the sea was calm; the false dawn was at hand.

"To starboard one could see the white of the snow on the abrupt cliffs of St. Pierre.

"To port one could see in the shadows, still confused, little Miquelon.

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All Crews at Post

"All the crews were at their posts. The admiral gave the order: 'Execute the mission given you.'

"We understood.

"Slowly and silently the ships made a new formation. It was a beautiful spectacle in the dawn.

"Soon the entrance to the little port of St. Pierre, 'Le Barachois,' appeared on the horizon.

"A motorboat bound for Miquelon was seen, and as the corvette at the head of our column advanced into the harbor, the pilot boat came out and placed itself at the disposition of the French ensign.

"Raising the cross of Lorraine, the two first corvettes steamed toward the quays of Douane and La Roncierre.

"Another stopped at the head of the bridge at the coal quay, and the last acted as a rear guard.

"At the same time, all the landing detachments debarked with their arms and set out on their different missions.

"A morning crowd ashore was taken by surprise, but was happy and enthusiastic.

"Quickly all strategic points were occupied.

"The quays, the police station, the telephone, telegraph and radio offices and the government buildings, were occupied without any resistance and without the least incident. The success was decisive and complete.

"Some minutes later, the administrator of the islands, M. de Bournat, whom the pseudo-government of Vichy had invested with dictatorial powers, gave in to the coup of the corvettes.

"The St. Pierre crowd, which still was gathering on the quays, saluted his arrival with a shout of 'Vive de Gaulle,' which came simultaneously from all throats like a cry of deliverance.

"It was a moving moment.

"Before mounting the bridge of the first corvette the governor shouted at his former charges: 'Vive Petain.'

"Under direction of Admiral Muselier, who organized the brilliant strategy of the occupation of these isles, the transfer was achieved rapidly with the general good wishes of the populace. Only a few suspects were kept under surveillance.

Proclamation Posted

"Before nightfall the following proclamation was posted on all the walls of the city:

"'People of St. Pierre and Miquelon:

"'In conformance with the orders of General de Gaulle I have come to permit you to participate freely in a plebiscite which you have wanted for a long time.

"'You will have to choose between the cause of Free France and collaboration with the powers which have humiliated and martyred our country.

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"'I have no doubt that the oldest of our overseas territories will range itself at the sides of Great Britain, the United States, Canada and the other Allies and will manifest en masse its fidelity to the traditions of honor and liberty which France always has held in high esteem.

"'Vive La France. Vivent Les Allies.

"'St. Pierre, Dec. 24, 1941.

"Vice-Admiral Muselier, Commissioner of National Marine and Merchant Marine, commander in chief of the naval forces of Free France, member of the Council for Defense of the Empire.'

"While the Mayor's office was revising the active list of voters, the population joyfully went to the mass of the Nativity.

"Christmas day dawned radiantly this morning.

"After high mass, a detachment of the Free French paraded with their equipment from the flotilla and placed a wreath at the monument of the soldiers of St. Pierre who had died for their country.

"There the admiral made a short speech before an immense crowd which was very grave and quiet.

"Then the electors brought the ballot boxes to exercise their recovered rights as citizens of France.

"The occasion was solemnly historic.

"It was the first time since the capitulation (of France to Germany) that they had been allowed to express independently their choice of government.

"Each voter sensed that the gesture he made would have a universal repercussion in the battle of the democracies against totalitarian tyranny.

"The polls closed at 4 p. m. At 5:30 the count of the votes gave Free France 98 per cent of all ballots cast.

"There were only ten votes for collaboration with the Axis powers.

"It was the voice of France that responded to the world, clearly, strongly and without any doubt.

"The joy of the population, spontaneous and vibrant, greeted the announcement by Admiral Muselier of the result.

"The crowds were still under my windows this evening at the moment I was finishing this dispatch.

"During the night, which turned cold and rainy, the enthusiastic young people marched and cried 'Vive De Gaulle, vive la France!'"

Plebiscite to Be Held on Seized Isles

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP).—The Free French Government announced today its naval forces occupied St. Pierre and Miquelon because the population of the barren islands wanted it to.

A plebiscite was ordered for today to prove the population's preference for the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle over the Vichy regime of Marshal Petain, it was announced.

De Gaule himself, despite Britain's official manifestation of "complete surprise" and despite Washington's view of the seizure as an "arbitrary" action contrary to prior agreements, telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Muselier.

The French headquarters announcement said:

"In answer to the wishes of the population, Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French naval forces, took possession of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the name of the Free French Committee.

"He immediately organized a plebiscite which will take place today."

Elaborating on the earlier announcement, a free French spokesman tonight issued this statement:

"Admiral Muselier went to St. Pierre and Miquelon because he was absolutely certain that populations of these islands desired to resume the fight by the side of the Allies for liberation of France and for the cause of liberty in the world.

"The fact that he has succeeded in taking control of these islands without any incident proves that he was acting solely with the will of the interested populations."

L[redacted]—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Muselier.

He said: "Please convey to the populatio nof St. Pierre, so precious and loyal to France, the great happiness with which the nation experiences at this liberation."

U. S. Repudiates Seizure By Free French Of Two Islands

DEC 26 1941

Invasion Of Bases Off Newfoundland Planned Without Knowledge Of British-American Allies; "Blunder," Says Washington

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Seizure by Free French forces of the little French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, today aroused the State Department, which called the action "arbitrary" and took steps toward restoration of the "status quo."

The seizure came at a time when the United States was doing everything possible to keep Vichy France from veering toward fuller collaboration with Hitler, and thus it was considered a monkey wrench thrown into the international works.

Both Canada and the United States disclaimed advance knowledge of the coup. British authorities in London said it was a "complete surprise" to them and a French Embassy spokesman here denounced it as a blunder "worse than Dakar" (thhe Free-French attempt to seize Dakar in 1940).

The State Department issued the following statement:

"Our preliminary reports show that the action taken by three so-called Free-French ships at St. Pierre and Miquelon was an arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned, and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States government.

"This government has inquired of the Canadian government as to the steps that government is prepared to take to restore the status quo of these islands."

State Department officials declined to amplify this announcement or to explain the character of the agreement violated.

Last Monday, however, Secretary of State Hull indicated that an agreement had been reached with French authorities of Martinique for collaboration with the United States in maintaining the status quo of French islands in theh Western Atlantic.

This agreement was the result of conversations at Martinique between Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, United State Navy, and Adm. Georges Robert, French high commissioner there under whose jurisdiction not only Martinique but St. Pierre and Miquelon are governed.

In French circles the accord was described as a "gentlemen's agreement" securing these possessions against any infringement of their sovereignty.

The attitude consistently maintained by the United States government has been that it has no desire to infringe on the sovereignty of French possessions in the Western Hemisphere but cannot permit them to fall into Axis hands.

The Horne-Robert conversations were understood to have clarified thi ssituation and laid the groundwork fo rimproved relations with Vichy, France. Now, however, the seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Free-French (De-Gaullist) forces opposed to Marshal Petain has injected a new element into the complicated picture.

In Ottowa a government spokesman stated flatly that the Canadian government was not informed in advance of the Free-French plans, that Canada "took no part in the occupation" and that no preparations for it were made on Canadian soil.

A spokesman for the French embassy here agreed that there was no indication the coup was prepared on Canadian soil, but said it appeared to have been prepared on nearby Newfoundland—which is not a part of Canada but is a British Crown colony.

This spokesman pointed out that the seizure of the islands came only a few days after widespread circulation of rumors that Marshal Petain had resigned and that his successor was about to turn the French fleet over to Germany. These rumors coincided, he said, with new attacks on Petain in the German-controlled press of Occupied France, following Marshal Petain's declaration of neutrality in the war between the United States and the Axis.

In such a delicate situation, he explained, with Marshal Petain obviously working to maintain French neutrality, the sudden seizure of French territory in the Western Atlantic was a diplomatic blunder of the first magnitude, "worse than Dakar."

It was considered significant here that the Canadian statement disclaiming any part in the seizure added that "it is not expected to have any effect on Canadian-Vichy relations."

Ever since the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Britain in 1940, Canada's continued maintenance of diplomatic relations with Vichy France has created a delicate problem for the Ottawa government. Critics of the government frequently have demanded that Vichy's minister be expelled and that a policy of out-and-out support of the Free-French movement be followed.

The government's answer has been that the Vichy legation in Ottawa provided a useful indirect contact between the Petain regime and Britain and other members of the British Commonwealth. Because of the traditional bonds of sympathy between French Canada and the French people it has also seemed desirble to avoid an open break with Petain so long as possible.

Free French Take St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands

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Immediate Plebiscite Called in Territory Off Newfoundland

By the Associated Press.

LONDON Dec. 25.—Warship-landed forces of the Free French have taken over the tiny fishing islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the southern coast of Newfoundland and have called the population to a plebiscite today on allegiance to Free French as opposed to Vichy.

The occupation was carried out yesterday. An announcement at Free French headquarters here said Vice Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French forces, took possession of the islands in the name of the Free French Committee "in answer to the wishes of the population."

It was revealed that Muselier left England for Canada some weeks ago to prepare the operation. It was not announced how many or what ships took part.

No Axis Threat to Islands.

Free French officials stressed that there had been no threat to the islands by the Axis and declared that the occupation was dictated only by the desire of the inhabitants.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, messaged Admiral Muselier "my most sincere congratulations for the way in which you rallied this island to our cause with discipline and dignity."

The Free French headquarters announcement said:

"In answer to the wishes of the population, Vice Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French naval forces, took possession of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the name of the Free French Committee.

"He immediately organized a plebiscite which will take place today."

De Gaulle's telegram to Admiral Muselier said: "Please convey to the population of St. Pierre, so precious and so loyal to France, the great happiness which the nation experiences at its liberation.

"St. Pierre is valiantly taking up again with us and our brave allies struggle for liberation of our country and the liberty of the world.

"To you personally in my name and that of the French National Committee my most sincere congratulations for the way in which you rallied this island to our cause with discipline and dignity.

"Long live France."

Authoritative British quarters withheld comment on the Free French action. The opinion prevailed in political circles, however, that the occupation was prompted by strategic considerations and did not necessarily betoken any general change of attitude by the anti-Axis powers toward Vichy or her other colonies.

Some quarters believed the islands had been regarded as dangerous particularly as possible avenues of information which might reach the Axis. This danger, it was said, seemed enhanced by the proximity of the islands to sea and air routes across the North Atlantic to Britain.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, the largest islands of two tiny groups lying 15 miles off the southern coast of Newfoundland, are French New World outposts having a total area of only 93 square miles and a total population of about 5,000.

They are under command of Admiral Georges Robert, French proconsul for Western Hemisphere colonies, who, with headquarters on the Caribbean island of Martinique, on December 18 was disclosed to have reached an agreement with the United States providing that all French colonies in the Western Hemisphere would maintain their neutral status.

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The status of St. Pierre and Miquelon has been a subject of discussion ever since Canada went to war, lying as they do definitely within Canadian defense waters. Canada unofficially has taken the position that the islands have little military value. An Ottawa spokesman said last May 15 that regardless of what happens in France, the islands lie within Canada's defense area and that it was difficult to see how they could be of any practical use to the enemy, regardless of who had nominal control of them.

The islands are mostly barren rock and are unsuited to agriculture. The chief industry is cod fishing.

Last August 26 Canada decided to open a consulate at St. Pierre, capital of the group, so as "to keep more closely in touch with developments in the islands."

Ottawa And Washington Considering Problem

Ottawa, Dec. 25 (AP)—Canada's External Affairs officials were in consultation with the United States Government tonight to untangle the surprise problem laid at their doors by the sudden Free French seizure of the Vichy French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said before leaving for Washington this evening on a previously scheduled trip that Canada had known nothing in advance about the Free French plans to take over the islands.

He said, however, that so far as Canada was concerned there was no prior agreement involving the dominion regarding maintenance of the status quo of the islands.

Canada "Taken By Surprise"

C. C. Ebert, acting Canadian consul at the islands, notified Ottawa of the seizure a few hours before Free French headquarters in London announced it.

"We were taken completely by surprise," an External Affairs Department spokesman said. "Although Admiral Muselier was in Ottawa recently, we never were told that the Free French planned taking such action."

Transfer Without Incident

Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French naval forces, headed the ships which entered the islands yesterday, Ebert reported the transfer was without incident.

Since the fall of France the two tiny islands off Newfoundland's south coast had been ruled by an administrator under Vichy authority. Canada kept in touch with the islands through Ebert.

Canada has facilitated providing export permits to enable the population to obtain supplies in the Dominion. The islands themselves, only ninety-three square miles, mostly barren rock, produce virtually nothing, and the population of 5,000 lives on its cod fishing industry. It is the headquarters for the French cod fleets operating off the Newfoundland banks.

Leakage To U-Boats Doubted

From time to time uneasiness had been expressed that supplies going to St. Pierre were finding their way to German submarines, but official circles here expressed the opinion that there was no such leakage.

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When the question was raised in Commons, the Government assured that a careful watch was being kept over the islands, which lie only fifteen miles off the Newfoundland coast.

Canada's Solons Visit F. D. And Churchill

Ottawa, Dec. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his three defense ministers left Ottawa late today for Washington to attend conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt.

30.27—13755

30.27—13755

Tanks Pierce Defense Lines

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Invaders Pushing Toward Summer Capital Of Philippines—Many Americans Trapped In Speedy Advance

Manila, Dec. 26-(12:30 P.M.--10:30 P.M. Thursday E.S.T.)-Manila was proclaimed an open city today, but a U.S. Army spokesman stressed that this action to protect civilian lives and property will not affect the conduct of the war, which "will continue as vigorously or more vigorously than at present."

" The situation in general is better than heretofore," the spokesman said, "as our troops are becoming hardened to combat."

A communique from headquarters of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East said:

"Action on the northern lines is confined to artillery duelling..On the southeastern front from Atimonan to Mauban (on Lamon Bay) enemy pressure is increasing. The enemy air force is very active."

(By The Associated Press)

Manila, Dec. 25 — Japanese tank units striking 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Lingayen were reported tonight near the Philippine summer capital of Baguio, while a second spearhead advancing 25 miles from the coast reached Binaloan, only 110 miles from Manila.

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A front line dispatch filed at 6 p. m. (4 a. m. E.S.T.) said the outnumbered American and Filipino troops fought desperately against the invaders, but acknowledged that the Japanese may already have seized Baguio in the province of that name.

Japanese forces driving southward from Aparri on the northern tip of Luzon Island were said to have reached Tuguegarao, 50 miles inland.

American troops succeeded in withdrawing from Baguio, and it was planned to declare the summer capital an open, unfortified city. Civilian officials in Baguio were ready to negotiate with the Japanese units.

Many Americans, including women and children who had intended to flee to Manila, were reported trapped by the swift Japanese drive on Baguio. Military authorities consider the city worthless except as an air base because it is surrounded by steep mountains with few roads.

Landed There Last Monday

The Japanese had landed in the Damortis-Santo Tomas area on the gulf last Monday, where they were immediately engaged by United States artillery and tanks.

Army headquarters has given no details of the fighting. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief, was in the field directing operations.

An army spokesman announced earlier that the defenders "more than held their own on all fronts," but made no attempts to minimize the seriousness of the situation.

Sink Transport, Minesweeper

Japanese reinforcements were landing steadily, he said.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, meanwhile announced that incomplete reports showed that United States submarines had sunk a large Japanese transport and a minesweeper.

"Also I have reports of two that are probable (sinkings)," the admiral said. "One is a large seaplane tender. I believe this tender was a man-of-war. The other probably is another transport."

United States submarine crews reported two other successful attacks, last week.

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Most Direct Threat

The Japanese thrust at Binaloan apparently was the most direct menace to Manila. This city is on a main highway winding through valleys toward the capital.

Other Japanese landings have been effected at Legaspi and at Atimonan, some 200 miles to the southeast, at Davao, on Mindanao Island, 600 miles distant, and at other points. Communications with Davao, which the Japanese claim to have captured have been disrupted for some time.

[Washington announced yesterday that Japanese invaders also landed at Nasugbu, only fifteen miles below the entrance to Manila Bay, and fifty miles southwest of Manila. Another landing was effected near Mauban, twenty miles up the Lamon Bay above Atimonan.

[Tokyo claimed that the Legaspi unit had driven fifty miles northward to occupy the town of Naga, and also announced the landing of additional troops on Lamon Bay.]

Alarm But No Bombs

The wail of air-raid sirens came amid the Christmas pealing of church bells here this morning, but no bombs were dropped and anti-aircraft batteries were silent. This led to the belief that both sides already considered Manila an open city, but it was officially stated that no final decision had been reached on the matter.

Defense heads are considering a declaration to that effect in order to spare the civilians from further aerial attacks. It would necessitate stripping the capital of all military defenses.

Meanwhile a traveler from Batangas Province said he saw a United States destroyer rout two Japanese destroyers in a brief offshore battle Saturday 60 miles south of here.

Capt. J. M. Calleja, master of the 506-ton inter-island steamer Governor Wright, registered a formal protest that Japanese planes machine-gunned the passengers of his ship Dec. 12 when they took to row boats after a bomb hit the Governor Wright.

The attack occurred at the port of Sorsogon in Southeastern Luzon.

2 More Nipponese Ships Credited To American Subs

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By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 25.—Defenders of the Philippines are "more than holding their own on all fronts" and United States submarines have accounted for two and possibly four more Japanese naval craft, Army and Navy spokesmen said today.

A spokesman for the United States armed forces of the Far East announced a brightening outlook for land forces of the Philippines at 4:25 p.m. (2:25 a.m. E. S. T.), saying that from all reports being received they were giving better than they received from the reinforced invasion legions of Japan.

(Japanese imperial headquarters in Tokio declared that additional reinforcements had been landed at Lamon Bay, southeast of Manila, and claimed further gains had been made by forces landed earlier elsewhere on Luzon Island.)

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, told in an interview of the victories at sea, a followup to two submarine successes reported last week.

A large Japanese transport and a minesweeper are known to have been destroyed, he said, and another transport and a seaplane tender were regarded as probably sunk.

"I have not had too complete reports from my submarines since I last talked with newsmen," the admiral said. "I do not hear too often, but I do when they hit and I have reports of one large Japanese transport being sunk and one mine sweeper.

Japs Reinforced

"Also I have reports of two that are probable. One is a large seaplane tender. I believe this tender was a man-of-war. The other probably is another transport."

An army spokesman said that "the enemy continues to be reinforced," but declared that while fighting continued on all fronts there had been no material change in the situation.

The report he gave at 11.05 A. M. today follows:

"Fighting continues on all fronts.

"There has been no material change in the situation.

"The enemy continues to be reinforced.

"No air activities have been reported."

A short time later, he added:

"I am surprised at how quietit has been overnight."

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Japs Held, He Hints

The implications of his report were that while the Japanese continued to land more forces, they were being held to the same positions that they had occupied yesterday.

United States and Filipino troops skirmished overnight with advance guards of the invaders without a decisive action, the spokesman said.

Japs Reinforce Troops

In the land fighting, however, a United States Army spokesman told of fresh Japanese reinforcements and there was evidence that belligerents already regard Manila as an open city.

"Fighting continues on all fronts,' the Army spokesman said. "There has been no material change in the situation. The enemy continues to be reinforced."

United States and Filipino troops skirmished overnight with advance guards of the invaders without a decisive action, the spokesman said.

While it was officially reported that no decision had been made on a proposal to declare Manila an open city and silence its defenses voluntarily to spare civilians and their property from further attacks, an uneventful cruise of three formations of Japanese bombers above the capital and Manila Bay fortifications for an hour today was regarded by observers as of significance.

The planes neither dropped bombs nor drew anti-aircraft fire from the ground batteries that had hurled shells into the air at every previous approach of enemy squadrons.

The scream of air-raid sirens mingled with the tolling of Christmas church bells in a second alarm this morning, but the all-clear sounded half an hour later with no enemy planes sighted over the city.

Main Threat at Lingayen

The main threat against the outnumbered American and Filipino forces still appeared to be in the Lingayen sector, 125 miles northeast of Manila, with a landing in force at Atimonan, 75 miles southeast of the capital, as a pincer diversion.

(A War Department communique last night, however, reported two new Japanese invasions, one at Nasugbu, about 15 miles below the entrance to Manila Bay and only 50 miles southwest of the capital. The other was said to be near Mauban, 20 miles up the Lamon Bay coast above Atimonan.)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of the United States armed forces of the Far East, was in the field himself to chart strategy and seek to relieve handicaps of the defense.

"It was a very quiet night," said a Manila communique, "but there still was Japanese pressure from both north and south. Practically the only activity overnight was small skirmishes by patrols."

Japanese troops, however, were landed in such numbers there was no doubt that the battle for this capital itself was under way.

Manila had an air raid warning at 1:40 a.m. (11:40 a.m., E. S. T., Wednesday), but the United States Army spokesman said this nocturnal follow-up to four alerts yesterday was believed to have been a false alarm.

There was no word here overnight concerning the battle of Davao, where the Japanese seek a Mindanao Island base for prosecution of their attacks on Borneo, about 500 miles to the west across the Sulu Sea.

The absence of a report from Davao, 600 miles south of Manila, was attributed here to Japanese aerial activity against radio and wire communication systems.

A traveler from Batangas, 60 miles due south of Manila, said he saw a United States destroyer rout two Japanese destroyers in a brief offshore battle Saturday.

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The Japanese warships, which field after an exchange of shots, apparently were on reconnaissance of the Verde Island passage.

Capt. J. M. Calleja, master of the 506-ton interisland vessel Gov. Wright, filed a protest with customs agents against a Japanese aerial attack December 12 at the port of Sorsogon, on Southeastern Luzon.

One bomb struck the Gov. Wright forward, he said, and passengers and crew members attempting to escape by lifeboats were machine-gunned. The captain said 51 other bombs were dropped in a two-hour period without another hit.

Plane Sinks Jap Sub Off Pacific Coast

Three Hits Scored By American Bomber On Underseas Boat

2 Enemy Ships Sunk

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By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP) — An enemy submarine sunk off California, the destruction of at least two and probably four Japanese warships by American submarines in the Far East, and "local successes" on the Philippine Front, brightened a war-gloomy Christmas today in the capital.

These cheering accomplishments, however, were set against a foreboding background. Bad news, even the eventual loss of the Philippine Archipelago, the intimations were, was distinctly possible. The defending forces were badly outnumbered and the Japs were striking at Manila from several directions at once.

At the White House—except for an interval given over to church

attendance—the day was devoted to war planning, and a continuation of President Roosevelt's conversations with Prime Minister Churchill.

From the War Department came the story of the destruction of an enemy submarine just off the California Coast, presumably the one, or one of those, which have recently been harassing American shipping there.

"An American bomber from General Dewitt's Western defense command successfully attacked an enemy submarine off the California Coast," the communique said. "Soon after the submarine was sighted it made an emergency dive. A bomb was dropped and the submarine emerged, and then sank. Two more bombs were dropped, apparently scoring direct hits, and filling the air with debris."

Such details were omitted in the announcement of American submarine successes in the Far East. The headquarters of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, merely let it be known that a large Japanese troop transport and a mine sweeper had been downed certainly, and that a large seaplane tender and another transport had probably been sunk.

The War Department also told of fierce fighting on Luzon Island. Together with "local successes" for the American and Filipino forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it said the islands' defenders were hitting back at the Japs with counter-attacks.

"Intense fighting continues on all important fronts on Luzon Island," the announcement said. "American and Philippine troops launched counter-attacks which met with local successes, particularly in the vicinity of Atimonan, southeast of Manila.

"Enemy aerial activity continues heavy, with attacks on various towns in central Luzon."

The State Department also came into the news. The occupation by the Free French of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland aroused it to protest that it was an "arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned."

"This government has inquired of the Canadian government as to the steps that government is prepared to take to restore the status quo of these islands," the department said.

The capital looked forward meanwhile to an informal address which Prime Minister Churchill is to deliver tomorrow in the Senate about 12:30 p. m. It is to be broadcast.

He and the President, with Mrs. Roosevelt, and most of the commanding officers of both the British and American fighting forces attended an interdenominational church service at mid-morning and heard prayers and a sermon in which a world at war on Christmas Day was the dominant theme.

The Rev. Zebarney Phillips, chaplain of the Senate and dean of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral, said Christmas meant the ability to "love and die if need be to save one's friends.

"Those nations which cling to democracy," he said, "are challenged today as never before."

Untrained Boys Form Jap Army Striking For Manila

DEC 26 1941

Poorly Clothed Youths Driven Forward By "Do Or Die" Spirit, American Reporter Says—Their Small Guns Often Fail To Kill

Editor's note: The following dispatch — reporting the fierce fighting for Manila, detailing the condition and temper of the Japanese invaders and giving the first elaborate account of what was happening last Monday General MacArthur tersely announced 80 enemy troopships were sighted off Lingayen Bay—is by a seasoned foreign correspondent who knows the Japanese thoroughly from long experience in Tokyo and elsewhere in the Far East.

Correspondent Clark Lee was on his way home from Shanghai to America for his triennial furlough several weeks ago when the crisis in the Pacific turned grave. He was at Manila, and was asked by the Associated Press to stay there to await developments.

Lee was born in Oakland, Calif., did his first newspapering as Rutgers correspondent for the New York World while in college, entered the (AP) service in 1929 and worked in Newark, New York, Mexico City, Honolulu and all over the Orient.

By CLARK LEE

On The Lingayen Front North Of Manila, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Army rushing toward Manila from the Lingayen gulf area is an ill-uniformed, untrained mass of young boys between 15 and 18 years old, equipped with small-caliber guns and driven forward by desperate determination to advance.

Hundreds of them already have died under the fire of American and Filipino artillery, machine-guns and rifles, but they keep coming, and up until tonight had been only partly checked.

The United States armed forces in the Far East, holding the Lingayen area, have rallied and are putting up a determined defense in many sections.

Young Filipino troops, after their baptism of fire, are being welded into an army of tough fighters.

The United States forces have more than held their own gorund. I have spent four days in and around the fighting front, including a two-day hike over mountain trails after the Japanese cut the main road southward, forcing me to abandon and burn my automobile.

The Lingayen battle started last Monday at 2 a. m. with an artillery duel between Japanese warships and American shore guns.

At the same time a force estimated at 500 Japanese advancing southward from Vigan clashed with American armored car units at San Fernando in La Union province.

The Japanese, who were riding bicycles, were apparently unaware of the presence of Americans in the vicinity.

This fight continued until after dawn Monday, and according to the American field commander almost every Japanese was wiped out, although many climbed trees to continue shooting until they themselves were shot down like birds.

At sundown Sunday there were a few Japanese transports and warships along the East Coast of Lingayen Gulf.

56 Transports

The American shore forces awoke at dawn Monday to find 56 Japanese ships, most of them small transports of about 1,500 tons each, plus a few destroyers and cruisers, anchored along the West Coast from Baguen to Damortis.

The ships were in line extending about 25 miles and were anchored about three-quarters of a mile offshore.

The gulf coast in this area is sandy and shallow, with mountains four or five miles back from the shoreline.

The American artillery immediately opened fire and sank several transports.

One gunner named Johnny Jones laid two shells from a 75 gun into a transport right at the waterline, causing it to sink slowly.

Low-flying Japanese planes bombed and gunned the American positions, which are not in continuous lines but scattered at various strategic points along shore. The Japanese warships at that time withheld their fire.

About 7 a. m. the Japanes troops started coming ashore in small flat-bottomed motorboats with curved bows, many were sunk by gunfire.

Ignoring the American fire, they swarmed on the beaches and advanced in files toward the American positions, splitting up in twos, tandem fashion.

An American officer commanding one of the beach defenses described the Japanese advance in this fashion:

"There was no hysterical exaltation.

"They didn't charge, but crouched forward just a little bit, lifting their knees high in a sort of imitation goose-step.

Came On To Die

"They kept coming forward in pairs, one directly behind the other. They were coming on to die, and many of them did.

"Many times one of our heavy machine-gun or rifle bullets killed two men at once.

"When hit they just threw up their hands and fell backward as if accepting an inevitable fate.

"Some wore poor quality khaki; others wore half uniforms and half civilian clothing.

"Some wore sweaters and some fatigue clothes.

"Each had a small gold star painted on his helmet above the forehead.

"They carried .25 caliber rifles and about a quarter of them had .25 caliber sub-machine-guns."

Unless they strike a vital spot, these .25 bullets will not kill a man. I have talked to many U.S.A.F.F.E. men who had been wounded three and four times with these bullets and still were walking about.

One Filipino member of an armored car unit was hit directly in the back of the head and 10 times in the back with Japanese machine-gun bullets but was not critically wounded.

Maj. Joseph Ganahl of the United States Army was hit by a bomb fragment, a trench-mortar fragment and a bullet but continued to direct his troops.

As the Japanese kept landing in ever-larger numbers, the U.S.A.F.F.E. drew back according to a previous pan, fighting delaying actions.

I met American defense officers Monday night at a point overlooking Lingayen Gulf, lighted by burning gasoline which they had set afaire to prevent it falling into Japanese hands.

It was possible to count 36 Japanese ships offshore.

These officers said that prior to the landing the Japanese had bombed and strafed the Americans "for days" without damage.

The Americans said one particular flier in a Messerschmitt plane used to fly low and wave at them, and that when he came over Sunday and did a few acrobatics they thought something was up. Sure enough, they said, "this morning he came back with planes of every description, and today we have been shot at and bombed by every kind of plane and gun."

Carry Machine Guns

They said nearly every one of the Japanese in the landing parties had a small-caliber miniature machine gun.

"The Japanese are using smokeless powder ,which makes it difficult to detect their firing until they are very close," an American officer said. "However, they seldom have come close enough for bayonet action."

On some other fronts along Lingayen Gulf the battle went better for the Americans. The Japanese were unable to blast their way ashore at Lingayen City on the southern shore and had to withdraw.

During Monday morning Filipino troops supported by American tanks checked Japanese infantry and tanks advancing inland from Damortis.

The Japanese tanks were light ones and no match for the American equipment.

Late Monday afternoon, however, the Japanese renewed their attack under protection of warship gunfire and air attack, and their tanks broke through the American lines, forcing the unit to withdraw.

The defenders had to leave clothing and food but said they saved their guns and ammunition.

Part of the Japanese forces turned southward, and by Wednesday night, when I left the foremost area, they had reached Pozorrubio and Binalonan on the main highway to Manila.

Other Japanese units which broke through at Bauang and Damortis have been pressing since Monday night up to the roads leading to the mountain gold-mining center of Baguio, 35 miles northeast of Lingayen. Some small units probably already are there.

The mines have been flooded and oil supplies destroyed, so work there will be impossible for many months.

The American forces at Baguio already had succeeded in a withdrawal and it was planned to declare it an open cimty. Many Americans, including some women and children who had planned to go to Manila but were surprised by the speed of the Japanese drive were trapped at Baguio.

The city is strategically worthless except as a problematical air base because it is surrounded by steep and roadless mountains.

There is considered to be no chance of the Japanese at Baguio joining those advancing southward from Aparri, who last were reported a few miles south of Tuguegarao.

HONGKONG YIELDS TO JAP INVADERS

DEC 26 1941

No Further Resistance Possible, says London Announcing Surrender

Lack Of Water Big Factor. Military And Civilian Casualties Heavy

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 25—The last-ditch defense of Hongkong has broken under relentless assault by land, sea and air and the crown colony which for a century has been a British bastion off the southeast China coast has fallen to the Japanese.

"So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds," the British Colonial Office declared tonight, sadly announcing the surrender.

No further resistance, it said, was possible.

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Casualties Heavy

Without estimating the figures, the Foreign Office asserted that "military and civilian casualties were heavy. . . ."

The announcement said the lack of water was one of the great handicaps of the British Tommies, the Canadians and the Indian sikhs who fought step by step back across the mainland section of the colony and then held out desperately and with little hope in the fortified mountain fastnesses of the island.

As the Japanese wrested away one after another of the Hongkong settlements and smashed water mains by shelling and bombardment, water supplies of the hard-pressed garrison dwindled until, the announcement said, "two days ago there remained but one day's supply."

Public Prepared For Loss

The British public had been prepared for days for word that the back-to-sea defense had crumbled.

The word which came finally in the gray of Christmas twilight said:

"The Governor of Hongkong regrets that he has been advised by the military and naval commanders that no further effective resistance can be made and he is taking action in accordance with that advice.

"It will be remembered that the Japanese effected landings in strength at several points on the island on December 18. To many it seemed that the end must be near; yet for seven days under relentless artillery fire not only from the mainland but from heights on the island the garrison fought on, refusing three demands to surrender.

Anxiety Over Water Supply

30.24 — 13757

30.24 - 13757

"The water supply soon gave cause for anxiety. Important reservoirs fell into Japanese hands. Water mains were destroyed by bombardment. The public works department struggled bravely to effect a remedy but the enemy destroyed the pipes again and again.

"Two days ago there remained but one day's supply. Military and civilian casualties were heavy, but under the inspiring leadership of (Governor) Sir Mark Young the morale of all was admirable.

"So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds. The courage and determination of the Royal Navy and troops from Britain, Canada and India as well as local volunteer units, including many Chinese, will long be remembered."

The Japanese imperial headquarters at Tokyo reported that the Hongkong garrison surrendered at 5:30 p. m. Tokyo time (3:50 a. m., E.S.T.) and said Japanese troops were ordered to cease firing at 7:30 p. m., (5:30 a. m., E.S.T.).

A Tokyo broadcast said Sir Mark Young later conferred with Japanese Army officials at Kowloon on terms. The nature of these was not disclosed.

The Japanese gave no estimates of British casualties. They had said earlier that 20,000 British troops were defending Hongkong Island.

JAPANESE EXULT OVER HONGKONG

DEC 26 1941

Conquest Hailed As "Glowing Christmas Present" To The Empire

Further Gains Claimed In Attacks On Philippine Islands And Malaya

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Hongkong, century-old British crown colony on the China coast, was in Japanese hands tonight after a nineteen-day onset against the colony and eleven days of attack on its island stronghold.

Exultant Japanese radio broadcasts of the imperial headquarters announcement described the conquest as "a glowing Christmas present to the Japanese nation" and said that thus, in effect, the British "retreated more than 1,000 miles" to their next outpost at Malayan Singapore.

The Official Announcement

The army and navy made their announcement in a brief communique which said:

The enemy at Hongkong, no longer able to withstand our continuous attacks, surrendered at 5.30 P. M. (3.50 A. M., E.S.T.) December 25. Consequently imperial troops were ordered to cease firing at 7.30 P. M. (5.30 A. M., E.S.T.).

Domei reported that two British non-combatants brought the Japanese a message from Sir Mark Young, British Governor of the colony, five hours before the actual surrender. In that message, Domei said, the Governor said he was not yet willing to give up resistance. He had rejected earlier Japanese ultimatums.

Sir Mark Confers On Terms

After the surrender Domei said, Sir Mark went to the peninsular hotel at Kowloon, across Victoria harbor from Hongkong Island, for a conference on terms with Japanese army officials.

Word of the surrender was flashed to the Japanese in radio broadcasts heralded by a fanfare of martial music, and by newspaper extras issued late in the holiday night.

[Pagan Japan does not celebrate the Christian festival of Christmas, but December 25 was observed as the fifteenth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Hirohito.]

As To Philippines And Malaya

No details of the final blows at the British defense forces were made public. The last Japanese announcement before word of the surrender said British forces were being beaten back into the mountains.

The Japanese, meanwhile, claimed further gains for their forces in the attacks both on the Philippines and Malaya.

An army communique said the Japanese had landed additional reinforcements in the Lamon Bay area southeast of Manila. Troops landed at Legaspi were said to have pushed fifty miles north, capturing Naga.

"Foothold" In Tuguegarao Area

Troops which made the first landing at Aparri, northernmost port of Luzon, have "established a firm foothold in the Tuguegarao section," the army reported.

The city of Tuguegarao is fifty miles south of Aparri.

The army said the port of Davao had been occupied completely by Japanese troops landed on the island of Mindanao.

Thrust Into Malaya

Japanese troops thrusting south into British Malaya were said to have occupied the west coast island of Penang, from which the British withdrew, and positions on the south bank of the Krian river.

Along the east coast of Malaya Japanese forces were said to have occupied Kuala Krai south of Kota Bharu.

Hongkong's Fall Claimed By Tokyo

DEC 26 1941

Colony Governor Meets With Foes, Tokio Declares

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast).—Imperial headquarters announced tonight that the British crown colony of Hong Kong had fallen and within the hour the news, heralded by a fanfare of martial music, was flashed to the Japanese people by radio as a "Christmas present" from their armed forces.

The announcement was brief: "The enemy at Hong Kong, no longer able to withstand our continuous attacks, surrendered at 5:50 p.m. (3:50 a.m., E. S. T.), December 25. Consequently imperial troops were ordered to cease firing at 7:30 p.m. (5:30 a.m., E. S. T.)"

(In London, a military commentator said that while there has been no confirmation of Japanese reports that Hong Kong had fallen "the position has been precarious and we must be prepared to accept the possibility of it falling.")

Governor Meets Japanese.

Domei reported a short time later that high representatives of the Japanese Army and Sir Mark Young, British Governor of Hong Kong, were meeting at the Peninsular Hotel at Kowloon, across Victoria Harbor from Hong Kong Island.

Domei said that five hours before the surrender two British non-combatants brought the Japanese a message from the British Governor declaring he would not yet give up resistance.

A Domei broadcast of the surrender described Hong Kong as "a glowing Christmas present to the Japanese nation" and said the capture "could have been achieved in much shorter order had it not been for the stubborn disregard by the British garrison for repeated Japanese advices to abondon resistance in the interests of the safety of residents of the island."

Although the hour was late on a holiday night newspapers rushed out extras which have been reserved for the biggest war news.

(The day is not celebrated as Christmas in pagan Japan, but rather as the 15th anniversary of the accession of Emperor Hirohito. Actually the day is the anniversary of the death of the old Emperor, Taisho, rather than the actual accession.)

Exploitation Declared Ended.

Domei declared that the fall of Hong Kong "marks the banishment of the last vestige of British imperialism on Chinese soil and brings to an end century-long exploitation."

The last Japanese reports of the fight for Hong Kong, just before word of the surrender, said the Japanese occupation was proceeding rapidly with the last British garrison forces bottled up in fortifications of Stanley Peninsula and the western district of the island.

These reports said the Japanese had captured Tytam Reservoir and were shelling the British on Mount Davis and Brick Hill.

The mainland frontier of the British crown colony of Hong Kong on the southeast coast of China was attacked by the Japanese on the fateful December 7 when the armed forces of the empire of the rising sun struck simultaneously at the United States and Britain.

For only the few first days of the fight were hopes harbored that the colony's costly defenses could hold out indefinitely without support.

The sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya, which cost Britain her heaviest naval units known to be in Far East waters, prevented any naval stroke to save the colony.

Chinese Try Two Sorties.

The Chinese Armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek attempted two sorties toward Canton, striking at the rear of the Japanese lines and forcing diversion of some troops, but a Chinese spokesman said these attacks were not in the strength of a general offensive and probably could not save the British colony.

In the first week of fighting the British were forced to withdraw under artillery fire, aerial bombardment and tank attack, from their foothold on the mainland.

The Japanese claimed the capture of Kowloon, big mainland community of the colony across Victoria Harbor from Hong Kong Island, December 14.

At once the fight for the island began, with Japanese landings made across the narrow water barrier under cover of heavy bombardment.

London newspapers summed up the situation at once as critical and prepared the British public for eventual word that the colony Britain had held for a century had been lost.

They said the island's strongest defenses and biggest guns were fixed to beat off attack by sea and had not been intended to withstand heavy assault from the mainland.

British, Canadian and Indian defense troops—their number estimated by the Japanese at more than 20,000—were pushed back slowly to strongholds on heights rising 1,700 feet, back from the beaches.

Stubborness Praised.

Japanese broadcasts praised the stubbornness of the British garrison's defense, and the defenders, who twice rejected ultimatums to surrender, claimed a heavy toll of the attacking forces.

Crippled communications made their contact with the outside world slow and interrupted. The last word from them came in communiques dated Tuesday and Wednesday.

The first said fighting was continuing with undiminished fury, with the enemy attacking continuously and making a slight penetration into the Mount Cameron area.

The second said the Japanese had made no further important advances and that the lines at Mount Cameron were being maintained.

Britain took over Hong Kong Island in the Opium War from 1839-1842 and the mainland district was ceded later by China.

Hong Kong Island, slightly larger than New York City, had a normal population of 1,000,000 persons—approximately 20,000 of them European and American residents.

New Landing on Luzon Claimed by Japanese

TOKIO, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast).—Japanese troops have made a new landing on the east coast of the island of Luzon and "the situation is developing rapidly in favor of the Japanese," the naval section of imperial headquarters said in a communique today.

It asserted that at the same time the forces which landed on the west coast of Luzon from Lingayen Gulf continued their advance toward the south—where Manila lies.

No details on where the east coast landing was effected were given.

Domei, in a review of recent developments in the war, asserted that the hardest fighting in the Philippines was going on along the Lingayen Gulf coast north of Manila, and claimed that new landings confirmed "Japan's complete superiority on sea, in the air and on land."

The fall of the Philippines, it contended, is inevitable.

The news agency asserted that five United States tankers so far have been sunk, counting the latest successes of Japanese submarines off the California coast.

HEAD-HUNTERS' DESCENDANTS FIGHTING JAPS

DEC 26 1941

Barefoot Warriors Rally Against Invaders Of Sarawak's Capital

British And Dutch Slash At Nipponese Flotillas Off Kuching And Miri

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 25—The Singapore radio reported tonight that American volunteer flyers, fighting for the Chinese, had driven off sixty-one Japanese planes attempting to bomb Chungking.

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

Singapore, Dec. 25—Hardy, barefooted Sarawak troops, descendants of Borneo head-hunters, were reported rallying tonight against Japanese invasion forces which landed yesterday at Kuching, the capital of the oil-rich "white rajah" kingdom of Sarawak, North Borneo.

Communications with Kuching were blanked out, leaving in doubt the fate of the capital, which lies directly across the South China Sea, 475 miles from Singapore.

British, Dutch Aid Defense

Aiding in the defense of the tiny but strategically important domain, ruled by Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, British warplanes and presumably Dutch submarines were reported slashing at Japanese invasion flotillas off Kuching in the south and Miri in the north.

A British communique said RAF bombers in an attack on Japanese shipping anchored off Kuching scored a direct hit on a merchant ship and at least six "near misses" against other vessels.

Dutch Sink Jap Destroyer

Simultaneously the official Netherlands East Indies news agency Aneta reported that a Dutch submarine torpedoed and sank a Japanese destroyer of the 2,100-ton Amagiri class. The news agency said the sinking occurred in Indies waters, which might include the general Sarawak zone. Sarawak adjoins Dutch (Southern) Borneo.

British Far East headquarters said Allied forces already had sunk three large enemy transports, as well as a tanker, and that sea and air units were continuing to attack Japanese warships and troop transports off the mountainous, jungle-covered Sarawak coast.

Attention Centers On Singapore

Meanwhile, with the reported fall of Hongkong, Britain's No. 2 bastion in

the Far East, attention here centered on the defense of British troops holding a line 300 miles north of Singapore against Japanese invasion forces.

Latest official reports indicated that the Japanese drive southward down the Malayan Peninsula had been stemmed, with British troops now standing fast in the steaming "green hell" jungle fastnesses.

"The situation remains unchanged," Far East headquarters said.

"There has been some dive-bombing activity by enemy planes. The bombing was very haphazard, causing little damage and few casualties."

Observers here considered it likely that the capture of Hongkong would signal an intensified Japanese offensive against Singapore.

Japanese Execute Fresh Landings In Sarawak

British Planes Hit One Merchantman in Raid on Ships at Kuching

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By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 25.—Japanese forces executed landings yesterday at Kuching, Sarawak, on the island of Borneo, a British communique reported today.

It said that direct communication with Kuching was cut off late yesterday.

The situation on the Northwestern Malaya front was reported unchanged.

British aircraft in attacks yesterday on Japanese shipping anchored off Kuching were announced to have scored one direct hit on the stern of a merchantman and at least six near misses against other vessels.

Text of Communique.

The text of the communique follows:

"On the northwestern front (of Malaya) the situation remains unchanged. There has been some dive-bombing activity by enemy planes. The bombing was very haphazard, causing little damage and few casualties.

"There is nothing to report from Western Malaya.

"Yesterday our aircraft attacked Japanese shipping anchored off Kuching. They scored one direct hit on the stern of a merchant vessel and at least six near misses against other vessels.

"Reports received from Kuching yesterday afternoon indicated that enemy landings were taking place. There has been no direct communication with Kuching since late yesterday."

600 Miles From Singapore.

Kuching, on the southwestern coast of Sarawak, is about 600 miles due east of Singapore across the China Sea. It is the capital of oil-rich Sarawak.

The Japanese were already reported to have made landings at Miri in the northern tip of Sarawak, which is the British-protected domain of the "white rajah," Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

Dutch bombers first attacked Japanese warships in this area December 18, setting fire to a cruiser, and returned the next day to bomb Japanese troops who made two landings near Miri.

Taraka was machine-gunned by a naval plane equipped with four engines and armed with guns. Two workmen were killed and one soldier slightly injured.

Invaders Driven Off

"Before the enemy had an opportunity to drop his bombs he was driven off by our fighters.

"One fighter was seriously damaged by enemy guns, while another fighter was slightly damaged.

"On December 23 an enemy plane dropped three bombs on Perrai, setting the village ablaze. Four people lost their lives. The same plane attacked another locality without causing any damage."

Wake Reports Differ

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight that Wake Island had been defended by "3,000 American officers and men." A little later the Berlin radio said the captured island had been defended by "300 American marines," quoting "Japanese quarters."

The United States has announced that 385 marines and navy men were on Wake.

CBS heard the conflicting Axis reports.

Nippon Destroyer Sunk By Sub, Dutch Say

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[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 25—A Japanese destroyer of the 2,100-ton Amagiri class was torpedoed and sunk last night by a Dutch submarine, which escaped depth bombs of another destroyer to report its success, Aneta, official Netherlands East Indies news agency, announced tonight.

Aneta said that the Netherlands East Indies naval commander was informed that the attack took place in Netherlands East Indies water, but the position was not otherwise identified.

Japanese destroyers of the Amagiri class carry crews of 200.

Sub Sunk By Mine

Earlier, the Dutch East Indies high command issued this communique:

"A few days ago a submarine of the Dutch navy, returning from an important successful expedition, ran onto a mine and went down.

"As far as is known all members of the crew lost their lives except one.

"Over the South China Sea naval planes engaged in aerial combat with an enemy plane which managed to escape in the clouds. The Dutch flying boat received several hits.

"During an enemy attack on one of our airdromes in the outer possessions some of the bombers were slightly damaged. Yesterday the airfield of

Wake Siege Outlasts The Alamo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—(AP)—A foreign flag flies over Wake today, but a bright new page was entered in the annals of the United States Marines—the story of a siege that outlasted the Alamo.

Hours after conceding Wednesday that capture of the sun-drenched Pacific atoll was "probable," the Navy told exactly how few were Wake's defenders and how pitiably they were armed — and not until then did full appreciation of the gallant defense dawn upon the nation.

Further, it was learned reliably that the 378 officers and leathernecks had repulsed not one but three previous landing attempts in the 15-day siege before they were overwhelmed by vastly superior Japanese naval strength on a fourth landing effort, that of Dec. 23.

Twelve fighter planes, six five-inch guns, 12 three-inch guns and some smaller weapons were the backbone of the defense—these and the indomitable courage which has made the name of the United States Marines one to frighten any foe since the days of John Paul Jones.

On the final day of siege, after almost daily bomber assaults and heavy casualties, most of the Marines' planes were gone and all the five-inchers were out of action, along with every other piece of ordnance save one battery of the three-inch weapons. Then word was flashed that the Japanese were ashore; "for many hours" the outcome was in doubt—finally communication ceased.

The brown-skinned men paid dearly for Wake Island. They had lost three destroyers, one light cruiser, "several" warplanes and an unknown number of lives.

The information that three previous landing attempts had been made was not given in the Navy's communiques, but came from an informed source. The first apparently was at the outset of the siege. A Navy communique told of four aerial assults within 48 hours starting Dec. 9 and said a landing attempt was expected. The unexpected fury of the resistance apparently caused the Japanese to withdraw until they had amassed overwhelmingly superior strength.

The two-week struggle by a sleepless band of marines, fighting on an exposed coral atoll without even the cover of a tree, gave lustre to the name of the commander, Maj. James P. S. Devereux of Washington, D. C., and his men.

The 15-day siege was two days longer than that of the Alamo, which is believed to have begun on Feb. 23, 1836, and ended on March 6, when 4,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Ana assaulted the fortress and killed every one of the 183 defenders.

U. S. Called Stronger Than Ever in Hawaii

DEC 26 1941

By TOM YARBROUGH.

Pearl Harbor, T. H., Dec. 25 (AP).—An admiral in command of a combatant force of United States warships said today that "the lesson of the Dec. 7 attack has been taken to heart."

"We now are well up to strength in all our units," he added, "and the men want only one thing—to get at the enemy."

The admiral received reporters aboard his flagship, which was only slightly damaged in Japan's sudden aerial assault against Oahu Island.

Harbor Hard at Work.

BUSY HARBOR.

His voice was almost drowned out by the whining saws and pounding hammers of the busy harbor. There wasn't a sign of Christmas anywhere. It was like any other Sunday morning at this naval base—any other except one.

Dimly visible in the distance the forms of two sunken ships stuck out of the water. Closer by were the charred destroyers Cassin and Downes.

The Admiral summed up the reaction of the men:

"We know that somebody's done us a dirty trick and we want to get back at them. Our one desire is to get up and sock 'em for that treacherous attack. Nearly everybody wants to be a machine-gunner.

READY TO FIGHT.

"My ships all are ready to fight," he said, and added that damage to cruisers was only "incidental."

"We have already received more men from the mainland than were lost in the attack—we're better off today than we have been in some time," the admiral declared.

He said the raid "brought home the necessity of taking utmost precautions," explaining that when "men drill now they know more about what it means—more than just going through motions."

The Admiral refused to discuss naval strategy but asserted flatly: "It is going to be a long war—must be, with the enemy as far away as Japan."

'The Voice Of Doom'

DEC 26 1941

Honolulu, Dec. 25 (AP)—Attackers of Hawaii on December 7 carried propaganda leaflets urging Japanese to "listen to the voice of doom—open your eyes, blind fools," the navy disclosed today.

Along with this warning in Japanese was, in English, "You damned go to the devil." The papers also carried drawings of a warship exploding, a fish spitting destruction and a caricature of President Roosevelt.

The pamphlets were found in planes shot down. Evidently none had been distributed.

The Japanese carried strange provisions for landing. The planes were stocked with well-aged whisky, concentrated foodstuffs, cider, soda pop, candy, chocolate paste impregnated with whisky, hardtack, tooth powder and chopsticks.

sand kept handy to douse incendiaries.

Many persons had opened their gifts early. Mrs. John Bays, wife of Admiral Claude Bloch's aide, had opened hers during the heaviest Japanese raid that fatal Sunday because "there won't be another Christmas Day for years."

It was a sharp contrast from last year, this blacked-out Christmas eve. Then, large crowds gathered in front of Iolani Palace to see a pageant of the birth of Christ. Parties were everywhere, and there was caroling and great gayety. But that was before the people here had realized how long are the tentacles of war.

Many men were spending Christmas Day digging bomb shelters.

Navy Planes Hit Back After Californians See Sub Attack U. S. Ship

Two Other Vessels Have Brushes With Enemy Craft, Another Safe

(Pictures on Page A-4.)

By the Associated Press.

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 25.—Striking once again almost to the western shoreline of the United States, a submarine has torpedoed an American freighter, causing one death, and there were reports of two other possible attacks.

Rising just off the California coast yesterday, the submarine sent one torpedo wild, but with a second shot cut a hole 20 feet wide in the 5,696-ton lumber freighter Absaroka.

Joseph Ryan, 63, of San Francisco, was crushed in a fall of lumber on the McCormick Line vessel. Hundreds of persons, watching from the shore and from small fishing craft, saw the submarine submerge as American airplanes roared to the scene. Great spurts of water were seen and the Navy said depth bombs

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Honolulu's Christmas Eve Dry As Army Bans All Hard Liquor

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 25.—For the first time in modern history Honolulu spent a Christmas eve blacked out by war.

It was even without the old wassail bowl, because authorities enforced martial law against all hard liquor.

With the lightning Japanese thrust at these placid islands on December 7 still a vivid memory, service men were not allowed to leave their posts and stations. Honolulu remained on the alert, not to be caught off-guard again.

Instead of fir and spruce trees, which must be imported from the mainland, Honoluluans improvised Christmas decorations of hibiscus and ironwood stuck into buckets of

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were dropped.

Part of the Absaroka's cargo was jettisoned. Tugs towed the badly listing freighter to a port. Authorities said she would have sunk except for the load of lumber, which floated her.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced that two other ships had been in some kind of trouble and that a third, previously listed as missing and probably sunk, had arrived safely at a port.

The four-masted schooner Dorothy Phillips was disclosed as entering a California port last night under her own power despite a list to the stern. The nature of the damage was not announced, but the Navy earlier had received a report that a schooner had been disabled by a submarine not far from the Absaroka torpedoing.

The Navy also heard a report that another lumber schooner, the Barbara C., was fired on near the Absaroka. The ship's officers reportedly were uncertain whether the shots, which went wide, were from a submarine or were being fired at a submarine by shore batteries.

The safe arrival was the Canadian freighter Rosebank, two days overdue with a cargo of newsprint.

Another Ship Escapes.

Capt. Thomas Hill, skipper of the Standard Oil tanker H. M. Storey which was attacked by a submarine Monday, disclosed on safe arrival in port that the Storey had been attacked twice, but escaped damage.

Thirty-three men escaped from the Absaroka into lifeboats and were rescued by Coast Guard and inshore patrol boats which rushed to the scene. Several survivors were injured, none seriously.

Said Seaman Herbert Tephen, 20, of Portland, Oreg.:

"I was in the forecastle when the torpedo struck. There was a terrific impact and the ship seemed to spin around.

"I heard a dull, booming sound and as I raced to the deck and fell the noise was horrifying, with the lumber load on the after deck spewed into the air in every direction."

"We Weren't Even Afraid."

Joseph Scott, 46, also of Portland, said it was his fifth torpedoing experience—the others were during the first World War—and his "easiest."

"Why, mate," he grinned, "we were in plain sight of land, there were rescue boats on the way, we weren't in any danger and we weren't even afraid."

He added:

"In those other torpedoings there was always a bang or a blast. But this one was a sort of slow jar, with nothing but a rumble, because she hit us well below the water line. There wasn't any panic."

This is the list of attacks along the California coast prior to yesterday's:

December 18—S. S. Samoa dodges submarine torpedo and five shells, escapes.

December 20—Oil tanker Emidio shelled, torpedoed and "probably sunk"; five missing, 31 rescued.

December 23—Tanker Agwiworld shelled, escapes.

December 22—Tanker H. M. Storey escapes torpedo fire under smoke screen.

December 23—Tanker Montebello torpedoed, shelled and sunk; crew of 36 saved. Tanker Larry Doheny dodges torpedoes and shells, escapes; tanker Idaho escapes after sighting submarine.

Wounded And Evacuees Reach San Francisco From Hawaii

Convoy Of Passenger Ships, Planes Droning Overhead, Brings In Hundreds From Islands

DEC 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 25—Convoyed passenger vessels sailed through the Golden Gate today with hundreds of evacuees and casualties from the Hawaiian Islands, while planes droned above them.

The convoyed ships, wearing war paint, slipped unheralded into docks. The disembarking of wounded began immediately.

Passengers, including women and children, wore lifebelts at all times during the last three days of the trip.

Although there was no announcement that the convoy would arrive, there was a rush to the water front by persons whose sons were in the battle of Pearl Harbor and whose families and relatives had been caught by the sudden outbreak of hostilities.

Ambulances moved away through the barricades while mothers stood in a steady drizzle of rain, watching with hopeful eyes as the passenger emerged.

The evacuees soon dispersed to the city's hotels, the homes of friends and to the many stations established for them.

The Army Nursing Service broadcast an urgent appeal for trained nurses. Ambulances moved toward Letterman Hospital, at the Presidio, with the army wounded. The navy wounded were taken to Mare Island.

Every means was used to keep morale high during the voyage. Motion pictures were shown on alternate nights, and they were especially enjoyed by the wounded. Games were played and carols were sung on Christmas Eve. A few gifts, prepared weeks ago, were distributed.

Grim Humor

There was an instance of grim humor. One sailor, with his right leg amputated above the ankle, saw a friend whose left leg had been similarly amputated. He sent a note which said:

"How about a dance?"

Mrs. Leslie Levesque, 49, whose husband died in Hawaii shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack, said there were forty-seven children on her ship.

"We had a Christmas party, but it was pretty sad," she related. "There were a number of widows and orphans aboard. I was alone in my home at Hickam Field that Sunday the Japs came over. At first I thought they were navy planes. Then Pearl Harbor blew up. My God, I don't know what happened next."

Fighting Officer

Then there was the story of a fighting little navy officer who ordered his men to throw potatoes at the Japanese during the attack on Hawaii.

"Our skipper was a little hero," a sailor related. "You could look right over his head. But he certainly was full of fight.

"We had only a 3-inch gun where we were, but he wouldn't let anybody else fire it. He peppered away at the Japs as they came over.

"All of a sudden, a bomb hit near by and blew our skipper into the water. Our executive officer had to abandon ship.

"We were just going down the gangway when our skipper bobbed out of the water and hollered: 'Hey, where are you fellows going?'

"We told him we were abandoning ship.

"'The hell you are!' he shouted. 'Get back to your stations!'

Back To His Gun

"So we went back, and he climbed aboard and went back to his gun.

"Then he saw some idle men and called a messenger. He told him to go down and bring up a big sack of potatoes. The messenger didn't catch on, and the skipper yelled at him:

"'I mean potatoes. I got to keep the men occupied at a time like this. Let 'em throw potatoes at the Japs!'"

Nazi Resistance Grows Stronger

Despite Counter Blows, Reds Claim Further Progress

DEC 26 1941

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 25 (AP)—Stiffening German resistance to the Russian counter-offensives on the Moscow, Leningrad and Ukraine Fronts was acknowledged in front line dispatches tonight, while in the Far Southern Crimean theater a fierce battle raged as the Germans strove to batter their way through the last defenses of besieged Sevastopol.

However, the regular midnight communique said Red Army soldiers on the western, Kalinin, and southwestern fronts "continued to advance, occupying a number of villages."

By Russian count, at least 20,000 Germans—or about half the Nazi forces on the Sevastopol front—were killed in a furious six-day battle which the Russians said failed to crack their stubborn resistance before the big Black Sea naval base.

In desperate attempts to reinforce the depleted German ranks, Soviet dispatches said, the German 170th Infantry Division was rushed to the front but in eight successive assaults this crack unit was reported repulsed.

Elsewhere, the Russians acknowledged that the retreating Germans had recoiled with counter-attacks which, though strong, failed to halt the Soviet advances and incurred only new, heavy losses, particularly on the north and south flanks of the Moscow defense arc.

In a fresh flurry of aerial warfare, nine German planes, including one new Messerschmitt 115, were reported shot down on the approaches to Moscow on Christmas Eve.

With the German menace to Moscow receding, 30 Americans and Britons who had returned to the capital, celebrated Christmas as guests of the United States Embassy staff members who remained at the Spaso, the embassy residence, when the Moscow diplomatic corps withdrew to Kuibyshev.

The Russians reported that Red Army troops were pressing forward from Tula, 110 miles south of Moscow, and from Kalinin, 95 miles northwest.

A German battalion which attempted to check the Soviet march in the Tula region by organizing a circular defense was decalred to have been wiped out, with the Nazis leaving 300 dead on the battlefield.

Advices from the front said Russian troops had found an order of the day issued by Gen. Heinz Guderian, Hitler's ace tank Commander, exhorting the Germans to maintain discipline and saying: "I know I can rely on you."

Red Army gains were also reported in the center of the Moscow Front, where a battle has been raging in the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets sectors, respectively 57 and 65 miles west of Moscow. One Russian unit was said to have killed 600 German soldiers in a single day's fighting.

"German soldiers taken prisoner during the last few days testify to the great losses sustained by the German Armies and to further deterioration of the German fighting spirit," a communique said.

As Napoleon's legions fled from Moscow in the winter snows of 1812, so the Russians declared Hitler's battered invasion forces were falling back from hard-won sector after sector.

Red Star, the Army newspaper, published its own Christmas card, portraying Santa Claus handing Hitler a calendar with the date Dec. 22. The caption said:

"Congratulations, Herr Fuehrer! Today is just six months since the start of your six-week march on Moscow."

50 Towns Recaptured In Kalinin Sector, Russians Declare

German Fighting Spirit Deteriorating, Soviet Bureau Announces

DEC 26 1941

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, Dec. 25—Red Army troops have regained 50 villages in the Kalinin sector of the Russian western front and newly captured prisoners testify to "further deterioration of the German fighting spirit," the Soviet Information Bureau said today.

In one day of fighting from Kalinin, a communique said, Russian forces captured 10 German tanks, 18 guns, 68 trucks, 25 machine guns and a large ammunition dump.

Soviet troops were reported also to have "dislodged the Germans from several inhabited points" and killed 300 officers and men in a fierce engagement on the southern front which also yielded weapons as booty.

The army newspaper Red Star said Soviet fighters, anti-aircraft batteries and barrage balloons had netted 852 planes around Moscow since German airmen started bombing the capital July 22, one month after Adolf Hitler started his drive to the east.

The record for a day was set October 29, when 47 raiders were destroyed at the approaches of Moscow, Red Star said.

A lull in aerial activity now was said to be due both to winter conditions and heavy German aircraft losses.

Nazis Claim Destroyer

Berlin, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—The German high command declared today that a British destroyer had been sunk off Libya as sharp fighting continued in the battle for North Africa.

Violent fighting continues along the entire Soviet front, the communique said. Twenty-one Soviet tanks were reported destroyed at one point by German planes.

Text Of Communique

The communique said:

"Violent fighting continues along the entire front.

"On one point of the front an air squadron destroyed twenty-one Soviet tanks.

"Fighting and bomber formations operating in central and northern sectors raided troop concentrations and dispersed columns of every kind.

"East of Tikhvin numerous enemy transport columns were heavily damaged.

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"Long-range guns of the German Navy shelled an enemy convoy sailing for Dover last night.

54 Planes Claimed In Week

"In North Africa operations continued according to plan. German fighter formations attacked in Cirenaica concentrations of British armored cars and also scored direct hits on British planes which were taking off.

"A U-boat sank an enemy destroyer off the Libyan coast.

"German bombers raided the island of Malta during the day and scored bomb hits on harbor facilities of Valetta.

"During the period between December 17-23 we shot down fifty-four British planes, nineteen of which were shot down in the Mediterranean and in North Africa. We lost sixteen during the same period."

BRITISH TAKE BENGASI, CHASE FOE WESTWARD

Libyan Seaport In Ruins, Axis Forces Fleeing Into Tripolitania

English Cleaning Up Last Pockets Of Resistance In Cirenaica

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Dec. 25—British troops have taken over the ruins of Bengasi, capital of Cirenaica and second largest town in the Fascist North African empire, and air and land forces are hammering on in relentless pursuit of Axis forces fleeing westward into Tripolitania, a communique announced officially today.

Capture of the seaport, with its strategic control of the military road and short railway lines into Libya, gave the British control of all of Cirenaica except for some pockets of enemy resistance still being cleaned up.

Tank Wreckage Litters Route

Military observers estimated that most of the tanks of Gen. Erwin Rommel's Libyan force had been wiped out. The wreckage of the Nazi leader's equipment was strewn all along the route of retreat. Some machines were captured intact, including many which had been left in repair shops at Derna.

The question now uppermost here is whether the British will drive on to Tripoli before the Germans get reinforcements there. Mostly Italian infantry opposes the British path now, it was said.

Town Pictured As Wreck

Bengasi, first captured February 7, 1941, by the British but lost two months later to an Axis counter-drive, was a wreck when the first Royal Dragoons entered it yesterday.

[A military commentator in London said it appeared that Bengasi had been evacuated by the Italians and fell without opposition since a single regiment apparently entered alone. He said the devastation might have been caused by the Italians blowing up buildings before leaving or possibly from repeated RAF raids on the town.]

Occupation of the harbor brought the British advance 340 miles by road from the Egyptian frontier and 250 miles from Tobruk.

Through rain and mud British mobile columns by-passed the town to press after the main Axis forces.

Remnants "Being Dealt With"

(Observers in London said the retreating Germans appeared to have been separated into a number of relatively small contingents while the whole of the Italian force seemed to have been cut off from all possible retreat.

(Some of the Germans, it was conceded by commentators, possibly got past the main British force which raced across the desert to intercept them before they could swing westward from Agedabia toward Tripolitania.)

The British communique said "small bodies of enemy troops, believed almost entirely Italian, still remain in the area northeast of Bengasi and are being dealt with."

Despite the weather, the R.A.F. and the S.A.A.F. pounded at airdromes and motorized convoys racing toward Tripolitania. As troops took over former Axis airdromes they found the wrecks of planes caught by the R.A.F. before they could leave the ground. Troop carriers and gasoline trucks were also special targets for the air force.

British Take Bengasi, Vital Axis Supply Port In Africa

DEC 26 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Cairo, Dec. 25—British troops have occupied the devastated sea coast town of Bengasi, virtually completing their cleanup of the eastern section of Libya, while other columns press on westward against retreating Axis forces.

The city, captured once before by each side, is the most important center between Tobruk and Tripoli and is 250 miles west of Tobruk. Its capture yesterday marked an advance of 340 miles by road from the Egyptian frontier or an air distance of 300 miles from the starting point of the British offensive.

RAF Harasses Retreat

Observers said all of Cirenaica could be considered in British hands, although some pockets of enemy resistance were still being cleaned up.

Meanwhile, the RAF announced that its planes continued attacks on Axis motorized convoys retreating westward into Tripolitania.

"Town Devastated"

Today's communique said:

"Our troops yesterday occupied Bengasi. Royal Dragoons were the first to enter the town. They report the town devastated.

"Despite bad weather and heavy going after the rain our strong mobile columns are still striking at the retreating enemy everywhere in the area between Bengasi and Agedabia and even farther west, inflicting casualties, taking prisoners and capturing or destroying quantities of enemy transport and material.

"Troop Columns Bombed"

"Small bodies of enemy troops, believed almost entirely Italian still remain in the area northeast of Bengasi and are being dealt with.

"In the frontier area we eliminated yet another of isolated enemy posts near Bardia.

"Our air forces yesterday maintained their very effective attack against enemy columns of troops and motor vehicles, destroying a large number of vehicles, including petrol tankers and troop carriers.

"When our ground forces occupied Benina Airdrome yesterday a large number of enemy aircraft, which had been destroyed on the ground by our air forces, were found."

Major Axis Supply Port

The occupation of Bengasi is a major milestone in Britain's second westward advance across the North African desert.

Besides being a key point on the Italian-built military road which crosses the whole Libyan coast from Tunisia to Egypt, it is the hub of a fan of short railways into the interior, city No. 2 in the Fascist North African empire and the Axis' chief supply port east of Tripoli.

Bombed Almost Daily

The Cirenaican provincial capital, ranking only behind the colonial capital of Tripoli, has been an almost daily target of British airmen trying to strangle the Axis' water-borne supply routes.

Bengasi was accessible only to small boats before Libya fell to Italy as a prize in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911-12, but at a cost of millions of dollars the Italians opened its outer harbor to big sea-going vessels and its inner harbor to smaller merchantmen.

The British first took Bengasi February 7, 1941, on the sixty-first day of their original offensive, and made it a naval base for central Mediterranean operations. They held it less than two months, however, before the Axis counter-offensive drove them back eastward to the Egyptian border.

Axis Convoys Bombed

An RAF communique said:

"During yesterday, aircraft of the RAF and SAAF continued their attacks on enemy motorized convoys retreating westward into Tripolitania. Many vehicles were destroyed or damaged and casualties were again inflicted on enemy personnel.

"In a low-flying attack on the airdrome at El Agheila one JU-52 was set on fire while at En Nofilia another JP-52 and a JU-87 on the ground were destroyed. Other enemy aircraft were severely damaged.

Rome Claims British Halted

Rome, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—British forces led by armored car and tank formations were declared by the Italian high command today to have been repulsed in an attempt to "overrun the region of Bengasi."

"Local counter-attacks of the German airforce scored visible successes," the Italian communique said, "resulting in the destruction of armored cars and guns of the enemy. Numerous prisoners were taken."

Repeated attacks against the Libyan-Egyptian frontier posts of Salum and Bardia were declared to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the British.

New Malta Raid Reported

"German air formations have raided and successfully bombed military targets and harbor facilities on Malta," the communique also said. "Escorting fighters shot down two Hurricanes."

The high command said that "in the central Mediterranean, British sailors from the cruiser Neptune, mentioned December 19, were rescued. They were found near our shores, brought in by the tide."

(Italians claimed December 19 that five British cruisers had been torpedoed by Axis planes in the Mediterranean.)

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Lone German Plane Appears Over England

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—A single German plane appeared over the East Coast tonight and dropped a shower of incendiaries which caused neither casualties nor damage.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press) — The German steamer Benno was sunk yesterday afternoon by British bombers in Spanish territorial waters. Six bombs hit the ship. The ship was sunk off Vivero, Northwestern Spain.

The German news agency, D. N. B., compared the attack with British destroyer action against the German prison ship Altmark in Norwegian waters on Feb. 16, 1940. [That action, before the German invasion of Norway, consisted of chasing the Altmark into a fjord and releasing British prisoners.]

German news agency reports from Madrid said the attack caused the greatest indignation in Spanish naval quarters as well as among the general public. It is pointed out in Spain that this was the second time in recent days that British bombers had "violated Spanish neutrality by attacking ships in Spanish territorial waters."

RELAYS OF PLANES SANK NAZI TANKER

30-Hour Pursuit Of Ship, Possibly Sub Tender, Proves Effective

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 25—The story of a thirty-hour pursuit of a German tanker, possibly a submarine tender, with its eventual sinking off Spain under attack by relays of various types of British aircraft, was told in an Air Ministry communique this afternoon.

The sinking of the ship off Spain's north coast yesterday was first announced early today.

German news agency dispatches, identifying the sunken craft as the steamer Benno, declared she was sunk in Spanish territorial waters off Vivero, northwestern Spain, and said the incident "caused greatest indignation in Spanish naval quarters as well as among the general public," alleging it involved a violation of Spanish neutrality.

[The German dispatches compared the attack with British destroyer action against the German prison ship Altmark in Norwegian waters, February 16, 1940, before the German invasion of Norway, and said this was the second case within recent days that British bombers have "violated Spanish neutrality by attacking ships in Spanish territorial waters."]

Attacks With Bombs

"The tanker was first sighted out in the Atlantic at breakfast time on Tuesday by a Sunderland from a Royal Australian Air Force squadron," said today's British communique.

"The Sunderland attacked with bombs. One member of the Sunderland's crew reported that as the flying boat went into the attack he noticed a suspicious swirl in the water which might have been caused by a U-boat submerging after refueling from the tanker.

"The pursuit was continued by other long-range aircraft of the coastal command, including Catalinas. One Catalina encountered a Heinkel seaplane which apparently had been sent to escort the tanker, but fought off its attack.

Picked Up Again

"Early Wednesday morning a Whitley picked up the tanker again. It was steaming at reduced speed. The Whitley attacked. As the explosions subsided the tanker was seen to be slowing up still further, and a trail of oil which has marked its course throughout the night suddenly was extended.

"It was obviously in considerable difficulties. The chase then was taken up by a Beaufort from a squadron which had frequently taken a toll of enemy shipping during recent weeks. The pilot found the tanker in the afternoon and hit it with his torpedo."

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320 HINDU LEADERS SEIZED

Arrested Under Defense Laws To Avert Religious Clash

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Bhagalpur, India, said today that 320 Hindu leaders, including Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister of the Bengal Government, had been arrested under the defense laws.

Dr. Mookerjee and many of the others were taken into custody en route to a Hindu conference which had been banned because it coincided with a Moslem festival and disturbances were feared, the dispatch said.

Rashid Ali Is In Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 25 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—An official announcement tonight said Rashid Ali Al Gailani, former Permier of Iraq, was in Berlin and had been received by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The Rashid Ali anti-British coup in Iraq last May. Defeated, he fled to Iran, then to Turkey.

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Spanish Ship Seized By Cuba Second Time

Vessel Held As It Prepares To Sail For Spain, Which, It Is Said, May Soon Join Axis

Havana, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Spanish cargo ship Rita Garcia, released only yesterday from Navy Department custody, was again in Government hands today coincident with European speculation that Spain might shortly be drawn into the war on the side of the Axis.

The ship was first boarded by sailors seeking illicit cargo. They found none and the vessel was released. It was prepared again to sail for Spain when its sailing orders were withdrawn under a Government charge that it carried an excessive load.

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Typhus Reported Along Baltic

New York, Dec. 25 (AP)—The British radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC that typhus was so prevalent in Lithuania that whole districts had been quarantined and that the Germans were taking stringent measures to combat the dread disease in the Ukraine and all the Baltic states.

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 25—The British radio, quoting the German radio, reported tonight that Admiral Jean Darlan, of the Vichy French Government, has gone to Toulon, France's big Mediterranean naval base, where several major units of the French fleet are tied up.

King George Voices Confidence Sacrifices Will Bring Victory

Sends Season's Greetings To Empire, Services And the Suffering

DEC 26 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—King George VI in a brief Christmas message sent his "remembrance and sincere good wishes for you and for yours" to the people of the empire.

He singled out for greetings those in the services and "those who are suffering."

The King spoke from the study of the house in the country where he spent the holiday with Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

The mother and daughters listened to a radio in an adjoining room while the King, speaking slowly and deliberately, broadcast from the solitude of his study, using the same golden microphone used in similar broadcasts in the past.

It was the King's third Christmas Day message. He spoke for 10 minutes.

A dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding was served before the King went to the broadcasting room.

Text of Message.

The following is the text of King George's message:

"I am glad to think millions of people in all parts of the world are listening to me now. From my own home, with the Queen and my children beside me, I send to all a Christmas greeting.

"Christmas is a festival of the home. It is right that we should remember those who, this year, must spend it away from home.

"I am thinking, as I speak, of the men who have come from afar, standing ready to defend the old homeland—of men who in every part of the world are serving the empire and its cause with such valor and devotion by sea, land and in the air.

"I am thinking of all those women and girls as well as men who at the call of duty have left their homes to join the services or to work in factory, hospital or field.

"To each one of you, whatever your duty may be, I send you my remembrance and my sincere good wishes for you and for yours.

"I do not forget what others have done and are doing so bravely and so well in the civil defense. My heart also is with those who are suffering—the wounded, bereaved, anxious and prisoners of war. I think you know how deeply the Queen and I feel for them. May God give them comfort, courage and hope.

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Greater Sacrifices Likely.

"All these separations are part of the hard sacrifice which this war demands. It may well be that it will call for even greater sacrifices. If this is to be, let us face them cheerfully together. I think of you, my peoples, as one great family. For that is how we are learning to live. We all belong to each other. We all need each other. It is in serving each other and in sacrificing for our common good that we are finding our true life.

"In that spirit we shall win the war. And in that same spirit we shall win for the world after the war true lasting peace.

"The greatness of any nation is in the spirit of its people. So it always has been since history began. So it shall be with us.

"The range of the tremendous conflict is ever widening. It now extends to the Pacific Ocean. Truly, it is a stern and solemn time. But as the war widens, so surely our conviction deepens of the greatness of our cause.

"We who belong to the present generation must bear the brunt of the struggle, and I would say to the coming generation of boys and girls of today—the men and women tomorrow:

"Train yourselves, body, mind and spirit, so as to be ready for whatever part you may be called on to play and for the tasks which will await you as citizens of the empire when the war is over.

"We must all, older and younger, resolve that, having been intrusted with so great a cause, then at whatever cost, God helping us, we will not falter or fail. Make yourselves ready in your home and school to give and to offer your very best.

Look to God for Strength.

"We are coming to the end of another hard-fought year.

"During these months our people have been through many trials and, in the true humility which goes hand in hand with valor, have learnt once again to look for strength to God alone. So I bid you all, be strong and of good courage.

"Go forward into this coming year with good heart. Lift up your hearts with thankfulness for deliverance from dangers in the past. Lift up your hearts in confident hope that strength will be given us to overcome whatever perils may lie ahead until victory is won.

"If skies before us are still dark and threatening there are stars to guide us on our way. Never did heroism shine more brightly than it does now, nor fortitude, nor sacrifice, nor sympathy, nor neighborly kindness.

"And with them, the brightest of all stars is our faith in God. These stars will we follow with His help until light shall shine and darkness shall collapse.

"May God bless you every one!

Peace on Earth Remains Hope in War-Torn World

DEC 26 1941

First Christmas of Second Universal Conflict Finds Christian Natons Joining Leaders In Prayers for Victory of Faithful

NEA WIRE PHOTO

". . . Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men . . ."

That ideal, born on the first Christmas, prevailed yesterday through a battle fog that has engulfed most of the civilized world but which left many an island of sober or joyous celebration of a hope that can never grow old.

Christmas Day, 1941, was the first Christmas of the second World War but it also was the fifth wartime Christmas for Christian Chinese and the third for Europe's war-tortured millions.

In Washington President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill interrupted their strategy conferences to attend devotional service and heard the pastor express the hope that the world would return to the love of God so that Christmas in the future would not be wrapped in flames and hatred.

From England in a broadcast to his empire came the slow, deliberate words of the King George VI sending good wishes from the study of his country house. He called his peoples "one great family who all need each other." He called this a "stern and solemn time. But as the war widens, so surely our conviction deepens of the geratness of our cause."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, too, broadcast to her people whose homeland is occupied by the Germans but whose colonies in the East Indies are fighting the Japanese. Her message praised the Dutch for their struggle against "the evil powers which would like to poison them with their rotteness and vices and would like nothing better than to rob them of their pure, clean consciences."

In one way or another the Christmas theme found it's way into news from all parts of the world.

A Japanese broadcast called the surrender of Hong Kong "a glowing Christmas present to the Japanese nation"—although Christmas means nothing to non-Christian Japan.

In Cairo troops behind the lines had Christmas dinners with plum puddings and the chiming of Manila's church bells was overcast by the drone of Japanese warplanes.

The spirit of blessed peace persisted at Jerusalem, shrine for Christendom, although truckloads of war materials bounced along roads once trod by Jesus and his disciples. Part of the land of milk and honey was on rations and lighted temples were banned by the blackout.

In Bethlehem military sentries guarded the Church of the Nativity.

Story Of Third Christmas Day Observance Of Present War

DEC 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

War's bloody hand lay heavy this Christmas Day upon a tortured world.

Only a memory were such Christmases as the first of this war, when Adolf Hitler could fraternize with his troops in the fortifications he had built on the Western Front.

Or the second of this war, when the deadly rain of bombs on Great Britain and Germany was halted under a Christmas truce.

This is the story of the third Christmas of this war:

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BETHLEHEM — Today was predominately a soldier's Christmas.

Christian worshipers drawn to the shrine of Christ's birth mostly were uniformed men—and women.

Bethlehem's bells pealed as of yore—but a sign of the war was the guard kept over the Church of the Nativity by sentries of Britain's famous household cavalry.

Moscow — The Soviet information bureau distributed Christmas cards bearing the title "Tannenbaum, Tannenbaum" and showing a dead German soldier under a lighted, snow-laden Christmas tree.

The Red army organ, *Red Star*, published its own Christmas card.

It portrayed Santa Claus giving Adolf Hitler a calendar opened at the date December 22. It said:

"Congratulations, Herr Führer! Today is just six months since the start of your six-week march on Moscow."

WASHINGTON—Christmas as a day of work is accented at the White House, in the first war Christmas there in twenty-four years, following Christmas Eve ceremonies in which both President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill spoke.

The President said: ". . . When we make ready our hearts for the labor and the suffering and the ultimate victory which lie ahead, then we observe Christmas Day—with all its memories and meanings—as we should."

CAIRO—In unusually cold desert weather, British imperials continued their pursuit of broken remnants of Axis forces in Libya.

Beer and other luxuries were flown to some units for Christmas celebrations. Behind-the-lines formations had full Christmas dinners—including plum puddings—in some cases gleaned from captured war booty.

CALLANDER, ONT.—It's a French yuletide for the 7-year-old Dionne quintuplets—which means that most of Pere Noel's big surprises will come New Year's morning.

For today's big Christmas dinner with the family, Cecile expressed one wish: to pick a bone.

"It isn't proper," she said, "but it tastes better that way."

MANILA — The wartime blackout snuffed gay Christmas lights.

Because of the war, gift packages for Americans failed to arrive from home.

The shipping shortage also prevented the transportation of Christmas trees, and fighting to the north halted the shipment of pines from the Baguio district.

LONDON—King George VI, prior to his usual Christmas broadcast, set the pattern for following the tradition of Christmas-at-home by spending the holiday in the country with Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

JERUSALEM—William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative in the Near East marked down Christmas in the Holy Land as a memorable experience.

Reminiscing, he recalled another unusual Christmas spent years ago in a desert with his daughter.

"Our Christmas tree was a small shrub," he said, "and the only trimmings were three dead lizards."

SINGAPORE—Churches echoed to the ring of tramping feet today as soldiers trooped in for special Christmas services, placing their tin hats on the floor.

Chinese, Indians, Malays and others of the polyglot peoples of the Malayas joined in holiday celebrations.

But a principal attraction at Asiatic festivities—firecrackers—has been banned for the duration of the war.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND—The folks back home didn't forget the United States forces in Iceland. It took more than a week to unload and distribute the Christmas mail. Soldiers decorated their huts with bright paper and sprigs of imitation holly.

DUBLIN, [illegible] (AP)—Eire's American - born prime minister, Eamon de Valera, in a Christmas broadcast to the United States, reiterated that his country must hew to its course of neutrality to save its unity "unless" we are attacked."

PRESIDENT, GUEST JOIN IN WORSHIP

DEC 26 1941

Attend Religious Service Together; Then Churchill Treated to American Dinner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP) — President Roosevelt introduced his distinguished guest, Prime Minister Churchill, to a typical American Christmas dinner tonight.

They ate turkey, chestnut dressing with giblet gravy and cranberry jelly, topped off with plum pudding

and coffee.

Very appropriately for two "sea-dogs"—the President was assistant secretary of the Navy in World War I and ships are his hobby, and Churchill was formerly first lord of the Admiralty—the menu included beans.

Their table-mates included Mrs. Roosevelt, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway; Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, and Lady Halifax; Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's minister of supply; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, and other top-ranking British and American military and naval names—a brilliant gathering.

Attend Service

In the forenoon the President and Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, Lord Beaverbrook, and others attended Christmas services at the Foundry Methodist Church. The services were sponsored by the Washington Federation of Churches.

Sitting in the fourth row on the right side of the middle aisle, President Roosevelt put on his pinch-nose eye-glasses and Churchill his horn rimmed specs and together they read the Christmas litany and sang out:

O hear us when we cry to thee,
For those in peril on the sea.

The President wore a black business suit, white shirt and dark four-in-hand tie. Mrs. Roosevelt, who is in mourning for the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, and her brother, Hall Roosevelt, was in black relieved by a silver fox scarf and four strands of pearls.

Premier Is Grave

The Prime Minister had on striped trousers and a short black coat. His bow tie was black and white polka dot. As though it were an afterthought he had stuffed a white handkerchief into the left breast pocket of his jacket. He was grave, with chin firm-set.

In the congregation were Vice-President Wallace and Mrs. Wallace. Beside them were their daughter, Jean, and a tall slim lad in a private's uniform, their son, Robert, who was born during the last World War.

There were a number of other uniforms among the worshipers and these included Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the air force; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations.

Each pastor whose church is a member of the Washington federation was allotted a number of tickets to pass out among his congregation for this historic Christmas Day service in which both the Star Spangled Banner and the Union Jack were beside the altar.

In Memory of Mother

The Easter lilies on the altar were in memory of the President's mother, who with a step very firm for her 86 years attended services with her son last Christmas. One of the stained glass windows portrayed the manger scene and a lighted halo outlined the babes' head.

The congregation heard the gray-haired chaplain of the United States Senate, the Rev. Ze Barney Phillips, dean of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral, who reached the sermon say:

"Those nations which cling to democracy are challenged today as never before." He said that Christmas meant the ability to "love and to die if need be to save one's friends."

For the first time since there was a child in the Roosevelt family, Mr. Roosevelt woke up Christmas morning without a child prodding him to "wake up and see what Santa brought." It was a family custom to hang Christmas stockings on his mantle.

Bone for Dog

There was only one sock there this morning. Mrs. Roosevelt had put it there and wrote on the label "for Fala." In it was a rubber bone. After all the one that the President's scottie keeps in his master's office is getting quite tooth-worn.

The Roosevelts' four sons are in active service and none could get home. Their daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, is with her husband and children in Seattle. None of the 11 grandchildren are here. But there was the usual family Christmas tree and Mrs. Roosevelt and the President found time to open their presents.

In years past it has been the custom to put in long-distance telephone calls linking up missing members of the family so they could wish mother and dad and each other "Merry Christmas." This year's call was placed to Jimmy and John and their wives on the West Coast, to Anna, and to Elliott's wife, Ruth, in Fort Worth. A call was made to the Philadelphia hospital to find out how Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and her second child are doing.

U.S.-Australian Radio and Wire Link Is Opened

Roosevelt Tells Prime Minister Curtin of Value of Direct Communication

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia formally opened the first direct radio-telegraph link between the two nations tonight with an exchange of messages pointing out the value of such communication to common defense in this world-wide war.

Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Curtin that "in my opinion this new link will serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the Axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee through spiritual and physical unification an ultimate victory which lies ahead of us."

Extending his greetings to the Australian people, Mr. Roosevelt also said:

"Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes."

Prime Minister Curtin said that "in bringing this service into operation my government recognizes the necessity for applying efficient scientific methods of linking our two countries for common defense in the Pacific, also for trade and intercourse and for mutual understanding."

The new 7,420-mile circuit between San Francisco and Sydney was opened by R. C. A. Communications, Inc. Formerly all telegraphic communications between the two countries were handled by way of British or Canadian routes.

Raid Alarms Wail At Naval Bases In Chicago Vicinity

Sirens Sounded After Report Of Unidentified Planes Flying West Across Lake Michigan

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Dec. 25—Sirens sang out at all naval training bases in the Chicago area today, sounding the first air-raid alarm heard here since the war began.

The warning wails interrupted Christmas celebrations at the Great Lakes Training Station, the naval reserve aviation base in suburban Glenview and the Navy Service School and the Naval Reserve Armory here.

"Navy planes were sent up to carry out defense assignments if necessary," a navy announcement said.

8 Unidentified Planes

"The warning found the base alert and ready for any eventuality. All naval personnel carried out their duties and stood by during the alert."

The alarm was sounded, the navy announcement said, at 1 P. M., "following a warning from a responsible source that eight to twelve unidentified planes were coming from the northeast and were heading west across Lake Michigan.

"There was no word of flights in the air at the time and in view of the mysterious circumstances surrounding the strange planes the alarm was given."

No Alarm In Chicago

No civilian alarm was sounded in Chicago or at Fort Sheridan, the army post near Great Lakes. The navy's all-clear signal was given at 2.10 P. M.

The alert came as a big Christmas show was being held at Great Lakes. Hundreds of sailors attending were sent to air-raid shelters under a prearranged plan. The recruits sang carols while they waited for the "all clear." When it was heard, they returned to their celebrations.

The navy announcement did not furnish any identification of the strange planes.

Independent Air Force Sought By McCarran

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 25—Senator Pat McCarran (Dem., Nev.) announced today that he would seek Congressional creation of a separate air force early in 1942.

War developments to date in the Pacific, he contended, had demonstrated the need for such a realignment in the armed forces.

McCarran said he had obtained assurances from Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (Dem., N. C.) that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would begin hearings soon on his bill to set up a separate, unified air command.

Would Have Been Alert

"The events of recent days proved that if we had had a unified air force we would not have suffered the disaster that befell us at Pearl Harbor," McCarran told reporters.

"If it had been under separate command, the air forces doubtless would have been on the alert," the Nevada Senator argued. "It would have provided an umbrella of protection for the fleet.

"A separate, distinct and unified air force would do away with the natural jealousies which emanate from departments which now are impairing our defenses. The air arm has proven itself to be coimportant with the other arms of defense."

To Be Assigned By President

McCarran's bill would establish a new Department of Aviation, which would take over the present Army Air Corps and the Naval Flying Corps, except for commissioned officers.

The President would be authorized to assign the air force to operate with either army or navy forces, or independently, as strategic considerations might dictate. When an air force unit was assigned to either the land or sea forces, it would be under the command of the designated army or navy commander.

In addition, the President could assign army or navy units to the air force for special tasks.

REALIZE SITUATION, WARNING BY BIDDLE

Neither Over Nor Underestimate Job Ahead, Attorney General Says

Madame Litvinoff Speaks

U. S. Must Guard Unity Against Subtle Axis Propaganda, He Adds

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 25—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, told the nation today neither to "overestimate our capacities to do the job that lies ahead, nor underestimate the evil strength of our adversaries."

Biddle spoke from Washington on a broadcast "Victory Roll Call" of spokesmen for nations fighting the Axis. The program was broadcast throughout the world by short wave.

Plea To Guard Unity

Calling upon Americans to guard their unity "against the subtle attacks that Hitlerism will surely continue to make against it," Biddle said:

"We can look to the one thing we have in common—one thing that unites us all—the one thing that saved the British at Dunkerque, that turned back Goering over London, that keeps the millions resisting all over the continent of Europe—we have that one thing that threatens Hitlerism itself at its very foundation—the one thing that will win the war—we have a love of freedom that is beyond the love of life—and that unites us here and all around the world this Christmas Day."

The only woman speaker, Madame Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, praised the role played by women in the war and said that the fight for democracy was as important to them as to men.

Others On Program

"Woman has much at stake," she declared, "for the victory of Naziism would fling us back into the dark ages, depriving us of the hard-won rights which modern man under democracy is so proud to share with us. And when the cause of freedom triumphs, we women, not without blood and sweat and tears, will have earned our share in it."

Other program participants included Dr. Lin Yutang, author, for China; Charles Boyer, actor, for Free France; Raymond Massey, actor, for Canada; Edmund Gwenn, actor, for England; Leading Aircraftsman Alex McWilliam, for Australia; Dr. Nicholas Slotemaker de Beruine, for the Netherlands, and Enrique S. de Lozada, former charge d'affaires of the Bolivian legation in Washington, for Latin America.

Lieut. Robert Montgomery, screen star now serving with the United States Navy, acted as narrator.

JAPAN'S AIR FORCE FAR FROM INFERIOR

Observer Who Saw Action In China Warns Against Underestimate

Enemy Has Good Planes, Plenty Of Carriers And Excellent Flyers

One of the best-informed American civilians on Japanese air power is Charles Healy Day, who for six years managed an aircraft factory for the Cantonese and Nationalist Chinese governments. Bombed and machine-gunned by the Japanese, he had a first-hand opportunity to observe Japanese tactics and to appraise the quality of the island empire's warplanes. In this article, he tells why, in his opinion, America must not underestimate the Japanese in the air.

(World-Wide)

By CHARLES HEALY DAY

[Special Dispatch to The Sun]

30.24— 13763 30.24-13763

New York, Dec. 25—If I were to be asked how American air power compares with that of Japan, I would reply that the Japanese have planes which, in quality, are at least nearly as good as ours. Some may be better.

I would say also that the Japanese currently have more flyers than we do—an advantage to them which, I am sure, we are rapidly going to overcome.

I fear that they have a large number of modern airplanes and the factory facilities to replace their losses in the air.

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Complacency Assailed

For a long time I have tried to keep my homeland from underestimating Japanese military power. Our complacency about what we are facing is one of our greatest enemies.

Consistently we have underrated the Japanese in the air.

There is no doubt in my mind about the ultimate result of this war with Japan. We are going to win. But I believe we are going to get bad news before we get the good news.

The Japanese have fine flyers for both their pursuits and their bombers. They have good planes. They have good engines. In all my time in China I never heard of a Japanese military pilot having to land on account of engine failure.

Good Planes Back In 1937

When the war with China began in 1937, the Japanese had pursuits which would outclimb two to one the standard Chinese pursuit. The Japanese have vastly improved their pursuit planes since then.

The Chinese intelligence service informed me that Japanese heavy, twin-engine bombers, used in large number against China, could fly 250 miles an hour. Before I left China I examined a carrier-based Japanese pursuit which had been captured by the Chinese. I was told it was capable of 315 miles an hour, which is very fast for a carrier-type fighter.

I first became acquainted with Japanese aviation in 1937. I had gone to Shiuchow, in Kwangtung province, as engineer-in-chief for the Cantonese Government in 1934. When the war began I was requested by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, then secretary general of the Chinese Air Force, to continue my work for the Nationalist Government.

First Air Raid

We moved the factory into the interior of China.

Our first air raid at Shiuchow was on August 31, 1937. The Japanese sent over their heavy, twin-engine bombers from Formosa. As nearly as we could tell, they had to fly 600 miles to reach us.

The Japanese planes were unlike any that I have seen illustrated in this country. They were equipped with modern Pratt and Whitney twin-wasp engines. Incidentally, the Japanese had no license to manufacture those engines, of American design.

I want to emphasize the tremendous striking power of the Japanese bombers. To our woe, we have discounted reports coming to us from the Chinese on those bombers—and I never have known a Chinese intelligence officer to exaggerate.

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Nanning Air Raid

Beginning in 1938 I saw repeated air raids by the Japanese involving twenty-seven and more bombers. They have used as high as 130 on one raid. These bombers have showed consistent improvement in design. They are not copies of foreign planes. They vaguely resemble German bombers only because they use a type of flap, or air brake, and a type of slotted aileron, or wing control surface, employed by the German Junkers factories.

The Japanese were smart. They learned early that bombers unaccompanied by protective pursuit planes were easy targets for Chinese flyers. One day we received word from Chinese intelligence officers that the Japanese were fitting their carrier-based fighters with extra fuel tanks.

Within a week we had a raid in which the bombers were protected by long-range, carrier-based pursuits.

Maximum Output Sought

The Japanese apparently concentrated on the production of a very few types of warplanes for maximum output. I saw in the service of the army apparently the same types used by the navy.

From time to time Americans in China told me that, sure, the Japanese had a lot of aircraft carriers, but they were no good, they were top-heavy. If that were so, it seemed singular that, at one time, the Japanese bombed us every day for six months, and sometimes twice a day, from a carrier lying at least 300 miles away.

The only letup we enjoyed was for a week or ten days when evidently the Japanese were replenishing their supplies.

Japanese bombs were unlike any I had seen used elsewhere. They began dropping 1,000-pounders but soon abandoned that. We could tell the size and type of bombs they used by recovering the fins, on the end, which guided them to the ground. The data was stenciled on the fins.

The Japanese discovered they could do much more damage with smaller bombs. A favorite of theirs was one of sixty kilos, or 132 pounds. It dug a small, shallow crater and it flew apart when it exploded with tremendous effect. It had what military men call wonderful fragmentation qualities.

The tactics used by the Japanese were clever. One day I watched Japanese bombers cause an alert at Kunming, Yunnan province, at the terminus of the Burma road. The Chinese pursuits went aloft, hunting.

A Neat Trick

The Japanese flew off, waited an hour until the Chinese planes were out of fuel and had to land, and then they roared over to destroy the Chinese planes on the ground.

The Japanese pursuit pilot is a good flyer, as good as any I ever have seen. The Japanese bomber pilot can hold his place in a formation perfectly. The bomber pilots fear nothing. I have watched them fly right through a rain of anti-aircraft fire without a quaver.

Their bombardiers' aim is good. I have watched a flight of twenty-seven planes come over, eighteen in one batch and nine following about two miles behind. The nine planes following would come over their target, circle widely, wait for the air to clear, and then drop their eggs squarely [illegible] wanted them.

Perfect Team Work

The first wave had advised the second wave by radio of any inaccuries in their aim and what to do to correct it.

The Japanese very effectively have shielded from us their advancements in aviation. When this war began I saw estimates published that they had only seven aircraft carriers. Then that jumped to nine, finally to thirteen. You can be sure they have every one of those 13, maybe more.

We under-estimated their resourcefulness, their ingenuity, their daring, their fighting qualities and their scientific achievements.

It is my hope that we are going to wake up to the job we have ahead of us if we are going to win the final victory.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—The text of the War Department's communiqué No. 28 follows:

Philippine Theatre: Intense fighting continues on all important fronts on Luzon Island. American and Philippine troops launched counter-attacks which met with local successes, particularly in the vicinity of Atinoman, southeast of Manila. Enemy aerial activity continued heavy, with attacks on various towns in Central Luzon.

West Coast: An American Army bomber from General DeWitt's western defense command successfully attacked an enemy submarine off the California coast. Soon after the submarine was sighted it made an emergency dive. A bomb was dropped and the submarine emerged and then sank. Two more bombs were dropped, apparently scoring direct hits, and filling the air with debris.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 25—United States Army Headquarters here today issued the following communiqué:

It was a very quiet night. Pressure was still exerted in north and south, but action was limited to skirmishes and contacts by patrols. Tactical positions were unchanged.

British

DEC 26 1941

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The following communiqué from Hong Kong's now surrendered garrison was issued there Thursday morning and received here by Reuter:

The enemy made some progress during the early part of the night, despite losses in the East Point area.

Heavy fighting is progressing in the direction of Happy Valley, with our troops disputing every foot of the Japanese advance. Under strong enemy pressure we successfully evacuated our forces from Repulse Bay.

A further battle is in progress for possession of Stanley Peninsula.

Later the Colonial Office issued the following announcement:

The Governor of Hong Kong regrets that he has been advised by the military and naval commanders that no further effective resistance can be made and he is taking action in accordance with that advice.

It will be remembered that the Japanese effected landings in strength at several points on the island [of Hong Kong] on Dec. 18. To many it seemed that the end must be near, yet for seven days under relentless artillery fire, not only from the mainland but from heights on the island, the garrison fought on, refusing three demands to surrender.

The water supply soon gave cause for anxiety. Important reservoirs fell into Japanese hands. Water mains were destroyed by bombardment. The public works department struggled bravely to effect a remedy but the enemy destroyed the pipes again and again.

Two days ago there remained but one day's supply. Military and civilian casualties were heavy, but under the inspiring leadership of Sir Mark Young the morale of all was admirable.

So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds. The courage and determination of the Royal Navy and troops from Britain, Canada and India as well as local volunteer units, including many Chinese, will long be remembered.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 25 (AP)—The text of today's communiqué issued here follows:

On the northwestern front [of Malaya] the situation remains unchanged. There has been some dive-bombing activity by enemy planes. The bombing was very haphazard, causing little damage and few casualties.

There is nothing to report from western Malaya.

Yesterday our aircraft attacked Japanese shipping anchored off Kuching. They scored one direct hit on the stern of a merchant vessel and at least six near misses against other vessels.

Reports received from Kuching [Sarawak] yesterday afternoon indicated that enemy landings were taking place. There has been no direct communication with Kuching since late yesterday.

CAIRO, Dec. 25 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters here today issued the following communiqué:

Our troops yesterday occupied Bengazi. Royal dragoons were the first to enter the town. They report the town devastated.

Despite bad weather and heavy going after the rain our strong mobile columns are still striking at the retreating enemy everywhere in the area between Bengazi and Agedabia and even further west inflicting casualties, taking prisoners and capturing or destroying quantities of enemy transport and material.

Small bodies of enemy troops, believed almost entirely Italian, still remain in the area northeast of Bengazi and are being dealt with.

In the frontier area we eliminated yet another of isolated enemy posts near Bardia.

Our Air Force yesterday maintained their very effective attack against enemy columns of troops and motor vehicles destroying a large number of vehicles including petrol tankers and troop carriers.

When our ground forces occupied Benina airdrome yesterday a large number of enemy aircraft, which had been destroyed on the ground by our Air Force, were found.

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A Royal Air Force communiqué follows:

During yesterday aircraft of the R. A. F. and S. A. A. F. continued their attacks on enemy motorized convoys retreating westward into Tripolitania. Many vehicles were destroyed or damaged and casualties were again inflicted on enemy personnel.

In a low flying attack on the airdrome at El Agheila one JU-52 was set on fire while at En Nofilia another JU-52 and a JU-87 on the ground were destroyed. Other enemy aircraft were severely damaged.

It is now known that in the raid on the airdrome at Philaenorum by Maryland bombers of the S. A. A. F., Dec. 23, direct hits were obtained on two enemy aircraft.

Tuesday night this airdrome was again bombed as was the landing ground at El Agheila.

From these and other operations two of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries today issued this communiqué:

Early last night a few enemy aircraft flew over coastal districts of England.

Bombs which were dropped damaged some houses and caused a small number of casualties.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Dec. 25 (Reuter)—The command of the Netherlands Indies Fighting Services issued today the following communiqué:

Some days ago one submarine of the Royal Netherlands Navy on return from an important and successful mission struck a mine. All except one of the crew lost their lives, says the Netherlands Indies News Agency.

A flying boat of the Netherlands Indies Air Force in a combat over the South China Sea was attacked by enemy planes, but although hit several times, managed to escape in the clouds.

During an enemy attack on one of the airdromes in the Outer Possessions of the Netherlands Indies some of our bombers were slightly damaged.

Yesterday the airdrome at Tarakan in Borneo was machine-gunned by a four-engined naval aircraft of the enemy. Two workmen were killed in this attack and one soldier slightly wounded. Before the enemy had an opportunity to drop bombs they were driven off by fighters. One fighter was heavily damaged by enemy cannon fire while another fighter sustained slight damage.

On Dec. 25 an enemy plane dropped three bombs on Penarik on the Natuna Islands, northwest of Borneo. The village burned down; one infantry soldier and three Chinese were injured. The same plane later machine-gunned the village Ranai without hitting any victims.

One Dec. 23, two British officers and seven Gurkhas arrived at the mouth of the river Aer Asin in Atjeh on Sumatra after having been cut off from their unit in Malaya. They floated on the sea in a prau for nine days. They were taken to the hospital.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau's midday communiqué broadcast by the Moscow radio said:

During the night of Dec. 24-25 fighting continued on all fronts. Our troops operating on the Kalinin sector freed fifty inhabited points from the Germans in one day of fighting, capturing ten enemy tanks, eighteen guns, sixty-eight trucks, twenty-five machine-guns and a large ammunition dump.

In a fierce engagement which

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took place in one of the sectors of the southern front, our troops dislodged the Germans from several inhabited points, capturing eight guns, ten trench mortars, five machine-guns, and annihilating 300 German officers and men.

German soldiers taken prisoner during the last few days testify to the great losses sustained by the German armies and to further deterioration of the German fighting spirit.

Tonight's communiqué from the Soviet Information Bureau follows:

During Dec. 25 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the western, Kalinin and southwestern fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a number of localities.

During Dec. 24 we brought down thirty-four German planes. We lost eleven planes.

Japanese

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Imperial Headquarters communiqué tonight said:

The enemy at Hong Kong, no longer able to withstand our continuous attacks, surrendered at 5:50 P. M. [3:50 A. M., E. S. T.] Dec. 25. Consequently, Imperial troops were ordered to cease firing at 7:30 P. M. [5:30 A. M., E. S. T.]

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German

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Today's official German communiqué said:

Violent fighting continues along the entire front.

On one point of the front an air squadron destroyed twenty-one Soviet tanks.

Fighting and bomber formations operating in central and northern sectors raided troop concentrations and dispersed columns of every kind.

East of Tikhvin numerous enemy transport columns were heavily damaged.

Long range guns of the German Navy shelled an enemy convoy sailing for Dover last night.

In North Africa operations continued according to plan. German fighter formations attacked in Cirenaica concentrations of British armored cars and also scored direct bomb hits on British planes which were taking off.

A U-boat sank an enemy destroyer off the Libyan coast.

German bombers raided the island of Malta during the day and scored bomb hits on harbor facilities of Valletta.

During the period between Dec. 17-23 we shot down fifty-four British planes, nineteen of which were shot down in the Mediterranean and in North Africa. We lost sixteen during the same period.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 25 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:

The enemy with strong formations of armored cars and tanks has vainly attempted to overrun the region of Bengazi but was repulsed by mechanized Axis divisions.

Local counter-attacks of the German Air Force scored visible successes, resulting in the destruction of armored cars and guns of the enemy. Numerous prisoners were taken.

Repeated attacks of the enemy against Solum and Bardia were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Central Mediterranean British sailors from the ship Neptune, mentioned Dec. 19, were rescued. They were found near our shores and brought in by the tide.

German air formations have raided and successfully bombed military targets and harbor facilities on Malta. Escorting fighters shot down two Hurricanes.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AGAINST THE GERMANS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT CONTINUED, AND THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU ANNOUNCED THAT IN THE 5-DAY PERIOD OF DEC. 21-25 A TOTAL OF 10,220 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE ANNIHILATED.

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RED TROOPS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE ROUTED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 13TH GERMAN ARMY CORPS AND OF THE 268TH INFANTRY DIVISION, AND TO HAVE CAPTURED GREAT QUANTITIES OF GERMAN MATERIAL. THE REGULAR MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE TOLD IN ADDITION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 267TH GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ON ONE SECTOR OF THE FRONT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 267TH GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT WERE DESTROYED, ALONG WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIAL WHICH INCLUDED 270 MOTOR VEHICLES AND 15 GUNS.

YESTERDAY THE RED AIR FORCE WAS DECLARED TO HAVE DESTROYED ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR 12 GERMAN TANKS, 400 VEHICLES, 426 MOTOR CARS, FOUR GUNS, NINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND 135 CASES OF AMMUNITION. A RAIL LINE WAS WRECKED BY THE SOVIET FLIERS AT THREE POINTS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND THREE DETACHMENTS OF INFANTRY AND ONE SQUADRON OF CAVALRY WERE SCATTERED.

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THE COMMUNIQUE DETAILING THE RUSSIAN CENTRAL FRONT SUCCESSES OF DEC. 21-25 LISTED AS CAPTURED: 33 TANKS, TWO PLANES, 126 GUNS, 36 MINE-THROWERS, 174 MACHINE-GUNS, 293 AUTOMATIC RIFLES, 1,128 TRUCKS, 169 MOTORCYCLES, 1,552 BICYCLES, 625 HORSES AND FIVE RADIO STATIONS. THE REDS WERE SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED 170 CARTS WITH AMMUNITION.

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BERLIN, DEC. 25--(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)--JAPANESE FORCES, COMPLETING OCCUPATION OF WAKE ISLAND, HAVE TAKEN 1,400 PRISONERS, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY.

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THE BROADCAST SOUGHT TO CORRECT THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT OF WEDNESDAY BY SAYING THAT THE ATTACKERS FOUND 3,000 U.S. MARINES--NOT 300--HAD BEEN DEFENDING THE TINY UNITED STATES OUTPOST AND AIR STATION IN THE PACIFIC.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC. 26-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-FORTY BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, EIGHT OTHERS WERE SET AFIRE ON THE GROUND AND A POWER PLANT WAS DEMOLISHED IN A MASS AIR RAID YESTERDAY UPON RANGOON, BURMA, JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

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EIGHT OF THE JAPANESE PLANES ARE MISSING, IT REPORTED, AND ANOTHER WAS FORCED DOWN IN THAILAND.

JH133AES

HONOLULU, DEC 25-(AP)-THE FIERY TEST OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR DEC.7 HAS CONVINCED A NAVAL OFFICER THAT THE "NONCHALANT COURAGE" AND "DETERMINED INITIATIVE" OF THE AMERICAN SAILOR MAKES HIM MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE ENEMY.

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"I HAVE OFTEN WONDERED,", THIS OFFICER, A LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WHOSE MINELAYER SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE DIVE BOMBER, SAID IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY THE NAVY, "HOW THE CONDUCT OF OUR MEN UNDER FIRE WOULD MEASURE UP TO THE HIGHLY CULTIVATED FANATICAL ZEAL EXHIBITED BY NIPPONESE RATINGS. (CORRECT).

"AFTER OBSERVING THE CALM, ALMOST NONCHALANT COURAGE AND THE DETERMINED INITIATIVE TEMPERED WITH COMMON SENSE THAT AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN SHOWED DURING THE RECENT ATTACK, THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND OF OUR SUPERIORITY OR THAT OUR SYSTEM OF TRAINING IS CORRECT."

NU930ACS NM

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC 25-(AP)-COL.EUGENE L.EUBANK, WHO COMMANDED A FLIGHT OF FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE PHILIPPINES LESS THAN TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR BROKE OUT, HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE FLIGHT WAS "THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF AVIATION," THE ARMY SAID, BUT THE NUMBER OF PLANES WAS KEPT SECRET.

FOLLOWING BY A MONTH ANOTHER FLIGHT, WHICH BLAZED A NEW TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE AND WON DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES FOR MAJOR EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR., AND 74 OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND, THE MORE RECENT FLIGHT BEGAN OCTOBER 17 AND ENDED AT FORT STOTSENBURG, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ON NOVEMBER 19.

THE DISTANCE, MORE THAN 10,000 MILES, WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE LONGEST FLIGHT OVER WATER EVER MADE."

IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT, COL. EUBANK, A NATIVE OF MANGUM, OKLAHOMA, AND A FORMER RESIDENT OF PORT ARTHUR, TEX., "DISPLAYED SUPERIOR AIRMANSHIP, EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP, UNUSUAL ABILITY AND ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE," THE CITATION SAID. HE HAS BEEN FLYING FOR 24 YEARS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26).

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VICHYS HENRYS 01750 PICKNEY TUCK ARRIVED VICHY TAKE OVER POST

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Churchill Says Offensive Beginning in '43 Will Crush Axis, Urges Post-War Alliance; Tank and Artillery Battles Raging on Luzon

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Ovation Given To Churchill In Congress

Prime Minister Declares War Orders Now Being Placed Will Turn Tide

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Sees Libya Victory With U. S. Weapons

Promises Japan a Lesson; Will Go to Ottawa for Talk in House Tuesday

Our Aid to British Hurt U. S Defenses In Pacific, Prime Minister Concedes

Nation Told it Must Mobilize All of Its Resources, Learn 'Cruel Art of War'

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's address to Congress on Page 5.

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Radiating supreme confidence in the future, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain told the American Congress today that an Allied offensive to begin in 1943 would ultimately call the Axis nations "to terrible account" for their misdeeds.

The interim, he said, will be one of preparation, a period of marshalling our forces, of prodding to topmost speed the production of the weapons essential to the victory and —"a time of tribulation."

"Some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain," he said. "Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us. Many of them will affect us before the full marshalling of our latent and total power can be accomplished."

Aid to Britain Crippled U. S.

The British war leader addressed a Senate chamber jampacked with members of both houses and of the Supreme Court. It was an attentive and demonstrative audience which time and again interrupted his remarks with applause that was loud and prolonged. It cheered him enthusiastically as he entered, and when, on leaving, he raised his hand with fingers spread in the "V for victory" sign, it roared its applause again.

About the capital and along Pennsylvania avenue, throngs waited for an opportunity to see him go by. As he spoke crowds gathered about sidewalk radios, solemnly listening, and sometimes joining in the cheers which filled the Senate chamber. President Roosevelt was listening, too, in his office at the White House.

It was a message of hope and cheer and confidence, that Churchill brought to the Capitol and clothed with his incomparable gift of language. But it was also a sharp reminder that things might grow worse, much worse, before they take a turn for the better.

It was a speech which emphasized the vast stores of war implements and the huge and highly disciplined forces at the disposal of an enemy who stops "at nothing that violence and treachery can suggest."

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"It is quite true that on our side, our resources in manpower and materials are far greater than theirs," he said. "But only a portion of your resources are as yet mobilized and developed and we, both of us, have much to learn in the cruel art of war."

He intimated that he is keeping in mind plans for a post-war world which will find the United States and Britain stamping out "the pestilence" of war before it can spread. Five years ago, he said, the two nations could have done so easily and without shedding a drop of blood.

And very proudly he reported that the recent offensive in Lifya had demonstrated that when British troops meet the enemy in equal force and with equal equipment, they can make the enemy "feel the sharp edge of those tools with which he has enslaved Europe."

As always he had nothing but contempt for Mussolini—"crumpled already. . . lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will." Japan, too, came in for a share of the eloquent Briton's biting invective. In view of all considerations, he said, Japan's attack upon Britain and the United States could not be reconciled "with prudence, or even sanity."

"What kind of a people do they think we are?" he scornfully demanded.

Speaks to Cabinet

For his speech the Prime Minister interrupted the continuing joint planning of general war strategy that has been on since he and the commanding officers of the British forces arrived in Washington on Monday. During the day W. L. Mackenzie King, prime-minister of Canada, arrived to join in the discussions. When Churchill returned from the Capitol, the Cabinet was in session, and he spoke to it in a friendly greeting and gave it a report similar to that he had just given to Congress.

Meanwhile anxious officials were alert for news from the far Pacific, and considered it as good as could be expected. The Navy confirmed a previous report from Manila that American submarines had sunk one enemy transport and one mine sweeper and probably destroyed another transport and a seaplane tender. Word from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in command in the Philippines, was that he had reorganized his position on the front north of Manila.

A major tank battle, with heavy casualties on both sides, was raging to the southward of Manila. The city itself had been evacuated of troops and government officials and declared an open city to save its civilian population from Japanese bombs. Enemy bombers appeared over the city, but dropped their missiles upon military installations in the outskirts.

Churchill said the United States and Britain should be thankful that so much time was given them to prepare for their defense. If Germany had attempted to invade the British Isles and Japan had struck simultaneously, just after the collapse of France, he said, "no one can say what disaster and agonies might not have been our lot."

"But now, at the end of December 1941," he added, "our transformation from easy-going peace to total war efficiency has made very great progress."

He thought it "reasonable to hope" that the end of 1942 would see the Allies in a definitely better position and "that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale."

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Sees 'Long, Hard War'

"Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long, hard war," Churchill said. "Our peoples would rather know the truth, somber though it be; and after all, when we are doing the most blessed work in the world, not only defending our hearths and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942 or 1943 falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history.

"Sure I am that this day now, we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance, as long as we have faith in our cause and unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us."

He dwelt at some length on the difficulties of deciding where available supplies of war materials should be sent.

"The onslaught upon us, so long and so completely planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared," he said. "If people asked me, and they have a right to ask me in England, 'Why is it that you have not got an ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies?' I can only point to the victory Gen. Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign.

"Had he diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we could have been found wanting in both places.

"If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific ocean, we know well that that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and to the Libyan campaign, and above all because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained . . .

Believes Choice Was Right

"The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war and by the United States in time of peace, and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole — and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged — the choice made was right."

Despite the losses suffered and "the further punishment we shall have to take," the Japanese attack seemed irrational. He attributed it to secret sets of societies in the Japanese armed forces which have "enforced their will" upon successive Japanese governments, assassinating statesmen who did not sufficiently back their policies.

"It may be," he said, "that these societies, dazzled and dizzy with their own dreams of aggression and the prospect of early victory, have forced their country into war against its better judgment. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking.

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Frances Tierney. Guests include were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dan iels, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Tier ney and Miss Kathryn Ann Dan iels of Great Notch; Mr. and Mrs Arthur H. Guertin of North Hale don; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Daniel and Miss Anna Sweeney of Littl Falls.

The annual Christmas dance o the Little Falls Junior Woman' Club will be held this evening i the club house.

Starting the first Wednesday o January, the sewing groups fo Red Cross work will again ge under way. These groups mee each Wednesday morning in th club house from 9:30 until 1 noon. Every woman interested i welcome to attend.

Passaic Valley Alumni Associa tion will hold a Christmas danc this evening in the gymnasium o the school, starting at 8 o'cloc

Churchill High Lights

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP) — Here are some excerpts from Winston Churchill's address to Congress:

The United States, united as never before . . . have drawn the sword for freedom and cast away the scabbard.

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What kind of a people do they (the Japanese) think we are? Is it possible they do not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?

* * *

The United States have been attacked and set upon by the three most powerfully armed dictator states, the greatest military power in Europe, the greatest military power in Asia. . . . You do not, I am certain, underrate the severity of the ordeal to which you and we have still to be subjected. The forces ranged against us are enormous. They are bitter, ruthless.

* * *

We have, therefore, without doubt, a time of tribulation before us. In this same time, some ground will be lost which will be hard and costly to regain. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us.

* * *

Not all the tidings will be evil. On the contrary, mighty strokes of war already have been dealt against the enemy—the glorious defense of their native soils by the Russian armies and people. Wounds have been inflicted upon the Nazi tyranny and system that will fester and inflame not only in the Nazi body but in the Nazi mind.

* * *

The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will . . . He has been stripped of all his African empire.

* * *

There are good tiding also from the blue waters The lifeline of supplies which joins our two nations across the ocean without which all would fail—that lifeline is flowing steadily and freely in spite of all the enemy could do.

* * *

I am so glad to be able to place before you members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at this moment, when you are entering the war, the proof that with the proper weapons and proper organization, we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazis. What Hitler is suffering in Libya is only a sample and a foretaste of what we have got to give him and his accomplices wherever this war should lead us in any quarter of the globe.

* * *

Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes and now that the United States is at war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which in a year or 18 months hence will produce results in war powers beyond anything that has been seen or foreseen in the dictator states.

* * *

If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and to the Libyan campaign, and above all, because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic.

* * *

Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin . . . Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of world war has fallen upon us . . . If we had stuck together after the last war, if we took common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us.

Congress Approves Churchill's Talk

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Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Congress generally liked the address of Winston Churchill, who told the American legislators that he was himself "a child of the House of Commons."

Senate and House members applauded and cheered him, then later expressed these individual views:

Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.), majority leader in the Senate—"The address was wonderful in its frankness, in its comprehensive discussion of the problems that face us and in the indomitable faith that out of it all shall come a great victory."

Representative Fish (R.-N.Y.)—"A fine, forceful speech."

Senator Nye (R.-ND.): "So far as his appeal for the two countries to get together to fight the war went, the speech was fine. But if there was any 'union now' to be read into his remarks, I would have to take definite exception."

Senator Van Nuys (D.-N.D.)—"Everyone will agree that the idea of union now for our military and naval forces is necessary. As to union in the future, the details and mechanics of that must wait but I believe it's got to be done."

Acting Speaker Cole (D.-Md.) of the House—A "Timely forceful, fighting speech."

Representative Michener (R.-Mich.) acting Republican leader—"The sincerity and frankness of the speech will meet with the entire approval of all of our people."

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.)—"It was a clever speech that, under the circumstances, would more or less appeal to the average American. He showed far more wit than the average Englishman does. He emphasized that it is necessary for us to set up an efficient organization in government with a view toward producing a maximum of defense materials."

Representative Kee (D.-W.Va.)—"It was a message of courage and it ought to give us a lot of courage."

Prime Minister Churchill's address to Congress today was praised generally by his listeners, and Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, called the speech "a demonstration of the fine unity that exists between the United States and Great Britain."

Senator Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia—"If England had worked with us twelve years ago in the Orient, Japan would not be the Power she is today. If we had worked with England on other things, conditions would be different. These two nations hold the balance of power in the world if we exercise it for peace."

Calls Conclusions Inescapable.

Senator Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona—"Churchill said all that was necessary to be said and his conclusions are inescapable."

Senator Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina—"I told Churchill that we are very grateful for a great message."

Senator Bulow, Democrat, of South Dakota—"Close co-operation between Britain and the United States to prevent recurrence of war is essential. That's what we ought to do, if it can be done. If we don't do that, the war is useless."

Senator McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona—"The fact that we are having this war demonstrates that Churchill was right regarding the Democracies working closer together in the future to prevent a recurrence of such wars."

Senator Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota—"His appearance and his well considered words of determination indicate to me that our people can well tie to and bank on complete co-operation of all the citizens and resources of the British Empire. I believe he is the type of man who knows whereof he speaks."

dress a joint session of the House of Commons and the Senate.

The House of Commons is in adjournment until at least January 21, but will convene for the occasion.

garded the occasion of Prime Minister Churchill's historic address as too important for him to miss completely.

So, with millions of other Americans, he turned a little dial in his White House office and listened to the address by radio.

Honor to Churchill Rare One

He Is Third Briton in History of Nation to Be Similarly Received.

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Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's history-making appearance before Congress today was the first by a foreign dignitary since the late Lord Tweedsmuir, then Governor-General of Canada, spoke to a similar meeting April 1, 1937.

Mr. Churchill was the third Briton in succession to appear at one of the rare meetings for foreign visitors. Ramsay MacDonald, a former Prime Minister, spoke to Congress October 8, 1929. The two Houses, in a body met King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in the Capitol rotunda on June 9, 1939.

Congressional historians said they did not have a list of visits by foreign dignitaries, but offered these other instances:

Gen. Lafayette was honored by the Senate December 9, 1824, and by the House the following day at a session to which Senators were invited.

Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, was honored by the Senate on January 5, 1852.

King Kalakua of the Hawaiian Islands met both the Senate and House December 18, 1874.

A long list of missions from our Allies during the last war, including British, Belgian, Russian, French and Italian, called on the Senate. Leaders of these missions spoke to the Senate in recess.

Senate parliamentarians said the session today was held in the Senate chamber because it was vested with powers to ratify treaties. It met formally and then recessed for the Churchill speech. Members of the House and other dignitaries were invited to the Senate floor.

Wife of Senator, Ill Hears From Churchill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Winston Churchill, leaving the capitol after his address today, was introduced to Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) who remarked that Mrs. McFarland was ill in a hospital and was disappointed at not seeing the Prime Minister.

At Churchill's request, a telephone connection with the hospital was made and the British leader told Mrs. McFarland he hoped she would have a speedy recovery.

CHURCHILL MAKES SIGN OF VICTORY

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill raised his fingers in a "V" for victory sign today as he left the Senate chamber after his historic address.

The Prime Minister sat down when he completed his speech. Several minutes of applause and roaring approval followed.

Then, as he left the rostrum, Mr. Churchill held up his right hand with the first two fingers forming the "V" and the crowd roared.

Churchill To Visit Ottawa

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 26 — Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada announced tonight that Winston Churchill would spend two days in Ottawa next week, during which visit he would ad-

ROOSEVELT HEARS CHURCHILL ON AIR

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—While letting his distinguished house guest have the stage to himself at the Capitol today, President Roosevelt re-

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER SEES HARD ROAD AHEAD

[By the Associate

Washington, Dec. 26—The text

d Press]

of Prime Minister Church-

ill's speech to Congress follo

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 1 States: I feel greatly honored that you should have thus invited me to enter the United States Senate chamber and address the representatives of both branches of Congress. The fact that my American forebears have for so many generations played their part in the life of the United States and that here I am, an Englishman, welcomed in your midst makes this experience one of the most moving and thrilling in my life, which is already long and has not been en[illegible] uneventful. (*Laughter.*)

I wish I [illegible] that my mother, whose memory I cherish across the vale of years, could have been here to see. By the way, I cannot help reflecting that if my father had been an American and my mother British, instead of the other way around, I might have got here on [illegible] own. (*Laughter, applause.*)

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Democratic Way

In that case, this would not have been the first time you would have heard my voice. (*Laughter.*) In that case I would not have needed any invitation, but if I had it is hardly likely that it would have been unanimous. (*Laughter.*) So perhaps things are better as they are. I may confess, however, that I do not feel quite like a fish out of water in a legislative assembly where English is spoken.

I am a child of the House of Commons. I was brought up in my father's house to believe in democracy; trust the people, that was his message. I used to see him cheered at meetings and in the streets by crowds of working men way back in those aristocratic, Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world was for the few and for the very few. Therefore, I have been in full harmony all my life with the tides which have flowed on both sides of the Atlantic, against privilege and monopoly, and I have steered confidently towards the Gettysburg ideal of government of the people by the people, for the people.

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Servant Of Commons

I owe my advancement entirely to the House of Commons, whose servant I am. In my country as in yours public men are proud to be the servants of the state, and would be ashamed to be its masters. On any day, if they thought the people wanted it, the House of Commons could by a single vote remove me from my office, but I am not trying it at all. (*Laughter.*)

As a matter of fact, I am sure they will approve very highly of my journey here, for which I obtained the King's permission, in order to meet the President of the United States (*cheers*), and to arrange with him for all that mapping out of our military plans and for all those intimate meetings of the high officers of the armed services in both countries which are indispensable for the successful prosecution of war.

I should like to say, first of all, how much I have been impressed and encouraged by the breath of view and the sense of proportion which I have found in all quarters over here to which I have had access. Anyone who did not understand the size and solidarity of the foundation of the United States might easily have expected to find an excited, disturbed, self-centered atmosphere with all minds fixed upon the novel, startling and painful episode of sudden war as it hit America.

Attack Upon U. S.

After all, the United States have been attacked and set upon by three most powerfully armed dictator states, the greatest military power in Europe, the greatest military power in Asia—Japan, Germany and Italy have all declared and are making war upon you, and the quarrel is open, which can only end in their overthrow or yours.

But here in Washington, in these memorable days, I have found an Olympian fortitude which, far from being based upon complacency, is only the mask of an inflexible purpose and the proof of a sure, well-grounded confidence in the final outcome.

We in Britain had the same feeling in our darkest days. We, too, were sure that in the end all would be well. You do not, I am certain, underrate the severity of the ordeal to which you and we have still to be subjected. The forces ranged against us are enormous. They are bitter, ruthless. The wicked men and their factions who have launched their peoples on the path of war and conquest know that they will be called to terrible account if they cannot beat down by force of arms the people they have assailed. (*Heavy applause.*)

Cruel Art Of War

They will stop at nothing. They have a vast accumulation of war weapons of all kinds. They have highly trained and disciplined armies, navies and air services. They have plans and designs which have long been contrived and matured. They will stop at nothing that violence or treachery can suggest. It is quite true that on our side our resources in man power and materials are far greater than theirs. But only a portion of your resources are as yet mobilized and developed, and we, both of us, have much to learn in the cruel art of war.

We have, therefore, without doubt, a time of tribulation before us. In this same time, some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us. Many of them will affect us before the full marshalling of our latent [illegible] power can be accomplished.

At Disadvantage

For the best part of twenty years the youth of Britain and America have been taught that war was evil, which is true, and that it would never come again, which has been proved false. For the best part of twenty years the youth of Germany, of Japan and Italy have been taught that aggressive war is the noblest duty of the citizen and that it should be begun as soon as the necessary weapons and organization have been made. We have performed the tasks and duties incident to peace. They have plotted and planned for war. Naturally, this places us in Britain and now places you in the United States at a disadvantage which only time, courage and untiring exertion can correct.

We have indeed to be thankful that so much time has been granted to us. If Germany had tried to invade the British Isles after the French collapse in June, 1940, and if Japan had declared war on the British Empire and the United States at about the same date, no one can say what disaster and agonies might not have been our lot. But now, at the end of December, 1941, our transformation from easy-going peace to total war efficiency has made very great progress.

Broad Flow Of Arms

The broad flow of munitions in Great Britain has already begun. Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes, and now that the United States is at war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which in a year or eighteen months hence will produce results in war power beyond anything that has been seen or foreseen in the dictator states.

Provided that every effort is made, that nothing is kept back, that the whole manpower, brain power, virility, valor and (*civic*) virtue of the English-speaking world, with all its galaxy of loyal friends, and associated communities and states, we can be reunited by the simple but supreme God. I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of 1942 will see us quite definitely in a better postion than we are now. (*Heavy applause.*) And that the year initiative upon an ample scale (*applause*). Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long, hard war.

Our people would rather know the truth, somber though it be; and, after all, when we are doing the noblest work in the world, not only defending our hearts and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942 or 1943 or 1944 falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history. (*Applause.*)

Masters Of Our Fate

Sure I am that this day now, we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance, as long as we have faith in our cause and an unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us.

In the words of the psalmist, Ye shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.

Not all the tidings will be evil. On the contrary, mighty strokes of war already have been dealt against the enemy—the glorious defense of their native soils by the Russian armies and people. (*Heavy and long applause.*) Wounds have been inflicted upon the Nazi tyranny and system which have bitten deep and will fester and inflame not only in the Nazi body, but in the Nazi mind.

The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will. (*Laughter ,applause.*) He has inflicted great suffering and wrong upon his own industrious people. He has been stripped of all his African empire. Abyssinia is liberated. Our armies of the East, which were so weak and ill-equipped at the moment of the French desertion, now control all the regions from Teheran to Bengasi, from Aleppo and Cyprus to the confines of Libya. (*Applause.*)

Offensive In Libya

For many months we devoted ourselves to preparing to take the offensive in Libya. The very considerable battle which has been proceeding there for the last six months in the desert has been most fiercely fought on both sides. Owing to the difficulties of supplies upon the desert flank, we were never able to bring numerically equal forces to bear upon the enemy. Therefore, we had to rely upon superiority in numbers and qualities of tanks and aircraft—British and American.

For the first time aided by these, for the first time, we have fought the enemy with equal weapons. For the first time we have made the Hun feel the sharp edge of those tools with which he has enslaved Europe. The armored forces of the enemy in Cirenaica amounted to about 150,000 men, of whom a third were German. General Auchinlech set out to destroy totally that armored force and I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished. (*Applause.*)

I am so glad to be able to place before you members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at this moment, when you are entering the war, the proof that with proper weapons and proper organization, we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazis. (*Applause.*) What Hitler is suffering in Libya is only a sample and a foretaste of what we have got to give him and his accomplices wherever this war should lead us in any quarter of the globe. (*Applause.*)

Atlantic Life Line

There are good tidings also from the blue water. The life line of supplies which joins our two nations across the ocean, without which all would fail—that life line is flowing steadily and freely in spite of all that the enemy can do. The back of the British Empire, which many thought eighteen months ago was broken and ruined is now incomparably stronger and is growing stronger every month. (*Applause.*)

Lastly, if you will forgive me for saying so, the best tidings of all, the United States—united as never before and who have drawn the sword for freedom and cast away the scabbard.

All these tremendous steps have led the subjugated peoples of Europe to lift up their heads again in hope; they have put aside forever the shameful temptation of resigning themselves to the conqueror's will. Hope has returned to the hearts of scores of millions of men and women, and with that hope there burns the flame of anger against the brutal, corrupt invaders and still more fiercely burn the fires of hatred and contempt for the filthy Quislings whom he has suborned. (*Applause.*)

Hour Of Liberation

In a dozen famous ancient states, now prostrate under the Nazi yoke, the masses of the people await the hour of liberation when they, too, will once again be able to play their parts and strike their blows like men. That hour will strike and the people will proclaim that night is past and that dawn has come.

The onslaught upon us, so long and so secretly planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared. If people asked me, and they have a right to ask me in England, "Why is it that you have not got an ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies," I can only point to the victory General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign. Had he diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we should have been found wanting in both theaters.

If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign, and above all, because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained.

Much Better

Of course, it would have been much better, I freely admit, if we had enough resources of all kinds to be at full strength at all threatened points; but considering how slowly and reluctantly we brought ourselves to large-scale preparations today, and how long these preparations take, we had no right to expect to be in such a fortunate position.

The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war and by the United States in time of peace, and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole—and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged—the choice made was right.

Now that we are together, now that we are linked in a righteous comradeship of arms, now that our two considerable nations, each in perfect unity, have joined all their life energies in a common resolve, you will see milestones upon which a steady light will [illegible]

Astonished At Japan

Many people have been astonished that Japan, in a single day, has made the British Empire.

We all wonder why, if this dark design against the United States and sign, with its laborious and intricate preparation, had been so long filling their secret mind, they did not choose our moment of weakness eighteen months ago. But, quite dispassionately, in spite of the losses we have suffered and the further punishment we will have to take, it certainly appears an irrational act. It, of course, only proves it correct to assume that they have made very careful calculations and think they see their way through; nevertheless, there may be another explanation.

We know that for many years past the policy of Japan has been dominated by secret societies and junior officers of the army and navy who have enforced their will upon successive Japanese Cabinets and Parliament by the assassination of any Japanese statesmen who opposed or who did not sufficiently further their aggressive policies. It may be that these societies, dazzled and dizzy with their own schemes of aggression and the prospect of early victory, have forced their country into war against its better judgment. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking. (*Laughter.*)

Stakes Are Enormous

After the outbreak at Pearl Harbor and the Pacific islands, in the Philippines, in Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, they must now know that the stakes for which they decided to play are enormous. When we look at the resources of the United States and the British Empire compared to those of Japan, when we remember those of China, which have for so long valiantly withstood invasion of tyranny (*great and long applause, cheers*) and when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japanese action with prudence or even sanity.

What kind of people do they think we are?

Is it possible they do not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget? (*Great cheering, long applause.*)

Members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives: I'll turn for one moment more from the turmoil and convulsions of the present to the broader spaces of the future. Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together, defending all that to free men is dear.

Catastrophe Of War

Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of world war has fallen upon us. Twice in our lifetime has the long arm of fate reached out across the ocean to bring the United States into the forefront of the battle. If we had kept together after the last war, if we had taken common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us. (*Applause.*)

Do we not owe it to ourselves, to our children, to tormented mankind, to make sure that these catastrophes do not engulf us for the third time? t has been proved that pestilences may break out in the Old World which carry their destructive ravages into the New World, from which, once they are afoot, the New World cannot escape.

Duty and prudence alike demand, first, that the germ centers of hatred and revenge should be constantly and vigilantly served and treated in good time and that an adequate organization should be set up to make sure that the pestilence can be controlled at its earliest beginnings, before it spreads and rages throughout the entire earth. (*Applause.*)

Would Have Been Easy

Five or six years ago, it would have been easy, without shedding a drop of blood, for the United States and Great Britain to have insisted on the fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of the treaties which Germany signed after the Great War, and that also would have been the opportunity for assuring to the Germans those materials, those raw materials, which we declared in the Atlantic Charter should not be denied to any nation, victor or vanquished. The chance has passed, it is gone. Prodigious hammer strokes have been needed to bring us together today.

If you will allow me to use other language I will say that he must, indeed, have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, for which we have the honor to be the faithful servant. It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future, yet I avow my hope and faith in the day inviolate, when the British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together [illegible] jesty, in justice and in peace. (*applause.*)

Roosevelt Calls War, Supply Parleys

DEC 27 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 26 — President Roosevelt arranged meetings today witn British and American supply, military and naval chieftains to continue planning war strategy as Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada came to join Prime Minister Churchill in the Anglo-American conferences.

Prime Minister King was due here in the early afternoon, and was to go to the White House immediately. The Cabinet had a regular meeting scheduled at about the time King was expected.

The Military Conferees

The White House military conference was to have these participants, in addition to the President and Churchill:

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States army chief of staff; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces; Admiral Harold R. Stark, naval operations chief; Admiral Ernest J. King, United States fleet commander; Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, commander of the British fleet; Gen. Sir John Dill, former chief of the imperial staff; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and Harry L. Hopkns, American lend-lease supervisor.

The Supply Conferees

The supply conference was set an hour before the military one. Lord Beaverbrook was the only English representative scheduled to participate in this meeting with the President.

United States participants were to be: Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board; William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management; Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Donald Nelson, executive director of SPAB and OPM priorities chief; Leon Henderson, director of civilian supply; James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy; Hopkins, and William L. Batt, chief of the OPM materials division.

Other Allies Posted

Asked whether Mackenzie King would stay at the White House while in Washington, Press Secretary Stephen Early said he doubted this because there was "standing room only" in the executive mansion right now.

Early said that although Russia, China, the Netherlands and other nations arrayed against the Axis had not yet formally taken part in the Roosevelt-Churchill discussions on unified action, diplomatic representatives of those countries were being kept informed of the progress of the talks to date.

Roosevelt Sees Litvinoff

Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, was received by the Chief Executive this morning, to hear what had taken place in the Anglo-American conferences.

Representatives of all the twenty-one American republics have been invited to the White House tomorrow, for the purpose of being apprised of the conferences thus far held. Later tomorrow the diplomatic representatives of China, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand will be received by the President for a joint conference.

Sector Dwindles To Artillery Duel

Japanese Pressure Increases In Area Southeast Of Manila

DEC 27 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 26 — American-Filipino forces have fallen back twenty miles or more from the Lingayen Gulf coast north of Manila, the War Department indicated tonight in announcing a new defense position along the Agno river.

On this fighting front one hundred air miles north of the Philippine capital, action dwindled to heavy artillery duelling, a communique said.

Meanwhile, enemy pressure was reported to be increasing fifty-five to seventy-five miles southeast of Manila, where the Japanese effected a second landing from the sea.

Jap Planes Active

The communique, outlining developments in the fight for the Philippines up to 5 P. M. EST, added that hostile aircraft were particularly active during the preceding twenty-four hours.

Two successive communiques suggested that a major battle was shaping up north of Manila. An earlier report said Gen. Douglas MacArthur had advised that he had reorganized and strengthened the position held by his troops in the vicinity of Lingayen Gulf—presumably the new Agno river line.

Natural Defense Barrier

The Agno, a slow-moving stream draining the upper end of the great central valley extending north of the capital, wanders in a general southwestward direction across Pangasinan province before turning northward to empty into Lingayen Gulf.

Its course across the Manila north railway and the highways that parallel the railroad line make the river a natural barrier to further advances southward.

Japs In Fierce Attack From Southern Luzon

By R. P. Cronin, Jr.

Manila, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Japanese invaders struck today with heavy force on the main southern Luzon front, where a major tank battle raged inconclusively with heavy losses to both sides in the Lamon Bay region, but limited their offensive action in the more vital northern Lingayen Gulf sector to strong and concentrated artillery fire.

The late afternoon communique from headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur made no mention of fresh Japanese landings or of any fresh advance; a United States Army spokesman summed up that fighting was "going well" for the American-Philippine forces in all sectors.

"We Will Fight To The Last Man"

From Manila itself, now declared an open city by General MacArthur, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, and President Manuel Quezon prepared to remove their offices and carry on elsewhere, but in seven words Sayre made the pledge and challenge that typified the determination of the defenders:

"We will fight to the last man."

The decision to remove the civilian administration and all combatant military installations from Manila, to spare the city itself from any possible legitimate attack, was accompanied by assurances from a United States Army spokesman that this would not in any way lessen the power of the counter-blows falling upon the Japanese.

Just As Vigorously

On the contrary, he said, fighting "will continue as vigorously or more vigorously than at present."

Manila's anti-aircraft batteries were dismounted; military stores that could not be removed were destroyed; the last soldier and sailor left the city.

Japanese warplanes were busy over the Manila area all during the day, apparently striking at military bases near the city, but the people glanced only casually at them.

During the fifth alarm of the day, seventeen Japanese planes in two waves flew over the city after dropping bombs northwest of Manila and in the bay area. Apparently they were endeavoring to test the declaration that Manila is not now defended. No bombs were dropped in the city itself.

Leaflets Dropped

However, Manilans by 6.30 P. M. had spent five out of the past eight hours under air raid alarm and had picked up numerous leaflets dropped by the planes, addressed to Philippine soldiers, which said: "Dear friends: Our aim is to destroy American force. We have no quarrel with you. Are we not all of the Far East? Drop your guns, return home to your loved ones."

One group of Filipinos on a downtown corner read the leaflets derisively and gave the familiar Tagalog grunt of disgust.

In the south of Luzon, meantime, mining companies had exploded all magazines and burned many fuel stores and bus lines had decommissioned their vehicles in order to delay the Japanese advance from Legaspi.

"Very Heavy Pressure"

General MacArthur's afternoon communique thus described the situation:

"There has been very heavy pressure by the enemy on the southeastern front. (This is in the region of Lamon Bay, where Japanese beachheads had been established from fifty-five to seventy-five miles below Manila.) Tank battling on that front has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides.

"On the northern (Lingayen) front, the enemy has confined himself to heavy and concentrated artillery fire.

"Air activities over Manila have been very brisk for the last sixteen hours."

No New Landing

(In Washington the War Department reported Friday that General MacArthur had reorganized and strengthened his positions in the Lingayen Gulf area and that repeated enemy assaults there had been beaten off. Heavy Japanese reinforcements in that area were indicated.

Brisk fighting was reported from other Luzon fronts.

(The Navy Department meanwhile announced that it had confirmed press reports of submarine successes for the United States Asiatic fleet on Christmas Day. Sunk without question were an enemy transport and a mine sweeper; probably sunk were an additional transport and a seaplane tender.)

Cheering word came during the day that a Washington announcement that Japanese troops had landed near Nasugbu, on Southwestern Luzon at a point only 15 miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay, had proved incorrect.

An Army spokesman stated that a special patrol had checked the situation and had sighted no enemy troops.

Two Filipinos who escaped from the Japanese in the Legaspi region in extreme Southeastern Luzon arrived here today with word that the invading troops in that sector were all very young, mostly about 18, and poorly dressed. Similar reports concerning the youthfulness and apparently poor equipment of the Japanese had been received from the Lingayen Front.

Twice during Christmas Day Japanese warplanes visited Manila. The first wave, of 27, circled over the the city and bay area many times but dropped no bombs. Instead, they dropped propaganda leaflets alleging: "You are isolated. It is useless to resist."

The second wave, of nine planes, loosed bombs on the port area, damaged a few buildings and started fires. The piers, however, were unhit and casualties were light.

The Manila press estimated that more than 100 persons had been killed in Japanese air raids on provincial towns, the heaviest casualties having been caused at San Pablo, Laguna province.

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Artillery Repulses Luzon Invaders in North---Pressure Heavier South of Capital.

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Los Angeles, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Japanese-controlled radio at Saigon said in a broadcast today that Japanese military leaders have recognized Manila as an open city since yesterday.

By R. A. Cronin, Jr.

Manila, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—A two-way Japanese assault on Manila was intensified, with an artillery fight northwest of the capital and a tank battle to the southeast where Japanese pressure was increased and casualties were heavy, an army communique declared late today.

The war bulletin was the last issued from the United States armed forces of the Far East headquarters here

RETREAT ABOUT 20 MILES IN PHILIPPINES TO NEW POSITIONS ALONG RIVER

Then Action In Northern

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before all staff officers left Manila, declared officially to be an open city to spare its residents further bombardment.

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Japanese aerial activity over the city continued through most of the day, with one siren-sounded alarm after another. The Japanese bombers appeared, however, to be striking beyond the city itself, at military bases near by. Suburban Nichols Air Field was one objective.

Two waves of Japanese planes, seventeen in all, cruised over this open city for more than an hour beginning at 5:20 P. M. in Manila's fifth air raid alarm of the day.

Some bombs were dropped northwest of the city and in the Manila Bay area, but for the most part the planes, flying low, appeared bent on observation to test Gen. MacArthur's announcement that Manila itself now is not a military objective.

The army communique described aerial activity over the capital during the preceding sixteen hours as very brisk.

Troops Move Out of Manila.

All soldiers and sailors had been moved from Manila by this afternoon in accordance with the announcement that the city was not defended. Anti-aircraft batteries were dismounted and unmovable military stores destroyed.

For the first time since the war started no tanks or other motorized equipment moved through the city streets.

The final war bulletin from the Manila headquarters said that there has been very heavy pressure by the enemy on the southeastern front where the Japanese were attacking toward Manila from their Lamon Bay beachheads fifty-five to seventy-five miles from the capital.

"Tank battling on that front," the communique said, "has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides."

It repeated an earlier war bulletin that enemy action on the northern front, some 110 miles from Manila, was largely heavy and concentrated artillery fire.

Heavy Provincial Toll.

An army spokesman said investigation had disclosed that there had been no Japanese landing at Nasugbu, only fifteen miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay, as reported earlier in Washington.

He added that a special patrol sent to check the report said no troops were sighted in that section.

Manila newspapers, meanwhile, reported that more than 100 persons had been killed in Japanese air raids on provincial towns, with the heaviest toll at San Pablo, Laguna province, south of Manila. Santa Cruz and Los Banos, Laguna province, also were said to have been bombed heavily, along with the towns in Nueva Ecija and Turlac provinces north of the capital.

[The War Department in Washington issued a communique announcing the repulse of repeated enemy assaults near the Lingayen Gulf and brisk fighting elsewhere on Luzon, with heavy enemy air activity.]

On the Southern front, mining companies exploded all magazines and bus lines decommissioned vehicles in Camarines Norte Province in order to delay the Japanese northward advance from Legaspi. Numerous mining concerns destroyed fuel depoihts as well as their stores of explosives.

'We Will Fight to the Last Man.'

Despite the strength of the Japanese attacks the army declared the fighting was going well in all sectors. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, pledged that we will fight to the last man.

An hour after General MacArthur, commander of the Far Eastern Army of the United States, officially proclaimed Manila an open city to spare the metropolitan area from the possible ravages of attacks either in the air or on the ground," the air raid sirens screamed.

However, no enemy planes appeared over the city proper and water front observers said the Japanese might be concentrating against the Corregidor Island fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay.

This belief was based on the fact that waves of Japanese planes, after circling over the city, flew to the west above Manila Bay. One wave dropped bombs in the direction of Nichols Airport, on the outskirts of Manila.

Meanwhile, the Army declared that fighting was "going well" on all fronts.

The U. S. High Commissioner, Francis B. Sayre, defied the Japanese with the statement that "we will fight to the last man."

General MacArthur in a proclamation dated two days ago—Dec. 24—said Manila was declared an open city "without the characteristics of a military objective."

In one mid-morning raid the Japanese bombers concentrated on a Government pier in the harbor, but most of their bombs fell in the water. One, striking the edge of the pier, killed at least two workers. A freighter tied up at the pier was not damaged.

Some oil stores were set afire in another raid near the city. Hardest hit were installations of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. Flaming oil spread onto the Pasig River.

A spokesman for the United States Army said this action would not affect the course of the war.

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Text of Proclamation.

The text of Gen. MacArthur's proclamation follows:

"In order to spare the metropolitan area from the possible ravages of attack either in the air or on the ground, Manila is hereby declared an open city with the characteristics of a military objective.

"In order that no excuse may be given for a possible mistake, the American High Commissioner, the Commonwealth Government and all combatant military installations will be withdrawn from its environs as rapidly as possible.

"The municipal government will continue to function, with its police powers re-enforced by constabulary and troops so the normal protection of life and property may be preserved.

Business As Usual.

"Citizens are requested to maintain obedience to the constituted authorities and continue the normal process of business."

The spokesman disclosed that American troops in the field are becoming tough.

"The situation in general is better than heretofore," the spokesman said, "as our troops are becoming hardened to combat."

A co[illegible] from headquarters of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East said:

"Action on the northern lines is confined to artillery dueling. On the southeastern front from Atimonan to Mauban (on Lamon Bay) enemy pressure is increasing. The enemy air force is very active."

As soon as the proclamation was issued Commissioner Sayre said that he was transferring his office outside Manila and added: "We will fight to the last man. We know our fight is America's fight. America's help is sure. There can be no shadow of question as to the ultimate victory."

Quezon Leaves City.

President Manuel Quezon announced that he was leaving Manila on the advice of Gen. MacArthur, and would administer affairs of the civil government from the outside.

Japanese planes flew over Manila today at approximately 10,000 feet without drawing anti-aircraft fire. All guns apparently had been removed.

A noon communique acknowledged increasing Japanese pressure on the southeastern front from Atimonan, seventy-five miles southeast of Manila, to Mauban, on the Lamon Bay, twenty miles above Atimonan.

Baguio May Be Lost.

Earlier it was reported the Japanese driving southward from Aparri, on the northern coast of Luzon, had reached Tuguegarao, fifty miles inland, and that it was planned to declare the summer capital of Baguio an unfortified and open city.

Observers said that Baguio might already have been occupied by Japanese driving across the mountains from the Lingayen landing zone on the west coast.

At 8 A. M., the army spokesman declared: "Our line is still holding on both the north and south fronts, although Japanese pressure is continuing. No additional landings have been reported."

[Under normal procedure when a capital is declared an open city, the government, military forces and war industries are removed and civil officers are empowered to negotiate with the invaders if they should break through outlying defenses.]

Navy Confirms Sinkings Reports

DEC 27 1941

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26—The navy announced today the Asiatic fleet had sunk one enemy transport and a mine sweeper and probably an additional transport and seaplane tender.

The information, the Navy Department said in a communique, came in a dispatch from Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Asiatic fleet.

(*Editor's Note*—Hart, in an interview yesterday at Manila, told of the sinkings referred to today in the navy's communique.)

Operations Pushed

"Press reports of United States submarine activities in the Far East on Christmas Day are confirmed" the communique said.

Naval operations against enemy submarines are being vigorously prosecuted in the eastern Pacific, it added.

The text of the communique, No. 18, and covering the naval situation based on reports received up to 9 A. M., E. S. T.:

"Far East—Press reports of United States submarine activities in the Far East on Christmas Day are confirmed. A dispatch from Admiral Hart states that one enemy transport and one mine sweeper have been sunk. An additional transport and one seaplane tender are probably sunk.

"Declared Open City"

"Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague convention (IV) of 1907, annex, Article 25. Our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention.

"Central Pacific—Enemy reports that 3,000 naval and marine personnel were engaged in the defense of Wake Island are incorrect. The total strength of the garrison was less than 400 officers and men. There were approximately 1,000 civilians engaged in construction work on the island which may account for the enemy statement that 1,400 prisoners were captured.

"Eastern Pacific — Naval operations against enemy submarines are being vigorously prosecuted.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

Propaganda: U. S. Philippine Fleet Destroyed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The German radio today broadcast an assertion attributed to Japanese imperial headquarters that all American naval units in Philippine waters had been destroyed.

The statement said Japanese naval and air forces had wiped out all vessels sent to the Philippines from the mainland (continental United States) as well as those stationed in the islands originally.

There was no information available to support such Japanese claims and the Berlin rendition of Tokio's statement offered no immediate details. This is a familiar Axis propaganda technique.

Citizens of Manila Fire at Jap Flyers With Own Weapons

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Many people in Manila cut loose at Japanese flyers today with their own individual anti-aircraft guns—rifles and pistols.

With Japanese planes over the city in waves, a number of persons on the street fired at them with light arms. The individual type of anti-aircraft fire was ineffective.

About two hours later the Philippine capital was formally declared to be an open city.

Japs Sending Waves Of Boys to Death

DEC 27 1941

By CLARK LEE

Manila, Dec. 26 (AP).—Masses of Japanese troops—some of them boys of 15 to 18 years old and poorly equipped with .25 caliber guns—are dying in attacks on the Lingayen front as if simply accepting the inevitable.

An American officer who commanded one of the beach defenses told me there was "no hysterical exaltation" in the charge on the shore last Monday, when the major invasion began.

"They didn't charge, but crouched forward just a little, lifting their knees high in a sort of imitation goose step," he said.

"They kept coming forward in pairs, one directly behind the other. They were coming on to die and many of them did.

"Many times one of our heavy machine-gun or rifle bullets killed two men at once.

"When hit, they just threw up their hands and fell backward as if accepting an inevitable fate.

"Some wore poor quality khaki; others wore in half uniforms and half civilian clothing.

"The invaders carried .25 caliber rifles and about one-fourth of them had .25 caliber sub-machine guns."

The commander of the landing section said the .25 caliber bullet would not kill a man unless it struck a vital spot.

The battle in the Lingayen area started at 2 A. M. with an artillery duel between Japanese warships and American shore guns.

Opposing the Japanese were Americans and young Filipino troops who are being welded into a first class fighting force.

I spent four days in and around the fighting front, including a two-day hike over mountain trails after the Japanese cut the main road southward, forcing me to abandon and burn my automobile.

Part of the Japanese forces turned southward, and by Wednesday night, when I left the foremost area, they had reached Pozorrubio and Binalonan on the main highway to Manila.

Reporter Has Close Calls In Visit To Luzon Front

Editor's Note—Clark Lee, bearded and muddy, walked into the Associated Press office in Manila on Christmas night, grabbed a typewriter and worte a story.

Lee, a native of Oakland, Calif., a newspaperman since his college days, an Associated Press reporter since 1929, wrote the first detailed, eye-witness account of the Japanese invasion along Lingayen Gulf, a significant report on the condition, equipment and temper of the invaders.

But back of this report is another story — Lee's personal experiences at and near the front in gathering the story of military operations. These experiences were related to a co-worker, Russell Brines.

DEC 27 1941

By RUSSELL BRINES

Manila, Dec. 26 (AP)—Big, genial Clark Lee was a mass of mud. Even his four-day growth of beard was matted.

Four days earlier when he departed for the Lingayen battlefront he was dressed in immaculate whites. Now he wore a borrowed khaki shirt and denim trousers. He had no socks. Ditches had served him as air raid shelters after repeated Japanese air attacks on his car.

He looked every inch a dramatic story, and he had one — a yarn of personal experiences to top that of any newspaperman in the Philippines in this war.

Japanese bombs were a constant overtone in his recital. Dozens of times Lee and two friends had to abandon their car in the middle of the road near the battle front and dive for cover on the way out.

On their way back to Manila, the party reached the mountains just as a Japanese column began marching up the back mountain roads. Through the darkness, Lee and his companions followed a winding road leading down the other side of the mountain to the Manila highway.

They almost had reached the bottom, in a narrow canyon, when suddenly they found themselves in the midst of a skirmish between several truckloads of Filipino soldiers and a squad of assailants hidden in the darkness across the canyon.

Bullets splattered overhead as Lee's car tried to get through behind the trucks. The fighting went on for a long time before Lee quit his vantage point and decided to try to reach Baguio. But both roads leading there were blocked.

The next morning Lee and his friends followed a long caravan of Americans and Filipinos heading into the rugged mountains. At the end of a dirt road they set fire to their car in order to keep it out of the hands of the Japanese, and then struck off on a series of narrow trails into wild, "indescribably beautiful" country.

But Japanese bombers gave them a sendoff.

"I jumped behind a rock, seeking shelter from the shrapnel—and found myself suspended over the edge of a 200-foot precipice," said Lee. "It was all right, because I had a good hold on the rock. But it was a funny feeling to be hanging there."

Using Igorot native boys as guides, they followed the mountain trails that whole day, and toward dusk reached a small village. The village headman took one look at the strange visitors, disappeared, then returned in what he apparently considered was the proper dress—three silk shirts and a coat, despite the heat, but below the waist only a native loin cloth.

Lee and his friends spent that night in the headman's house, a thatched, two-story structure set up on stilts. The windows in their room were closed tightly, and there was no light, for the headman explained that even in this remote region blackouts were enforced.

Later Lee, who had gone downstairs for a breath of air, met a Belgian priest who had spent many years alone among the tribesmen.

"Be careful," he warned. "These people suspect you; they think you're spies sent here to bring them an air raid. Don't show any light—and you'd better hide if any planes should come over."

After taking a look at the wicked bolos (knives) which all the Igorots carry, the party spent an apprehensive night, imagining they heard plane motors every time the wind whooshed overhead. But no planes appeared, and in the morning even the bolos looked less ominous.

The headman supplied a guide this time, who took the party on a trail that led first along the brink of a mountain, where the agility of a mountain goat came in handy, then dropped down to a swiftly-flowing river. For "miles and miles" they followed this canyon, fording the river at least 16 times — taking their shoes and socks off the first few times, but finally just sloshing through the water without bothering to remove them.

At dusk the party reached a small lowland town where, after showing their credentials to the suspicious police, they were allowed to catch a ride on a slow-moving, horse-drawn cart that formed part of a column.

Suddenly there was a shattering explosion. The car just ahead of Lee's was blown up by a land mine.

By now Lee and his mates were sure they had exhausted their allotment of close shaves. More at ease, they hopped an Army truck which took them to a main railway center, and there they boarded a train for Manila the next morning.

Ordinarily this is a pleasant trip through the rice paddies. But this time their train was halted six times as low-circling Japanese bombers appeared overhead. Once they sat in on a bitter duel between an anti-aircraft battery and a formation of 27 Japanese bombers.

Finally safe in Manila, Lee learned that 15 minutes after he had boarded the train for the capital the station from which it departed was smashed by the Japanese, with 21 dead and scores wounded.

Responsibility For "Untoward Incidents" Is Placed On English

DEC 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Japanese completed the occupation of the fallen British fortress of Hongkong at 11 A. M. today, the official news agency Domei announced, and the surviving British garrison—estimated here to number 6,000 men—was ordered to stack arms.

Japanese demands accepted by the defenders provided that "a certain number" of Japanese troops would be stationed in Hongkong for what was described as maintaining order; that the British must be fully responsible for the prevention of "untoward incidents" and that further details of the surrender would be worked out later.

White Flag Raised Atop Hill

The final attack on Hongkong was at 5.50 P. M. yesterday—a bombing assault upon the Canadian, British and Indian defenders.

Domei asserted that at 5 o'clock four British officers stood atop a Hongkong hill with a white flag and were led to Japanese headquarters.

They had no authority to negotiate, it was added, and shortly after 5.30 P. M. the British Governor, Sir Mark Young, and the British commander, General Maltby, were taken across the strait to the mainland to negotiate in the Peninsula Hotel at Kowloon.

Can Concentrate On China Now

Unconditional surrender by the British was announced by a Japanese staff officer at 7.05 A. M.

Domei announced that the Japanese in taking Hongkong had shown "almost unbelievable bravery" and said that the Japanese forces now were able to "concentrate more" on the Chinese armies.

It was stated that a detachment of swimming soldiers, trained by two Olympic swimmers, had aided in capturing Hongkong. They swam across form the Kowloon mainland to the island, it was asserted, and exploded British mines by rifle fire, thus enabling Japanese transports to cross safely.

Japs C[illegible] Take Summ[illegible] Capital

ROME, Dec. 26 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The Stefani news agency reported tonight from Tokio that the Japanese had announced occupation of Baguio, in Northern Luzon, the summer capital of the Philippines.

JAPS COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF HONGKONG

British Garrison Og 6,000 Men Ordered To Stack Arms

British Stack Guns in Hongkong

DEC 27 1941

Crown Colony Yields After 11-Day Fight—Day-to-day Report Given.

Tokio, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The remnants of the British imperial garrison at Hongkong, estimated at 6,000 men, were reported to have been ordered to stack arms by noon today in conformity with yesterday's surrender to Japanese siege assault. The disarming got swiftly under way at various points of the now-occupied British Crown Colony following the British command's formal acceptance early this morning of demands presented by representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy.

The Japanese demands provided:

1. Stationing of a certain number of Japanese troops for maintenance of order.

2. British assumption of full responsibility for cessation of hostilities and prevention of untoward incidents.

3. That decisions on further details of the British surrender should be made later.

Meanwhile, Seki Yano, Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong, together with twenty-two other Japanese nationals, including members of the consular staff interned by British authorities since the start of the Anglo-Japanese conflict, have been freed. Escorted by a British official, Japanese Army and Navy representatives found part of the consular staff at the Consulate-General and other Japanese, including Yano, living in a tent camp on Stanley Peninsula—all unharmed.

DEC 27 1941

Bombs Dumped on Island.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the final Japanese military action against Hongkong was at 5:50 P. M. (3:50 A. M., Eastern standard time) on Thursday, when Japanese bombers dumped their last load of bombs on the besieged British troops—Canadians, Britons and Indians. The British surrender came at 5:50 P. M.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that a fifteen-minute parley of Japanese authorities late yesterday with Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong, led to an unconditional surrender.

The Governor met Lieut.-Col. Tokuchi Tada of the Japanese staff at the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon. He was quoted as saying: "I am here to become a prisoner by ordering the entire British forces to cease all resistance." He remained at the hotel overnight under Japanese guard.

Unconditional Surrender.

Domei said that it was an unconditional surrender and told this story of Hongkong's last hours under the British flag:

At 4:30 P. M., Christmas Day, the Japanese attacking one hill found that the British had ceased firing and at 5 o'clock four British officers were seen on top of the hill with a white flag. These men were led to headquarters, where they said they represented the Governor, but since they had no authority to negotiate, the Japanese requested that the Governor, Sir Mark Young, and the British commander, Gen. Maltby, appear before the Japanese lines at 5:30 P. M.

A short time later, the Governor, commander and four staff officers presented themselves and were taken across the strait to the mainland to talk in the Peninsula Hotel, at Kowloon.

At 7:05 P. M., a Japanese staff officer announced the unconditional surrender of the British garrison. Gen. Maltby returned to Hongkong to prevent any further hostilities and Sir Mark remained at the hotel.

(DNB, German news agency, reported in a dispatch from Tokyo that the full British strength at Hongkong had been 24,000 troops—13,000 regular army forces, "mostly Indians," 2,000 well-equipped Canadians who arrived as reinforcements, 4,000 armed police and 5,000 volunteers.)

Domei was quoted as reporting that the Japanese navy sank or totally disabled a British destroyer, submarine, gunboat and six torpedo boats during the attack on Hongkong. It added that Japanese marines occupying Stonecutter Island seized forty to fifty vessels and quantities of ammunition after surrender of the British garrison.

Jap Navy Claims Vast Destruction Of Ships, Planes

Tokyo, Saturday, Dec. 27 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada told the Japense Diet today that the Japanese Navy had sunk nine British destroyers and damaged four in the Hongkong area and asserted the Navy had air and sea control over "four oceans."

He asserted British and American naval losses included seven battleships sunk, three heavily damaged and one less seriously damaged; two cruisers sunk and six damaged; a destroyer sunk and four damaged; nine submarines, nine gunboats, seven torpedoboats and 16 merchantment sunk, and 50 captured.

He said Japanese naval aircraft in the Philippine fighting had destroyed 338 United States planes, and that total British and American plane losses in the air were 803.

Japanese losses he listed as three destroyers and a minesweeper sunk, five "special" submarines missing, a cruiser and a minesweeper damaged, and 52 planes destroyed.

He claimed that aviation and military facilities at Johnston, Palmyra, Wake and Baker Islands had been almost destroyed by the Japanese Navy.

Premier Tojo, addressing the Diet in his capacity as War Minister, asserted the Japanese forces at Davao in the Philippines had freed 18,000 Japanese nationals who had been imprisoned.

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He said American forces on the island of Mindanao had killed 48 Japanese civilians.

Swimming Japs Aided in Capture Of Hong Kong

DEC 27 1941

By the Associated Press

TOKIO, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast).—A special detachment of "swimming soldiers" who had been trained by two Olympic games point-scorers helped prepare the way for the Japanese capture of the British island stronghold of Hong Kong, it was revealed today.

The members of this newly-formed troop swam across the narrow waterway between the Kowloon mainland and the island, located British mines and exploded them by rifle-fire, thus enabling the Japanese troop transports to cross in safety.

The soldiers were trained by Reizo Koike and Saubro Ito. Koike took second place back of a teammate in the 200-meter breaststroke championship at the 1932 Olympic games at Los Angeles and was third in the same event at Berlin in 1936. Ito finished fifth in the latter race.

Americans Go To Yule Services

Hongkong, Dec. 25 (Delayed A.P.)—The American colony here, headed by Consul General Addison Southard, attended Christmas services today in battered churches and later had luncheon at the American Club despite the thud of Japanese shells.

(Hongkong surrendered a few hours after this dispatch was filed.)

All Americans were reported safe with the exception of one missing person.

Southard's Victoria Peak residence has been demolished, but the morale of both civilians and soldiers here is excellent.

Were 396 There.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—A census of Hongkong taken in March, 1941, listed 396 Americans in that city. Later withdrawals have somewhat reduced that figure. The March census, taken for air raid precaution purposes, showed that there were 7,982 British, 1,420,629 Chinese, 7,379 Indians, 2,922 Portuguese and 2,094 other nationalities in the city.

Hongkong Loss Heavy One, London Admits

DEC 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 26—The Christmas day surrender of Hongkong was a considerable strategic triumph for the Japanese, informed sources conceded today.

Word that the garrison's remnants, with only meager water supplies left, had finally yielded was received almost thankfully by most Britons. They had been expecting the capitulation.

There still were no details on Hongkong's last hours under the Union Jack.

Fuel, Supply And Repair Base

Informed sources said these advantages were gained by the Japanese in seizing the century-old British bastion:

1. An important refueling, supply, and repair base halfway between Japan and the coveted riches of British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

2. Elimination of Britain's foothold on the China coast, which would have served eventually as an Allied springboard for an attempt to oust the Japanese from the entire Canton river area and thus open a new supply route to the Chungking regime.

Useful Against Philippines

3. Absolute domination of the mouth of the Canton river, and thus security from the rear if the Japanese decide to start a new thrust northward against the Chinese.

4. Valuable additional facilities for dispatching more landing forces to the Philippines. Manila is only 600 miles from Hongkong.

Brooklyn Man Believed Killed In Hongkong

DEC 27 1941

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—William Kailey, of Brooklyn, has been missing in Hongkong for several days, and is believed dead, the State Department reported tonight.

News of Kailey's disappearance and probable death was received in a cablegram from the American consul general at Hongkong, who several days ago reported the death of another American, Miss Florence Webb, from wounds inflicted by shellfire.

1,000 Americans In Hongkong

In today's message the consul general estimated that there are in Hongkong about 1,000 American citizens and 200 Filipinos. He said that during the twenty-four hours preceding noon of Christmas Day there had been no other reports of death or injury to Americans. In a previous message he mentioned that living conditions in Hongkong had become "very dangerous."

The State Department announced that the most recent reports received here through the Swiss Government from its representatives in Tokyo said that officials of the United States Government in Japan and Japanese-occupied lands in China are safe and well.

Other Americans In Far East

In addition to the Americans in Hongkong, the State Department disclosed, there are about 1,300 American citizens and 700 Philippine citizens in Burma, British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

The American consulate in Rangoon reported December 21 there were 492 American citizens in Burma, including a group of thirty Americans who had recently been evacuated from Thailand.

Most of the American citizens in the Netherlands Indies are in the area embracing West Java and South Sumatra.

Day-to-Day Report.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Rioting among the native population preceded the invasion of Hongkong Island, the British War Office disclosed tonight in a day-to-day story of the last days of the crown colony.

The recapitulation covered three weeks of fighting, and it was a graphic if matter-of-fact record of a brave but hopeless defense.

"December 13," said the narrative, "was a difficult day. Shelling increased in intensity and accuracy, and various guns and searchlights were put out of action.

"The enemy appeared to be collecting launches and junks in Kowloon and some activity was observed on Lamma Island. The difficulty with the civilian population is reported grave, though under control.

"On the 14th of December there was systematic shelling by the enemy and this was extremely accurate when directed against the old well-known batteries. Bomb damage was negligible. The morale of the civilian population is still shaky owing to difficulties over distribution of rice. But otherwise control has improved.

"16th December: Aerial bombing and artillery shelling on an increased scale with a high standard of accuracy on military objectives.

Plight Realized.

By December 19, when the invasion of the island was well started, the civilian population was reported surprisingly calm. But the day's entry added: "The troops are growing very tired and problems of supply and communication are difficult."

"22d December—The enemy landed further troops on the northeast and attacked continuously. A counter attack on the 21st December toward Ty Tam Tak had failed, although a certain number of the enemy was killed at the cost of about 100 Canadian casualties. A counter-attack by a company of Winnipeg grenadiers to retake Wong Nei Chang gap also failed in the face of concentrated mortar and light machine-gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties.

"23rd December—For 24 hours ending at 5 P. M. the enemy had kept up incessant attacks accompanied by intensive bombardments from the air and by mortars and artillery.

"It was impossible to conceal the fact that the situation had become exceedingly grave. The troops who have been fighting continuously for many days were tired out but their spirits remained high, for they realized that with every day of their resistance, so much was gained for the allied cause. But the food and water supply was desperate, for the reservoirs and depots were in enemy hands.

"24th December—The enemy continued to subject the garrison to heavy fire from dive-bombers and mortars, and by means of incendiary bombs set the countryside all around Mount Cameron on fire.

"25th December—The military and naval commanders informed the Governor that no further resistance could be made."

Hongkong Diary

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 26—Following is Hongkong's official diary of its last eighteen days of one hundred years of British rule, leading up to its Christmas Day fall to the Japanese, as taken from a British War Office statement issued tonight:

December 8—During the morning Japanese forces estimated at one division, with a second division in immediate reserve, crossed the frontier of leased territories on the mainland. All our demolitions were successful and our troops withdrew according to plan.

There was patrol activity by both sides and a Bren carrier patrol ambushed and annihilated a Japanese platoon on Castle Peak road—operations in which a Chinese company of sappers took a leading part.

December 9—During daylight the enemy made no attempt to press forward, but in the afternoon our forward troops on Taipo road withdrew into the prepared "Gin Drinkers' Line."...

At about 11 P. M. Sing Mun redoubt, which was held by a platoon of Royal Scots, was captured by the enemy by surprise. Otherwise, "Gin Drinkers' line.". . . remained intact. The enemy's progress thus was confined to establishing a pocket south of Jubilee reservoir.

Breakthrough Attempt Foiled

December 10—Attempts of the enemy to break through towards Taipo road from the pocket failed. . . . On this day Hongkong's only airdrome was evacuated after demolition of the plant and obstruction of the ground.

December 11—In the morning strong enemy pressure developed on our left flank, held by the Royal Scots. Two left companies were driven in by heavy and accurate mortar fire, but the situation was stabilized by use of all available reserves, including a company of Winnipeg grenadiers. The Royal Scots nevertheless suffered severe casualties.

By mid-day it was decided the time had come fr the mainland, except for Devil's Peak position, to be evacuated under cover of darkness. Withdrawal to the island was successfully carried out despite some rioting in the streets of Kowloon and despite constant pressure by superior numbers of the enemy, who were quick to turn the flanks of our small units.

Stonecutters' Island was heavily bombarded all day, but our casualties were slight. The island was evacuated during the night. . . .

Mainland Evacuated

December 12—During the night two companies of the Punjabi battalion had lost contact, but they concentrated successfully on Devil's Peak peninsula, one company being evacuated early the evening of the twelfth. All troops were back on the island of Hongkong except for the battalion of Rajputs, one mountain battery of the Royal Artillery on Devil's Peak, and part of the Punjabis.

December 13—The remaining forces on the mainland were successfully evacuated in the night.

The island was subjected to sporadic bombardment by artillery and from the air, but casualties were few. The civilian population was reported calm, but their morale was considerably shaken. Monetary problems and rice distribution gave cause for serious anxiety.

A Difficult Day

It was a difficult day.

Shelling increased in intensity and accuracy and various guns and searchlights were put out of action. The enemy sent a delegation to negotiate a surrender but the proposal was summarily rejected by the Governor.

The enemy appeared to be collecting launches and junks in Kowloon and some activity was observed on Lamma Island.

December 14—There was systematic shelling by the enemy, and this was extremely accurate when directed against old and well-known batteries. Battery positions recently sited apparent were still not located. Bomb damage was negligible.

Morale of the civilian population was still shaking owing to difficulties over distribution of rice but otherwise control had improved.

Pillboxes Out Of Action

December 15—It was reported that more than half the pillboxes between Lyemun and Bowrington were out of action. . . .

Movements of the enemy toward High Junk and Clear Water bay areas were observed and further parties were seen to have landed on Lamma Island.

December 16—Aerial bombing and artillery shelling on an increased scale with high standard of accuracy on military objectives. One enemy aircraft was brought down into the sea.

During the night there was heavy enemy mortar fire along the waterfront between Star Ferry and Taikoo. . . .

December 17—Aerial bombardment was directed against the Peak wireless station and other places, but no military damage resulted. . . .

On this day the enemy sent to the island staff officers under a flag of truce bearing for the second time a written proposal for our surrender. This demand was similarly rejected.

Japs Land On Island

December 18—During the night the enemy succeeded in crossing the bar 500 yards of intervening water and in landing on Hongkong Island in the Tai Koo area ad Lyemun, whence they steadily infiltrated to Won Nei Chong gap and Tytam gap.

Stanley peninsula and the hill to the northward as far as a line running east and west through Stanley Mound were held by a battalion of Canadians, two companies of Indian infantry and a scratch force of gunners and machine gunners. . . .

Lyemun and Saiwan were overrun and the personnel of Fort Colinson and D'Aguilar were successfully withdrawn after the destruction of heavy guns there.

Counter-Attacks Fail

December 19—In the afternoon a counter-atack was atempted to regain Mount Parker, Mount Butler and Jardine's Island, but this was unsuccessful. The civilian population was reported to be surprisingly calm. The trops, however, were growing very tired and problems of supply and

communication were difficult.

December 20—(This date is blank, without explanation).

December 21—A counter-attack toward Ty Tam Tak failed, although a certain number of the enemy were killed at a cost of about one hundred Canadian casualties. A counter-attack by a company of Winnipeg grenadiers to retake Wong Nei Chong Gap also failed in the fact of concentrated mortar and light machine-gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties.

December 22 — The enemy landed further troops on the northeast coast and attacked continuously. The island now has split roughly into three parts — an isolated British force in Stanley; the enemy to the east of the gap and the British to the west, with small pockets of British remnants holding out in isolated positions.

Water And Munitions Fail

The water and transport situation was critical and it was not possible to replenish the ammunition supply as necessary.

December 23—For the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. the enemy had kept up incessant attacks, accompanied by mortars and artillery.

Some ground on Mount Cameron, lost during the night, was recaptured by Royal Marines, but counter-attacks at Stanley Mound failed.

The Middlesex regiment successfully repulsed a determined attack on Leighton Hill.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that the situation has become exceedingly grave. . . . The water and food supply have become desperate; reservoirs and depots in enemy hands.

December 24—The enemy continued to subject the garrison to heavy fire and dive bombers and mortars, and by means of incendiary bombs set the countryside all around Mount Cameron on fire.

December 25—The military and naval commanders informed the Governor no further resistance could be made.

Pownall Assumes New Post

Jap Patrols Active In New Part Of Malay Peninsula

London, Saturday, Dec. 27 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall has assumed command of the British forces in the Far East, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

The War Office announcement said Sir Henry had arrived at Singapore to assume the duties to which he was appointed in November. A War Office announcement on Nov. 19 said only that he had been "selected for special appointment."

Prior to that he was Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The new commander's chief immediate tasks will be to stem the Japanese invasion of Malaya and co-ordinate British Far Eastern military activity with that of her Allies.

Sir Henry is 53 years old, one of Britain's youngest Generals.

He was director of military operations and intelligence at the War Office from 1938 to 1940 and became chief of the general staff of the British Expeditionary Force in 1940.

Subsequently, as Inspector General of the Home Guard, he had a big role in the swift reorganization and arming of the British to meet the German invasion threat after Dunkerque.

Commanded Troops In Ulster

Afterward he commanded British troops in Northern Ireland, then was appointed vice-chief of the General Staff in May, 1941.

Pownall won the distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross in France and Belgium in 1914-18 as an artillery officer. He participated in operations on the northwest frontier of India in 1930-31 and later commanded the artillery school in England.

A change in the Far Eastern command has been generally expected in Britain since the Japanese launched their Malaya attack, but the announcement that Sir Henry had taken over was the first official disclosure his replacement of Brooke-Popham, which was intended before the attack started.

Criticism Over Malaya

The British press has been highly critical of military operations in Malaya, stressing particularly the failure to provide adequate defense for advance air fields such as Kota Bharu whose capture gave the Japanese a strong foothold from the start.

Only last Sunday Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, white Rajah of Sarawak, declared in Sydney that the British position in Malaya was due to "gross incompetence and almost criminal negligence" of military and political leaders at Singapore.

Sir Charles branded the Singapore authorities "brass hats . . . lah-di-dah, old-school-tie incompetents who should be sacked immediately."

The Air Ministry withheld immediate announcement today whether Brooke-Popham would remain in the Far East in connection with air operations against the Japanese or would return to England.

Hong Kong's Fall Aids Jap Malaya Drive

Crown Colony Surrendered by British After Gallant Defense

Singapore, Dec. 26 (AP). — The Christmas Day fall of Hong Kong after a week of fighting upon the island itself was expected by observers today to signal intensification of the Japanese offensive against Singapore, British bastion at the tip of Malaya.

Hong Kong's garrison, under assault by land, sea and air since the outbreak of the Pacific war, was forced to yield the island, the heart of a crown colony established by Britain at the mouth of the Canton River 100 years ago, by the overpowering numbers of the invaders.

(London officials said destruction of all water supplies handicapped the British, Indian, Canadian and Chinese defenders.

(The Colonial Office commented: "So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds." The Foreign Office, while giving no figures, said "military and civilian casulties were heavy."

(A Chungking statement said Hong Kong's defense was an inspiration "to all the Allied forces."

(Domei, the Japanese news agency, said a 15-minute parley of Japanese authorities late yesterday with Sir Mark Young, governor and commander in chief of Hong Kong, led to an unconditional surrender. The governor met Lieut. Col. Tokuchi Tada of the Japanese staff at the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon. He was quoted as saying

(Domei was quoted as reporting that the Japanese navy sank or totally disabled a British destroyer, submarine, gunboat and six torpedo boats during the attack on Hong Kong. It added that Japanese marines occupying Stonecutter Island seized 40 to 50 vessels and quantities of ammunition after the surrender of the British garrison.)

Official reports indicated that the Japanese drive southward down the Malayan peninsula against British defenses 300 miles north of Singapore had been stemmed, although there was haphazard divebombing by Japanese planes.

(The British radio reported a Japanese push developing down the center of the Malay peninsula toward Kuala Lipis, 280 miles north of Singapore. The report, heard here by CBS, said the Japanese were following a rail line and keeping to the jungle on either side.

(The report also said British casualties in Malaya were lighter than expected and many units, which had been considered lost, were turning up. The Japanese, arriving on small carriers and moving up rivers on rafts, were reported very lightly equipped and armed only with tommy guns.)

"The situation remains unchanged," a Christmas night communique said.

Across the South China Sea 475 miles from Singapore, hardy native troops, constabulary and barefooted, tattooed jungle rangers were reported rallying against Japanese who landed Wednesday at Kuching, capital of the oil-rich kingdom of Sarawak, North Borneo.

A Singapore communique this morning also said "the situation remains unchanged." There were engagements between patrols in the area of Sungei Siput, Perak and north of Kemanana, in Trangganu.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the white Rajah of Sarawak, was reported to be hurrying home from Australia, where he was on vacation at the outbreak of the war. His wife, the Ranee Sylvia, was last reported in New York.

The 380-mile coastline provides no ports for the anchorage of any vessels except small craft. The coast is a mass of mangrove swamps and mud flats cut by many rivers which, except for 30 miles of roads around Kuching, are the state's only channels of transportation.

British Far East headquarters said Allied forces had already sunk three large transports and a tanker in defense of Sarawak and the official Netherlands East Indies news agency, Aneta, reported that a Dutch submarine sent a 2,100-ton Japanese destroyer to the bottom with a torpedo.

Now that Hong Kong is captured, Domei said specially trained "swimming troops" who located British mines in the one-mile channel between Kowloon mainland areas and the island made possible the first landings the night of Dec. 18.

In Far East

New Naval Tactics Are Expected to Appear in Conflict

By ROBERT J. CASEY
Special Radio

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Honolulu, Dec. 26.—Watchers of these ramparts today began to get the idea that it is going to be a long war. Also they received the general impression that the old-time conception of naval tactics

Jap Patrols Active On Malay Peninsula

Singapore, Dec. 26 (AP)—British headquarters announced tonight without explanation that there was Japanese patrol activity north of Kenaman, which is on the east coast of Malaya only 175 miles north of Singapore.

Observers expressed belief the patrols were units which the Japanese landed at Kuantan, 35 miles farther south, on Dec. 12 and concerning which nothing has since been heard.

The communique also reported patrol activity along the Sungei River in Central Perak State, which forms a line the British have held several days about 300 miles north of Singapore.

Most of the women and children have been removed from Ipoh, next major town threatened by the Japanese drive in that inland area.

In general, the situation was described as unchanged, with Singapore and Southern Malaya making good use of the time completing air shelters and educating the public in expectation of renewed bombings.

Control of sugar, flour, butter and rice purchases was further tightened.

(This dispatch, filed at 6 p. m. Singapore time—6 a. m., E.S.T.—made no mention of the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall as Commander-in-Chief of forces in the Far East, as announced in London).

There were reports of random dive bombing by Japanese planes on the peninsula, but Singapore itself was quiet and official accounts indicated the Japanese southward drive generally had been stemmed.

(A British radio report said the Japanese were developing a push down the center of the peninsula along a rail line toward Kuala Lipis, 280 miles north of Singapore, but gave no details. It added that British casualties had been lighter than expected and that the Japanese were lightly equipped and armed only with sub-machine guns).

JAP SHIP A DAY AVERAGE OF DUTCH AIRMEN

Another Destroyer Or Transport Sunk Off Coast Of Borneo

Indies Bombers Aiding Allies Over Malaya And Philippines

[*By the Associated Press*]

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 26—Dutch airmen who have been steadily biting chunks out of the Japanese fleet today reported the sinking of another destroyer or transport off the Borneo coast where Japanese troops secured a foothold at Kuching, capital of Sarawak.

A Dutch submarine crew only yesterday reported the destruction of a 2,100-ton Japanese destroyer of the Amagiri class in the grim fight to keep the invaders out of the East Indies.

Averaging Ship A Day

Thus far Dutch air and sea successes have set a daily average of one Japanese ship sunk or seriously damaged. Big Netherlands bombers have been operating over land as well—over British Mayala and the Philippines—to help the Allies.

One Japanese bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft guns in a Japanese attack on a Dutch airdrome, and the loss of a *Knilm* passenger plane was admitted by the Dutch.

The eleven passengers of the plane were uninjured, but three wireless operators were killed. The operators were serving as air-raid wardens which suggested the plane was destroyed on the ground.

Battle Above Wrecked Ship

Another Dutch plane sighted a Japanese seaplane circling around a wrecked ship apparently "a 6,000-ton freighter of foreign nationality," and engaged in a brief inconclusive fight, a communique said.

Japanese raiders scattered leaflets over various Dutch Indies towns urging the natives to overthrow the Government.

Planes Sink Japanese Transport, Destroyer, Netherlands Reports

Enemy Ships Off Sarawak Targets; White Rajah's Troops Rallying

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 26.—The Dutch, whose air and submarine forces have set a daily average of one Japanese ship sunk or seriously damaged since they went to war with Japan, announced today the sinking of a Japanese destroyer and transport in an air attack on enemy shipping concentration off Kuching, capital of Sarawak, Island of Borneo.

(Aneta, official Dutch news agency, telephoning the communique to New York, appeared to say that a "destroyer or a transport" had been sunk. The New York office of Aneta was rechecking this passage.)

On the basis of the latest report the Japanese had lost two destroyers in recent days to the Dutch, who reported only yesterday that one of the 2,100-ton Amagiri class was torpedoed and sunk the night of December 24-25 by a submarine which escaped the depth bombs dropped by an accompanying destroyer to report its victory.

Hammering at Shipping.

30.24-13775

Just when the other destroyer was hit was not clear, since the Dutch naval air force has been hammering at shipping off Kuching for the last three or four days.

A Dutch reconnaissance plane was said today to have spotted a Japanese seaplane circling around the wreck of a burned out and abandoned ship. The Dutch plane, an American-built Maryland, attacked but the fight was broken off, with the Dutch plane slightly damaged.

The abandoned ship appeared to be a 6,000-ton freighter of "foreign nationality."

The communique said that in an air raid on a Dutch airdrome in the outer possessions yesterday morning a heavy Japanese bomber was shot down by antiaircraft guns.

Bombardment of one of our local airdromes by Japanese bombers caused only a little material damage. The airdrome, however, cannot be used for the time being. No persons were killed or wounded," it said.

An Admiralty statement said that six additional members of the crew were saved from a Dutch submarine which struck a mine and sank.

The sinking was announced yesterday. First repots said only the quartermaster was rescued.

The Batavia radio announced today that a passenger plane of the Dutch K. L. M. Air Lines had been shot down by a Japanese fighter plane.

The airliner was shot down yesterday. Three members of the crew were killed, but the eleven passengers escaped without injury.

An Admiralty statement said that six additional members of the crew were saved from a Dutch submarine which struck a mine and sank. The sinking was announced yesterday. The first reports said that only the quartermaster was rescued.

Allies Launch Effort To Reverse Japan's Offensive Advantage

Growing Reinforcements Encourage Australia's Prime Minister

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 26.—Prime Minister John Curtin, broadcasting today, said Britain, the United States and Australia had launched an effort to reverse Japan's present offensive campaign.

Speaking only in general terms, Mr. Curtin said he could not state the precise form of the movement, but added that he was greatly encouraged by growing reinforcements for the Allies.

Mobilizing Allies.

"The decisions of the Far Eastern War Council," Mr. Curtin said, "demand action and the support which is being given by Australia, the United States, China, Russia, the Netherlands, Great Britain and their allies. We are mobilizing the Allies against the Axis."

He said Australia never was "satisfied with the air position in the Pacific," but added that "in the past 18 days we have taken stock and, although the conclusion is not glowing with optimism, there is sober confidence. The meeting in Washington (presumably of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill) shows the democracies are fully alive to the need for cohesive action in directing operations in the Pacific."

Courage and Determination.

The Prime Minister said that if Australia were attacked by Japan, "we would have casualties and material losses, but we must steel ourselves. It must be realized that we do not have sufficient forces to guard all our people from bombing and shelling, but we have the courage, determination and capacity to beat off the invader."

The Allies' ability to meet the onslaught, Mr. Curtin declared, had been reduced by the inevitable lapse of time between the drafting and execution of a plan covering Britain, the United States, Australia, the Netherlands and China.

ABC MILITARY COUNCIL SET UP AT CHUNGKING

Created By America's Brett, Britain's Wavell And China's Chiang

U. S. And RAF Flyers Bag 17 Jap Planes Raiding Burma Road

By SPENCER MOOSA

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, China, Dec. 26—An ABC military council has been created here by America's Maj. Gen. George A. Brett, Britain's Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell and China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it was disclosed officially today.

Wavell and Brett were in Chungking for three days, reviewing with Chiang and his military commanders every aspect of the Pacific war, and creating the military council for common prosecution of hostilities on December 23.

Complete Harmony Announced

They were in complete harmony, a British Embassy communique said.

General Wavell, who is general officer commanding Britain's Indian command, and General Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, came to Chungking Monday from Rangoon and returned together to that Burmese capital en route to their respective headquarters.

The Japanese have bombed Rangoon viciously this week. Only today the commander of the United States volunteer flyers protecting the Burma road telegraphed that United States and British pilots had shot down seventeen Japanese planes during a raid there yesterday.

Chinese In Big-Scale Fighting

China's armies, meanwhile, were engaged in large-scale fighting, both above fallen Hongkong and in the North Hunan front.

Chinese units cut the Japanese main line of land communications with Hongkong in a battle of considerable intensity along the Canton-Kowloon railway, a communique said. The Japanese were reported using 5,000 men now in this sector.

Twenty thousand Japanese were thrown into operations in North Hunan, which may become another battle for the provincial capital, Changsha.

1,000 Japs Cross Sinsiang

A Chinese military spokesman said 1,000 Japanese had forded the Sinsiang river, where there was heavy fighting in September. The thrust appeared to be designed to prevent the Chinese from sending reinforcements to the Kwangtung front above Hongkong.

Still other enemy forces were driving from four bases in the mountainous border region of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang provinces, but this was regarded as either a smoke screen to cover troop withdrawals or a grandstand play for the Japanese at home.

Japs Drive Toward Changsha

Later the Chinese acknowledged the Japanese drive in Hunan was making substantial headway, with one column already advanced twenty-five miles toward Chinese-held Changsha. Fighting was reported to have progressed within sixty miles of the city.

There are about twenty American missionaries in Changsha, who have remained at their posts during two previous Japanese drives, but they are expected to leave if the present threat becomes more pronounced.

U.S., Britain and China Form War Council At Chungking

Brett, Wavell and Chiang Discuss 'Every Aspect' Of Far East Campaign

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 26.—United States, British and Chinese Army leaders have reached "complete harmony of views" and this week formed a military council here for prosecution of the war against Japan, officials announced today.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of British forces in India; Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took part with other officers in discussions of "every aspect of the campaign in the Far East," a British Embassy communique said.

Gen. Wavell and Gen. Brett arrived here Monday from Rangoon, Burma, a Chinese government statement announced, and called on the generalissimo that evening concerning joint war action by democratic countries.

"A military council was created in Chungking December 23," the statement said.

"On the third day of their stay, having completed their work, both Gen. Wavell and Gen. Brett left Chungking together for Rangoon, where they are to proceed to their respective headquarters."

JAPS ATTACK CHINESE

Large Scale Operations in Hunan Developing.

Chungking, Dec. 25 (delayed) (A. P.).—The Japanese Army is hurling 20,000 troops into large-scale operations in Northern Hunan which may develop into another battle for Changsha, the provincial capital, a Chinese military spokesman said today. He said that 1,000 Japanese had succeeded in crossing the Sinsiang River, the scene of heavy fighting in September, in a possible thrust which may be intended to prevent the Chinese from sending re-enforcements to Kwantung Province, facing Hongkong, on the South China coast.

The spokesman reported that other Japanese forces, operating from four bases, had started a drive in the mountainous border region of the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang. The Chinese, he said, were offering stubborn resistance against an operation which he labeled either a smoke screen for troop withdrawals, or an attempt to show the people of Japan that their army is able to fight both in China and on the Pacific.

China Reports New Blows At Japs

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 26—A Government communique today said the Chinese attacks on the Canton-Kowloon railway, originally designed to relieve the siege of Hongkong, were "developing satisfactorily."

The communique said Chinese who recaptured Nanling early this week were now opposing a Japanese force of 5,000 after the arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

(The location of this Nanling was not given precisely, but the term, also called Nan-shan, covers an irregular mountain region roughly separating the Kwang provinces from those of Kweichow and Hunan and might be two or three hundred miles northwest of Hongkong.)

Jap Communications Cut

The communique said Chinese units also succeeded in cutting the Japanese main line of land communications with Hongkong in a battle of increasing intensity along the Canton-Kowloon railway.

Large-scale warfare was also developing again on the north Hunan province front where the Chinese have claimed two major victories in the past two years, the communique said.

U.S. Fliers Downed Nine Enemy Planes

Kunming, China, Dec. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Pilots of the American volunteer group are credited with getting nine of 13 Japanese planes shot down during Tuesday night's mass raid on Rangoon.

The Americans lost three planes but only one pilot was killed.

Today the same squadron took off to meet possible raiders when the alarm shrilled at Kunming, China's Burma Road terminus, but the Japanese turned back, avoiding the Americans.

JAPANESE OPERATE IN GILBERT ISLANDS

London Tells of Moves in Group Between Australia and Hawaii

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27 (AP)—The British Colonial Office announced today that Japanese forces "recently have been operating in the northern Gilbert Islands," roughly midway between Australia and Hawaii.

The announcement expressed fears that some European residents of the little chain of sixteen Coral Atoll islands might have been taken prisoner.

The population of the islands, just south of the Japanese-mandated Marshall group, in 1931 was 26,528. There was no immediate information what proportion of these were Europeans, some of whom, the announcement said, had been removed recently.

The Colonial Office did not specify whether the Japanese actually had seized the islands.

Aussies Attack Japanese Island

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Royal Australian Air Force announced tonight:

"R.A.F., planes bombed enemy stores and installations on Greenwich Island (Japanese mandated.) All returned safely."

Portugese Troops Sail

Berlin, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The German radio reported in a dispatch from Lisbon today that 1,100 Portuguese soldiers had left Mozambique, East Africa, for Portuguese Timor, north of Australia, which was occupied by Australian and Netherlands East Indies troops last week.

The broadcast said the soldiers sailed from the port of Lourenco Marques aboard the 6,363-ton steamer Jaoa Belo.

Stimson Tells Quezon U. S. Will Send Force To Drive Enemy Out

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson told the President of the Philippine Commonwealth in an exchange of Christmas messages published today that "as soon as our power is organized, we shall come in force and drive the invader from your soil."

President Manuel Quezon, in reply, assured the War Secretary the Philippine defenders were doing everything possible to uphold the honor, rights and interests of America in the Philippines.

The exchange was published by the War Department. Stimson and Quezon are friends of long standing, having been closely associated when Stimson served as Philippine Governor General more than a decade ago.

Jap Parliament Opens

TOKIO, Dec. 26 (official broadcast, AP).—The 79th ordinary session of the Japanese Parliament opened today and will continue until January 21.

JAPS SEIZED IN CUBA

Files Of Organization Are Taken Over By Police

Havana, Dec. 26 (AP)—Seven Japanese were arrested by the Federal Bureau of the National Police today and charged with being members of a Japanese society having branches throughout Cuba.

Files of the organization were seized, police said, and orders were issued for detention of its members in the interior and on the Isle of Pines, where a wholesale roundup of Japanese subjects was made following Cuba's declaration of war on Japan.

FORCES ON MIDWAY STILL HOLDING OUT

"Merry Christmas," Embattled Defenders Cable To This Country

Sailors And Marines Continue To Fight Off Japanese Attacks

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 26—As yet unsung but undoubtedly as gallant and as determined as were the defenders of Wake Island, a band of United States fighting men apparently still holds Midway Island.

A cheering Christmas message to the New York *Times* saying "We are still here: Merry Christmas," was the first public word since the navy announced in a December 16 communique that Midway was "countering the blows of the enemy."

The navy said today it had been in communication with Midway yesterday but that no information concerning the situation there would be given out.

No Word Of Force There

Under the wartime regulations no information is permitted of the strength of the forces of the 850-acre island—a naval air station and a post of a commercial cable company.

Fewer than 400 battling marines held Wake against tremendous odds until December 23. Then a break in communications signaled that they had fought as long as they could—down to the last smoking battery of anti-aircraft guns that fired against boats as well as planes.

Now, perhaps, the navy men and marines on Midway must fight even harder than they fought before. With the fierce stand of Wake ended the Japanese probably can spare men and planes.

1,300 Miles West Of Hawaii

Midway is 1,200 miles northeast of Wake and 1,300 miles west of Hawaii. There are two main islands, the larger of which is smaller than Wake.

A barren, sun-bleached place is this midway point between the United States and Asia. Except for crabs and turtles and innumerable sea birds, the islands have no animal life. There is humor, though, in the comical appearance and habits of the numerous albatrosses of the islands. For their antics they have been dubbed "gooneys."

The navy has had Midway since 1903. In 1936 Pan American Airways made it a stopping for the transpacific service.

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Luzon Invaders Veterans, With Special Arms

U. S. Army Reports Most Are Shock Troops, Able to Go Days Unsupported

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Japanese invading troops were pictured today in military advices from the Philippines as being especially equipped with light weapons and emergency rations to fight for days without support from their supply ships.

The invaders pouring ashore in the Lingayen Gulf area north of Manila and at other points on the key island of Luzon are armed with .25-caliber rifles and machine guns as standard equipment, official reports said.

These are considerably lighter than the harder-hitting weapons of the American-Filipino defenders, and dispatches have said they often inflict only slight wounds, but the lighter weight gives the compensating advantage of mobility. The weapons are credited with ample accuracy up to 1,000 yards.

The Japanese soldier is able to carry upward of 400 rounds of ammunition, possibly twice the burden of .30-caliber bullets the individual American or Filipino soldier can lug in cartridge belts and bandoleers, even though the enemy, on the average, is smaller in stature than an American.

Bulk of Foe Shock Troops

The bullet of a .25-caliber weapon would be only slightly larger, in diameter, than the .22 familiar to almost every American 'teen-age boy. The velocity and effectiveness of the missile, however, would depend on the length of the bullet and the size of the powder charge and on other factors not known here.

The invaders were said also to be equipped with rations sufficient for five days, consisting of rice and concentrated meat. The standard American Army ration for use when field kitchens cannot be brought within reach of the firing line suffices for only one day.

Although reports from the islands said some of the Japanese were ill-trained, poorly armed youths, officials here said they had military dispatches stating that the bulk of the invading army was composed of veteran shock troops with a background of fighting experience in China.

General Douglas MacArthur, the American commander, fighting against odds, has to rely heavily on incompletely trained Filipino troops, who nevertheless have been commended repeatedly for behaving well under fire.

Recently mobilized troops of the Philippine Commonwealth make up the bulk of the defense forces, although General MacArthur has a substantial stiffening of American units and such native professional soldiers as the Philippine Scouts, who are an integral part of the United States Army.

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Jap Subs Out to Do What U-Boats Failed to Do in 1918

Diversion of U. S. Navy to Patrol Duty And Disruption of Shipping Are Aims

WASHINGTON-Dec. 26-(AP)-

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The raiding Japanese submarines in the Pacific are out to accomplish what German U-boats failed to do off the Atlantic Coast in 1918.

In both campaigns the two main objectives are the same—diversion of naval units from combat duty with the fleet for strictly defensive patrol operations in home waters and the disruption of American shipping.

Although the Japanese are not considered by naval men to be in the same class with the grimly efficient U-boat veterans of World War I, and although their submarines must operate over vastly greater distances, they were conceded two advantages the Germans lacked.

Japan is believed to have a much larger fleet of long-range submarines, with about 40 capable of operating off the Pacific Coast, and her raiders are not menaced close to their home bases by the deadly type of anti-submarine warfare which the Allied navies were able to wage in the North Sea during 1917-1918.

Follows 1918 Patern.

The current renewal of submarine warfare in American waters is expected to follow the general pattern of the last conflict, and the World War experience of the Atlantic Coast gives the Pacific Coast some idea of what to expect.

During one six-month period in 1918 the Germans sent six huge cruiser type U-boats into American waters. They planted mines at the entrance to New York harbor, cut communications cables to Europe and south America, attacked coastal shipping with gunfire and torpedoes and, according to naval records, sank 170,000 tons of merchant or war craft.

Imposing as this record sounds, the U-boats did not achieve their objective. The World War Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, set down the verdict in a book some years later.

"In their chief mission of preventing transportation to Europe, the U-boats failed utterly," he wrote. "The flow of troops and munitions to France and England was not for a moment interrupted. In fact, it was precisely in this period that it was increased and we transported to Europe over 300,000 soldiers a month."

Elaborate Protective System.

But while the bridge of ships held and there was no weakening of

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freighter. On July [illegible] two small Norwegian vessels days later, to the amazement natives and a host of alarmed summer visitors, she suddenly appeared off Massachusetts at Cape Cod.

The tug Perth Amboy, towing four barges, was making her way along the coast and the submarine promptly opened fire with her deck guns. From nearby Chatham Air Station planes went aloft with depth bombs to destroy the raider.

Only One of Six Raiders Sunk.

Hundreds of persons watched the battle, many in fear that the sub's guns soon would be turned on the coast. She poured shells into the tug and barges until the little vessel went up in flames and the barges sank. The airplane attack proved futile for the depth bombs failed to explode.

The U-156 went her way unharmed and for several days worked havoc with the New England fishing industry, but when finally she turned homeward it was to meet her doom. She struck a mine attempting to run the North Sea mine barrage and sank within a short time, the only one of the six U-boats that operated on the American side of the Atlantic which failed to return home safely.

Some years after the war the Navy Department's historical section printed a long record of German submarine activities on the American side of the Atlantic. This showed that submarines captured and sank by explosives or sank in battle by gunfire 89,405 tons of shipping. Another 68,141 tons were sunk by submarine torpedoes and 52,289 tons were either damaged or destroyed by mines—a total of 209,835 tons. Of these, 40,329 tons were salvaged, resulting in a net loss of 169,506 tons.

Japs Told U. S. Will Abide By Prisoner Of War Rules

New York, Dec. 26 (AP)—Japan has been informed through the Swiss Government that the United States will abide by the rules covering prisoners of war adopted at the 1929 Geneva Convention, a Y. M. C. A. executive said today.

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Dr. D[illegible]s A. Davis, executive secretary of the war prisoners aid of the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, said that his organization received a letter from the State Department today declaring that the American Government was adhering to the Geneva rules.

The letter also stated, Dr. Davis said, the rules would be extended, in so far as they were adaptable, to any civilian enemy alien who might be interned here.

Japan's representatives to the Geneva Convention signed the agreement, Dr. Davis added, but their action was never ratified by the Tokyo Government. He also asserted that Russia was the only major power which attended the convention but did not sign the pact.

Dr. Davis, who returned from a tour of European prison camps last Wednesday, said the millions of war prisoners held in Germany were being used mostly for farm and industrial work on non-military projects, and that Germany gave them sufficient food to keep them capable of labor.

Dr. Davis said the Germans admitted frankly that they are not giving the Russians the same variety of diet as other prisoners. He said he had seen Russian prisoners who were fed for one week on turnips and a little codfish daily as their only prepared warm food in addition to daily portions of German bread and ersatz coffee.

Evacuees Convoyed Safely From Hawaii Praise Morale There

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Wounded Sailor Tells How His Skipper Ordered Men to Hurl Spuds at Japs

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Hundreds of evacuees and wounded, convoyed safely through waters infested with Japanese submarines, today related acts of heroism and praised the morale in embattled Hawaii.

Planes circled overhead as the passenger vessels, wearing a dark blue war paint, slipped quietly through the Golden Gate yesterday.

Lifebelts were worn during the trip by all passengers—even by the many children while they played games—and the ships were blacked out completely at night.

They zigzagged constantly because Japanese submarines have been preying on shipping off the California coast.

Stirring scenes took place at entrances to piers. No public announcement was made of the convoy's arrival, but it was seen moving through the Golden Gate. There was a rush toward the water front.

Threw Potatoes at Japs.

Soldiers and sailors carrying rifles and pistols had blocked off an area extending three blocks from the docks.

Ambulances hurried to the water front and removed the Navy and Army wounded. The city sent four ambulances to care for the civilian injured.

A wounded sailor told of the heroism of his skipper who ordered some of his idle men to throw potatoes at the Japanese raiders.

"Our skipper was a little fellow," the sailor said. "But he certainly was full of fight.

"We had only a 3-inch gun where we were, but he wouldn't let anybody else fire it. He peppered away at the Japs as they came over.

"All of a sudden a bomb hit nearby and blew the skipper into the water. Our executive (officer) gave the order to abandon ship."

The sailors started down and just then the skipper's head bobbed up from the water. They told him they were abandoning ship.

"The hell you are!" he shouted. "Get back to your stations!" Then he ordered a messenger to get a big sack of potatoes.

"I mean potatoes," the skipper cried to the surprised messenger. "I got to keep the men occupied at a time like this. Let 'em throw potatoes at the Japs!"

Didn't Know Hawaii Was Attacked.

Football players of Willamette University at Salem, Oreg., and San Jose, Calif., State told on their return of doing guard duty after the raids. Coach R. S. "Spec" Keene said his Willamette squad worked their way home by caring for wounded men. San Jose players said they didn't even know Honolulu was being attacked till they read it in the papers.

The three children of Capt. Merle Williams of the Air Corps told of a Christmas party on the convoyed ships at sea which was long on fun but short on candy and nuts.

Danny Williams' faith in his father, who remained in the islands, was evident.

"My daddy," said the 6-year-old, "can lick any 10 Japs."

NAZIS BLASTED FROM POINTS ON OKA RIVER

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Troops Had Been Ordered By Der Führer To Hal

30/24-13777 30.24-13777

Defenders There

6,000 Reported Killed In German Rout Southeast Of Leningrad

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 26—The British radio reported tonight that the Russians had recaptured Kliasma, described as "an important town on the Oka river," in their advance against the Germans from Tula. NBC heard the broadcast here.

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By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, *Saturday*, Dec. 27—The Russians announced today the rout of German forces southeast of Leningrad and the smashing of new Nazi lines which Adolf Hitler himself exhorted his troops urgently and frantically to hold at all costs on the Oka river below Moscow.

Upward of 6,000 Germans were declared killed in the Soviet offensive which sent the Germans reeling from the Volkhovo area, on the main Leningrad-Moscow Railroad about eighty miles southeast of the long-besieged Baltic port.

36,200 Killed Within Week

This brought to 36,200 the number of Germans reported killed within a week by the westward surging Red army forces all the way from the Crimea in the south to the northern front.

The new victory on the Leningrad front brought liberation of thirty-two additional localities, the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

Matching this achievement, the Russians said their forces on the central front have reoccupied Narofominsk, thirty-five miles southwest of Moscow, and blasted the frost-bitten Nazis from stubbornly defended positions on the west bank of the Oka river.

Reds Advance In All Sectors

Narofominsk is between Moscow and Mozhaisk on the railroad running southwest to Bryansk. In this area as well as at all other sectors of the front the Soviet communique said Red forces continued their advance.

In taking one Oka river town, the Russians said their troops crawled across the ice by night, smashed the German flanks and took their objective in fierce hand-to-hand street fighting.

[This may have been Kaluga, communications center about 110 miles southwest of Moscow on the Oka river and a junction on rail lines running northwest to Vyazma and to Bryansk on the southwest. It was reported authoritatively in London that the Russians had recaptured Kaluga as well as the town of Oskuye, sixty-two miles southwest of Tikhvin on the Leningrad front.]

"According to Hitler's order, the offensive of Soviet troops was to be checked here," the Government newspaper *Izvestia* said in an account of the Oka river victory.

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"The Germans had strongly fortified this place and exerted every effort to stop our offensive. Stubborn street engagements ensued and the place was shortly occupied by our troops."

Germans on the Moscow front apparently were trying desperately to hold new positions on the Orel-Kaluga-Mozhaisk-Rzhev line but Red armies were declared pressing forward unchecked despite repeated Nazi counter-attacks.

Reds Throttling Mozhaisk

The Nazis in the Orel sector, 210 miles south of Moscow at the lower end of the line, were declared under immediate Soviet threat while Red forces steadily were throttling Mozhaisk, fifty-seven miles west of Moscow.

Prisoners captured on the west bank of the Oka told the Russians they had been ordered to halt the Red armies there at all costs and Red officers said this was substantiated by a German order of the day dated December 19, captured in another sector of the Moscow front.

Nazis Told Retreat Must Cease

This order, signed by Colonel General Helmesterbert, commander of the Twenty-third German Infantry Division, said:

"General conditions of the war require imperatively that the present retreat cease now.

"The division must clean up its entire rear line and bring back to regiments the soldiers who remain at the rear.

"In the future it is necessary through energetic action of all personnel to keep one's own and collect other abundant arms and munitions. . . .

"I expect the division, despite great weariness of soldiers and officers, to be able to stand up under these critical days. After close study of this order it is to be destroyed."

Another order by the commander of the Seventh German Infantry Division was reported to have instructed officers how to act under conditions of "temporary enemy superiority of the air, how to face a munitions shortage and how to maintain discipline of troops."

Red Successes In Arctic

In a review of the campaign on the Arctic front, Vice-Admiral A. Golovko, commander of the Soviet northern fleet, said the German plan to take Murmansk and the Kola peninsula had failed and that the Axis now are intrenched on the defensive.

Early in July the German "Norway Corps" attacked the Rybachi peninsula, he wrote in *Izvestra*, but were checked on the isthmus. A second offensive along the road to Murmansk was declared halted by the Red fleet, while still a third drive in September was smashed by naval infantry.

Admiral Golovko said that in the first six months of the war the northern fleet operating in the Barents Sea destroyed forty-two German transports, two destroyers, four submarines and five auxiliaries totaling 200,000 tons.

Christmas Assaults Retake 100 Villages, Red Army Claims

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13th German Corps Staff Headquarters Destroyed And 10,200 Nazis Slain

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—More than 100 villages were declared today to have been captured by Red Army troops on the central front Christmas Day in the giant counteroffensive against the withdrawing divisions of Adolf Hitler.

The Moscow radio broadcast a Pravda dispatch claiming fresh territorial gains and said the staff headquarters of the 13th German Army Corps were destroyed and some 10,200 German officers and men were killed before the capital from December 21 to 25.

"Estimates of the booty and the number of casualties are far from complete," the radio said, "since many of the dead and much equipment is buried under the snow."

Losses at Sevastopol.

Germans were said to have lost about 20,000 killed in a six-day battle at the approaches of Sevastopol, besieged Crimean naval base.

A correspondent of the army newspaper Red Star said casualties amounted to more than half of Germany's effectives on the peninsular front.

(Authoritative British circles said in London that Russian forces, maintaining their pressure, had taken Oskuye, 62 miles southwest of Tikhvin, and Kaluga, about 110 miles southwest of Moscow and some 65 miles northwest of Tula on the Oka River.)

The newspaper Izvestia which reported capture of a "large populated place on the western bank of the Oka River" after two days fighting, said that "according to Hitler's order the offensive of Soviet troops was to be checked here."

"* * * The Germans had strongly fortified this place and exerted every effort to stop our offensive," Izvestia said. "Stubborn street engagements ensued and the place was shortly occupied by our troops."

The Soviet Information Bureau communique said that in one sector on the western front a Russian unit had recaptured 30 communities in five days fighting.

In another engagement on the southern front the Russians were said to have killed 700 German soldiers and officers.

The correspondent of Komsomolskaya Pravda said that in another sector of the front about 3,000 Germans were killed and 31 villages recaptured in one day.

Leningrad Break-Through Foiled, Germans Say

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast) (AP).—Italian and Slovak troops were reported by the high command today to have assisted Germans in repelling attacks on the Russian front and inflicting heavy losses on Soviet soldiers.

An attempt of Red Army troops to break out of the Leningrad siege lines behind 30 tanks was declared to have collapsed.

Numerous Russian tanks were declared to have been destroyed in the east and the Soviet forces were said to have lost more than 1,000 men and 19 of the tread-tracked vehicles about Leningrad alone.

"In the central sector of the Eastern front hard defensive fighting continues," the high command said.

Finns Report Red Army Attacking Entire Front

HELSINKI, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Red Army is attacking along the entire Finnish front, a Finnish Army communique said today. It declared that the onslaught, although general, was not heavy in any one sector, and was being repulsed.

Soviet Guerrilla Unit Returns After Harrying Nazis 4 Months

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—A Soviet guerrilla detachment which for almost four months harried German communications and garrisons behind the Russian-German battle lines in the north has returned from its mission safely, Tass, the official Russian news agency, reported today.

The detachment, traveling on foot or on skis, covered more than 1,250 miles in operations in Latvia and Estonia, around the cities of Pskov and Novgorod, southwest and south of Leningrad, and in the entire Leningrad area.

Tass reported the guerrilla troops did most of their damage to Nazi communication lines along the highway and railroad between Pskov and Porkhov, both of which were used to transport Nazi reinforcements, provisions and ammunition for troops attacking Novgorod and Leningrad.

On information received from the guerrillas' portable radio station, bombers from the nearest Russian air base were said to have destroyed 24 Nazi planes in their first attack and to have set afire a large fuel supply in their next raid. The detachment itself blew up an important bridge over the River "N" just as a German light armored detachment was crossing it, Tass said.

The detachment also reported that guerrilla warfare is being carried on successfully against the Germans by groups of sailors along the northwestern coast of Latvia and that in most of the territory they covered the Germans have stationed only small, poorly trained garrisons, made up chiefly of reservists.

Hitler Spends 'Serious' Yule

Berlin, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—Adolf Hitler again spent Christmas among his soldiers, this time on the eastern front, a German broadcast said today. The broadcast called it a "serious" and "more of a wartime Christmas" than before.

Former British Aide Doomed in Bulgaria

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast).—A former press officer of the British Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, and nine other persons were sentenced to death today on charges of espionage aimed at preparing for invasion of Bulgaria.

The court martial proceedings at Sofia lasted 15 days. The principal defendant (presumably the former press officer) was condemned to death in absentia. Twenty-four other defendants received long prison terms.

AXIS LAST STAND LOOMS IN LIBYA

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Desert Army Tries to Stem British Advance 90 Miles South of Bengasi Port

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The last organized units of the Axis desert army were trying to make a stand tonight 90 miles south of British-captured Bengasi, along the great arc formed by the shores of the Gulf of Sirte.

Here, in the Agedabia region some 80 miles this side of the line which divides Cirenaica from Tripolitania, the bulk of the force which remained to Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel was struggling with heavy casualties in a last attempt to escape complete destruction and resume the hazardous flight westward.

13,000 Taken

More than 13,000 of the Axis troops were in either prisoners' camps or hospitals in the British-occupied rearward areas, and a large number—yet uncounted—still remained in the forward sections, awaiting evacuation.

It seemed unlikely that Rommel was trying anything more at Agedabia than a brief rear-guard action to permit at least some of his men to get back toward Tripoli. The flat desert terrain of this sector does not lend itself to long defensive action, especially since some British advanced columns are already behind the enemy, operating deep in Tripolitania.

Few Likely to Reach Safety

(In London a military commentator conceded that some Axis forces might be able to fight their way westward to temporary shelter, but said that few tanks were likely to reach safety due to their mechanical condition after weeks of constant action. To be even momentarily secure, the Germans must at least get to Sirte, 160 miles inside Tripolitania.)

The day's Middle-East Command communique told this story of the fighting:

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"Although isolated bodies in various stages of disorganization still remain around Barce and south of Bengasi, the bulk of the retreating enemy now appears to be in the Agedabia area.

"North of Agedabia there is a certain amount of confused fighting in which our troops are taking a toll of enemy parties attempting to escape southward.

"During this fighting six enemy tanks were knocked out yesterday and in addition, three Italian tanks, 11 Italian armored cars, 11 German light tanks, some German and Italian aircraft, together with a considerable amount of material, was found abandoned in the Barce area."

British wounded found in hospitals in this area were recovered along with the capture of prisoners.

Hundreds of miles behind the front lines, on the Egyptian Frontier, desperate members of one of several isolated and beleaguered Axis garrisons near Salum tried to break out to get food and water. They were rolled back and four of their light tanks wrecked.

A small Axis vessel trying to supply still another of these "Axis Tobruks" from the sea was caught squarely by British field artillery, driven ashore, fired and burned out on the beach. This was at Halfaya, or "Hellfire Pass."

The R.A.F. again was pounding methodically in force at the lines of enemy motor transport, tanks and guns southwestward from Agedabia and elsewhere. Tripoli and Misurata were raided heavily.

British Take Heavy Toll in Libya Drive

Engage Axis Troops in 'Confused Fighting' 60 Miles From Bengasi

Cairo, Dec. 26 (AP).—The British army, with the ruins of Bengasi in its possession, hammered home its advantage today and was reported by the Middle East command to be taking a heavy toll of German forces seeking to retreat farther westward after loss of Libya's second-largest city.

The bulk of the Axis troops, said today's communique, was engaged by the British in "confused fighting" north of Agedabia, 60 miles south of Bengasi on the coast road to Tripoli, capital of Italy's North African empire. Near Bengasi itself and around Barce only "isolated bodies in various stages of disorganization" still were offering resistance.

The R. A. F. in operations ranging as far west as Tripoli itself, also harried the Axis forces in the Agedabia sector. Its communique reported "considerable damage" done to armored cars, guns and motor transports southwest of Agedabia. The air force said direct hits were scored on the Karamanli mole at Tripoli.

(British occupation of Bengasi was acknowledged today by the Italian High Command, which claimed the Axis supply port had fallen only after Italian and German troops had destroyed and abandoned it.)

The British communique said 3,000 Axis prisoners already had been shipped to the rear.

(A London military commentator said that in spite of the repeated stabs by British armored patrols which were whittling down his tank strength, German Gen. Erwin Rommel still might succeed in getting some of his forces through to Tripolitania.)

They Need Overhauling

(Other informed quarters, however, asserted few of the Nazi tanks were likely to reach safety, even if they managed to break past the British interceptors near Agedabia. They pointed out that during a withdrawal the Germans would not be able to repair even relatively minor breakdowns, while actually their tanks probably were in need of thorough overhauling after weeks of constant action.

(They added that RAF strafings, as well as the British patrols, were certain to take a heavy toll along the barren, exposed coastal road, and that Rommel faced a tremendous task if he hoped to effect a speedy withdrawal as far west as Sirte, 160 miles into Tripolitania. He would have to get at least this far, observers said, to feel at all safe.)

The British communique said 13,000 German and Italian prisoners already had been shipped to the rear for hospitals and prison camps.

More Prisoners To Come

Besides these, the communique said, a large number still are to be transported from the forward areas of a British advance which has driven more than 300 miles westward into Libya.

In the fighting north of Agedabia, the middle east command said, six Axis tanks were put out of commission. Three Italian tanks and eleven armored cars and eleven German light tanks and an unspecified number of Axis planes and war material were found abandoned in the Barce area, it was said.

A small ship seeking to bring supplies to Axis forces besieged at Halfaya was hit by British field artillery caught fire and had to be beached, the communique reported.

Axis Rout Will Speed Mopup, British Say

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 26 (AP).—The capture of Bengasi, second city of Italy's North African empire, means that an Axis threat to Egypt has been removed and large British forces eventually will be freed for the mopping up of Libya, authoritative circles said today.

The chief supply port east of Tripoli, the provincial capital, Bengasi, fell to the British December 24. While some units took over the ruined port, other air and land forces continued pursing Axis troops to the west.

Word of the recapture of Bengasi was received with satisfaction in London. It lies at the 300-mile mark on the drive westward from the Egyptian frontier begun November 18.

A London military commentator said that in spite of the repeated stabs by British armored patrols which were whittling down his tank strength, Gen. Erwin Rommel still might succeed in getting some of his forces through to Tripolitania.

Axis Admits Bengasi Loss

Rome, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP).—The Italian command today acknowledged British occupation of Bengasi, saying it fell only after forces had destroyed and abandoned it.

"Our troops continued their previously planned movements in western Cirenaica which the enemy, despite repeated attacks, was unable to hinder," the high command declared.

The British were declared to have lost several armored cars in vain attacks upon Axis garrisons at Bardia, Libya, and Salum, Egypt.

A British plane was shot down in flames by Italian fighters during a raid on Tripoli, the Libyan capital, the high command said.

Berlin Also Admits Loss

Berlin, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP).—The German high command admitted today a reverse in North Africa in the fall of Bengasi, but said this was according to plan and that the British occupied the Libyan port without fighting.

R. A. F. TAKES HOLIDAY

Germany Is Not Bombed During Yuletide.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force was reported authoritatively today to have refrained from bombing Germany on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, though German planes were active against England. It was said that no R. A. F. planes had crossed the channel and only routine fighter patrols along the coast were in the air.

A communique said:

"In the early part of last night enemy aircraft were active near the east coast of England. Incendiary bombs were dropped at one place on the coast, but caused neither damage nor casualties."

Freighter Sunk, Nazis Say.

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP).—German airmen sank a 3,000-ton freighter off the English east coast last night and heavily damaged four other merchant ships with bomb hits, the high command said today.

Berlin Claims 27 British Warships This Month

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The German radio reported tonight the German Navy and Air Force has sunk twenty-seven British warships so far in December.

DENNY IS PRISONER

New York Times Reporter Is Held in Italy.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The International Red Cross has informed the War Office that the names of Godfrey H. P. Anderson, correspondent for the Associated Press of Great Britain and Harold Denny, New York Times correspondent on the British Libyan front, were included in a list of prisoners cabled from Rome to Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, it was announced today.

The Italians announced the capture of Messrs. Denny and Anderson, along with four other correspondents and radio broadcasters, on November 29. Mr. Denny formerly was a New York Times correspondent in Moscow.

Largest Contingent Of Empire Airmen Reaches Britain

U. S. Naval Units Escort Convoy Part of Way Across Atlantic

By the Associated Press.

A BRITISH PORT, Dec. 26.—The largest contingent of British empire airmen ever to cross the Atlantic arrived here today to join the British, Canadian, New Zealand and Australian squadrons which already are waging the anti-axis air war on the European front.

En route from a Canadian port, their convoy was escorted part of the way across the North Atlantic by United States naval units.

More than half of the airmen—flyers as well as ground personnel—were Canadians. The rest of the contingent included R. A. F. men trained in Canada, United States members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Norwegians from the "Little Norway" training base near Toronto, and Australians and New Zealanders.

They said their crossing had been uneventful.

A further contingent of Canadian troops, including Maj. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander-designate of the 2d Division, also landed with the airmen from their flotilla of troopships.

The convoy also landed reinforcements for infantry regiments, an Ordnance Medical Corps, engineers, anti-aircraft signallers, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a company of Canadian Forestry Corps lumbermen bound for duty in Scottish forests, and an orthopedic unit with 19 nurses.

Other units included drafts of the Polish and Netherlands Armies trained in Canada, some personnel of the Dutch fleet air arm and tradesmen from Jamaica for the British Army.

Record Air Force Reaches Britain

Canada Trained Fliers Were Escorted By U. S. Warships

A British Port, Dec. 26 (AP)—The largest group of airmen ever to cross the Atlantic arrived here by the thousands today, telling Britons, "we have come to bring you victory in 1943."

More than half of them were Canadians, but they included a number of United States members of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Australians, New Zealanders, Britons, Norwegians, Poles and Dutch, all trained in Canada.

Besides pilots, gunners, navigators and radio men, the convoy included thousands of reinforcements for the Canadian Army Corps in the united kingdom, some personnel of The Netherlands fleet air arm, and Jamaica tradesmen for the British Army. the convoy part of the uneventful United States warships escorted voyage.

With the troops was Maj. Gen. H.D.G. Crerar, who will assume command of the second division and will be acting commander of all the Canadian Corps pending the recovery of Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton from a minor lung infection.

Among the Americans in the R.C.A.F., who identified themselves were Pilot Officers E. W. Sanders of Houston, Tex.; L. M. Solomon of Chattanooga, Tenn., and D. B. Hodd of Boston.

De Gaulle States Parley Over Island's Occupa

St. Pierre, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Free French news agency said tonight that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would confer with the interested Allied governments on the diplomatic question involved in the occupation of these islands off the Newfoundland coast.

Meanwhile, the islands' fisherfolk population continued to hold plebiscites in which they cast secret ballots stating they wished to follow de Gaulle instead of Marshal Petain's Vichy regime, the agency said. The plebiscite in this main population center yesterday was said to have resulted in 650 votes for alignment with the Free French, while only 10 persons voted for continued Vichy rule.

The plebiscite on Miquelon Island will be held tomorrow. All persons over 18 years old were allowed to vote.

Governor Is Seized.

St. Pierre, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Free French news service announced today that these islands off the Newfoundland coast were occupied under a formal order by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and that the "diplomatic question" arising would be discussed between him and the "interested governments."

Gen. de Gaulle is the leader of the Free French movement, with headquarters at London.

The agency said that Baron de Bournat, the Vichy-appointed Governor here, had been taken into custody by the Free French forces.

L. E. Emerson, Newfoundland Defense Minister, telegraphed his congratulations to Admiral Emile Muselier, whose seamen occupied the island.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, also sent congratulations to the admiral, who was busy organizing the colony into an anti-Axis ally despite the seeming reluctance of the United States to accept it.

Ninety-eight per cent of the 3,500 population voted in favor of Free French rule, the news agency said, with only ten opposing votes cast in yesterday's plebiscite.

Two persons were said to be under house guard, a customs administrator and a notorious Nazi-minded official, the agency reported.

"Arbitrary Action": U. S. Vi

(The United States Government reliably reported to be endeavoring to restore the status quo of the islands in conformity with an agreement made recently with French authorities in Martinique to keep France's western Atlantic islands out of the war line-up.

(The purpose of the Martinique agreement was to keep the Vichy Government from moving farther toward the Axis. The United States State Department yesterday characterized the seizure as "an arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States Government."

A British [illegible] (British officials in London also reported "complete surprise."

(The British radio quoted the Berlin radio as reporting that Admiral Jean Darlan of the Vichy Government had gone to Toulon, big French Mediterranean naval base, where several major units of the French fleet are berthed.)

A description of the landing of the four corvettes and Admiral Muselier's movement was furnished by Jean le Bret, reporter for the Montreal newspaper *Le Jour*.

Le Bret said the vessels left with other Free French naval vessels from an eastern Canadian port ostensibly for Atlantic maneuvers.

Naval Maneuver Described

After an afternoon of routine practice moves, the four war vessels detached themselves from the squadron and steamed away to St. Pierre, he said. At dawn Wednesday morning they moved into Le Barachois, the port of St. Pierre. Armed sailors went ashore and occupied all strategic points. They quickly removed the islands' administrator, M. De Bournat, who voiced a final "*Vive Petain!*" as he was taken aboard one corvette.

Today the Free French sailors stood guard over the quays, police station, telephone, telegraph and radio offices and Government buildings.

St. Pierre Gave Weather Data, Free French Say

30,24-13779 30.24-13779

Radio Broadcast Material Useful to Foe, Is Charge

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The French National Committee (Free French) charged today that it was "common knowledge" that the radio at St. Pierre, when it was under Vichy domination, "was broadcasting meterological information useful to the enemy."

St. Pierre is the seat of administration of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the southern coast of Newfoundland which naval forces of the Free French have taken out of Vichy control.

The National Committee issued a statement in explanation of the seizure of the islands, which the United States State Department has condemned.

Says Populace Wished Move.

"Several months ago," it said, "the National Committee was informed that the populations of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, wished to join Free France at the side of the Allies to resume the struggle for liberation of the mother country and the triumph of liberty throughout the world.

"Furthermore, it was common knowledge that under the governor, who had received dictatorial powers from Vichy, the St. Pierre radio was broadcasting meterological information useful to the enemy.

"Admiral Muselier, commanding the Free French Navy, having recently gone to inspect Free French warships in Newfoundland waters which are collaborating in protection of Allied shipping, went to St. Pierre on December 24 on orders of the National Committee in order to clear up the situation.

Welcomed By People

"As soon as he landed with a few ratings (seamen) he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers and, meeting with no resistance, took over the administration of the colony. He immediately organized a plebiscite asking the population to choose between the Free French cause and collaboration with the powers who starve, humiliate and martyrize our country.

"Ninety-eight per cent. of the population, amid general rejoicings, expressed their wish to throw off the shackles of the armistice and to resume the struggle at the side of the Allies under the ægis of Free France.

Their First Chance To Choose

"This manifestation of French popular will is all the more significant, for it is the first time since June, 1940, that the populaton, exclusively composed of French citizens, has been able to express its feelings in accordance with democratic principles and the right of peoples to self-determination."

Free French headquarters announced receipt of a cable from Admiral Muselier stating that he had occupied the islands as quarters of General De Gaulle.

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The report said officers and men of the landing party held a Christmas service in memory of Frenchmen killed in the last war.

U. S. Will Confer With Other Powers On French Islands

DeGaullist Occupation Seen As Alienating Vichy Leaders

(By The Associated Press)

London, Dec. 26—British, American and Canadian government leaders meeting in Washington apparently will decide soon whether to restore to Vichy the North Atlantic Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon which tonight were under the banner of Gen. Charles De Gaulle after a Christmas Eve occupation.

The Free French news agency said "the diplomatic question" raised by the United States protest against the seizure would be discussed by General De Gaulle with the "interested governments."

The United States branded the occupation by seamen under Adm. Emile Muselier as an "arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned," and asked Canada what steps it would take to restore the status quo. The islands are just off the Newfoundland coast.

The American reaction apparently was in keeping with an agreement made recently with French authorities in Martinique whereby it was hoped to keep French Atlantic possessions out of the opposing war camps, and also keep the harried Vichy government from moving farther toward the Axis.

The Vichy government today issued a communique praising Washington's stand and demanding the prompt restoration of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Complicating factors in the dispute are the status of all parties involved. Although the United States still recognizes Vichy, the government has given Lease-Lend aid to the Free French forces in the fight against Germany.

Britain and Vichy long ago severed their diplomatic relations, and last Nov. 26 Foreign Minister Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that Britain recognized Gen. Charles De Gaulle's national committee as "representative of all Free Frenchmen."

This recognition, however, does not take care of all those Frenchmen who are at the same time anti-German but are loyal to aged Marshal Petain.

General De Gaulle, who broke with Marshal Petain's Armistice government and later was branded a traitor by Vichy, ordered the occupation of the islands which was occomplished without incident.

When the United States reacted unfavorably, official quarters in London and Ottawa said they, too, were "completely surprised" by the Free French action.

Admiral Muselier conducted a plebiscite yesterday in which he announced that the colony, in secret balloting, voted overwhelmingly to drop Vichy's administration and follow General De Gaulle. Only 10 opposing votes were cast, it was said.

Baron De Bournat, the Vichy-appointed Governor, was taken into custody, and two other men were placed under House arrest. The Free French charged that it was "common knowledge" that the radio at St. Pierre had been "broadcasting meteorological information useful to the enemy."

The Free French news agency said that L. E. Emerson, Newfoundland Defense Minister, wired his congratulations to Admiral Muselier, as did General De Gaulle.

The French National Committee here declared that the colonial plebiscite showed that the islanders wanted to "throw off the shackles of the armistice, and to resume the struggle at the side of the Allies under the Aegis of Free France."

"This manifestation of French popular will," the statement concluded, "is all the more significant, for it is the first time since June, 1940, that the population, exclusively composed of French citizens, has been able to express its feelings in accordance with democratic principles and the right of peoples to self-determination.

VICHY PRAISES U.S. ATTITUDE

ON TWO ISLANDS

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French Government Grateful for Refusal to Recognize De Gaullist Move.

WASHINGTON IS IRRITATED

Precedent Would Force United States to Restore All Land Free French Captured.

By H. TAYLOR HENRY

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Vichy regime expressed appreciation today over Washington's swift denunciation of the De Gaullist (Free French) seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon and said that it counted on prompt re-establishment of Vichy control.

A communique said: "The forcible De Gaullist action in fact is a formal contradiction of assurances made many times and again recently to the French Government and to representatives of the Federal (United States) Government touching on maintenance of the status quo in French possessions in the New World."

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The statement added that the French Government appreciated "the promptness with which the Federal Government made known its wish to maintain its position and see that the status quo is restored in the French islands."

They added that "the Washington and Ottawa governments," in the state of their relations with the French Government, cannot admit any new blow against the existing situation."

It was asserted that the De Gaullist action depends on "the decision of the Anglo-Saxon countries" and "France consequently counts on prompt re-establishment of the situation existing before December 25 to give her satisfaction."

St. Pierre Radio Source Of Concern To Allied Powers

U. S., Canada And Britain Considering Action By Free French

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Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Conversations looking toward settlement of the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation by an agreement satisfactory to all were under way here today, and informed quarters indicated a possible solution was:

(1) Withdrawal of Free French forces and restoration of Vichy Sovereignty over the islands.

(2) Close supervision of the St. Pierre radio station by representatives of the British-Canadian-American Allies.

The sudden seizure Wednesday of the little islands off the Canadian coast by a Free French force under Adm. Emile Muselier was described by the State Department yesterday as "an arbitrary action contrary to agreement."

Officials would not amplify that statement today, but it was made known that the talks in progress here were concerned with reaching a common understanding among the governments involved.

Secretary of State Hull conferred during the forenoon with French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye and arranged an afternoon conference with Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

Prime Minister King, who arrived in Washington today, was understood to be ready to take up the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation in conferences also with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Canada's attitude toward reversal of the "conquest" and return of the islands to Vichy is of particular importance because St. Pierre and Miquelon lie close to her strategic waters and because, like the United States, Canada is a Western Hemisphere nation vitally interested in maintaining the hemispheric status quo.

In addition, Canada, like the United States, maintains diplomatic relations with the Vichy government. Britain does not, but the British government in the past has taken the Canadian and United States policies into consideration in framing its own policy towards France.

Informed quarters indicated that Allied supervision of the St. Pierre radio station might be considered vital.

It was pointed out that uncontrolled operation of a radio station close to the route followed by convoys plying between Canada and Britain could be a source of potential danger which could not be disregarded. The possibility of Axis submarines obtaining secret bases on the islands was not so seriously regarded, since St. Pierre and Miquelon lie so close to Newfoundland that they are constantly under the eyes of the British and American Navies.

U. S. Diplomats Leave Sofia for Istanbul

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 26.—Stefani reported today from Sofia that the American diplomatic corps in the Bulgarian capital left last night for Istanbul, Turkey.

Nine Americans were in the group leaving the country which declared itself at war with the United States.

TWO FASCIST LEADERS LEAVE OFFICIAL POSTS

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Serena, Tassinari Are Replaced by Younger Men

ROME, Dec. 26 (Andi Agency to AP)—Mussolini accepted the resignations of Fascist Party Secretary Adelchi Serena and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Tassinari today in another "changing of the guard" which found younger men taking over executive posts.

Officials Resign

Serena was declared to have quit because of a wish "to participate in the war as a volunteer," and Tassinari "for reasons of health."

Aldo Bidussoni, only 26, who served with Italian troops in the Spanish civil war, replaced the 46-years-old Serena, whose photographs recently were banned from display in party or public buildings.

Carlo Pareschi, president of the Fascist Federation of Agriculturists, was named to succeed Tassinari.

Salvatore Gatti, vice-secretary of the Fascist Party, also was dropped, his place being taken by an unknown journalist, Carlo Ravasio.

RANKING FASCISTS OUT

Party Officer and Minister Lose Posts at Rome.

Rome, Dec. 26 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today accepted resignations of Fascist Party Secretary Adelchi Serena and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Tassinari.

Serena's resignation was explained as result of a desire to participate in the war as a volunteer and Tassinari's for reasons of health.

Urges Indians To Join Fight Against Axis

Sir Bijoy Prosad Sineh Roy Addresses National Liberal Federation

Madras, India, Dec. 26 (AP)—Sir Bijoy Prosad Sineh Roy, in a presidential address to the twenty-third Indian National Liberal Federation, today said Indians should join all branches of the fighting forces despite grievances against British rule.

"As realists we cannot be indifferent to the need for cooperation in the war effort," he asserted. "War already has reached our frontiers and to stand by and watch the vandalism of infamous aggressors is to invite disaster.

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"Our grievances against British rule are great and grave, but we have a duty to our own country. We cannot calmly see our country overrun by plunderous hordes."

"This is no time to bargain on a doctrinal plane, although we should not stop impressing on the British government that for the fuller utilization of India's willing cooperation settling of political accounts is urgent."

Bullitt Ends Stay In Holy Land

Jerusalem, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative in the Near East, left for Cairo today after two days of sightseeing and conferences in the Holy Land.

Pope Makes Third Yule Peace Plea

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Vatican City, Dec. 26—(Andi Agency to A. P.)—For the third time in three Christmas season days, Pope Pius XII today called upon warring nations of the world to sheathe the sword. Addressing his Noble Guards, the Pontiff said, "in this sea of tempest and human catastrophes, may the fury of the winds cease; may the waves become calm, and on the undisturbed ship of bounty and faithfulness may men shake hands and embrace justice and peace."

Wars, Bismarck Sinking Voted Top 1941 Stories

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Japan's war on the United States, sinking of the German battleship Bismarck and Germany's invasion of Russia were unanimously voted the three biggest news stories of 1941 by seven leading British and American news agency editors, it was announced today.

The judges were Robert E. Bunnelle of the Associated Press, James Oldfield of the Associated Press of Great Britain, Ed Beattie of the United Press, C. A. Smith of the International News Service, R. N. Neale of Reuters, F. H. Fisher of the British United Press and D. R. Spendlove of the British Press Association.

In the War Zone

DEC 27 1941

Fall of Hongkong Citadel Gives Japanese Base for Greater Attacks

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Christmas story from the Far East lacks the cheer of the season for the anti-Axis forces, since on the whole the Japanese have driven their spearheads closer to the heart of the Allied defense—the all-essential base of Singapore. The citadel of Hongkong has surrendered finally after a gallant stand, thereby giving the Japs a highly important base from which to strike at Singapore and the Philippines.

The Nipponese also reportedly have captured Kuching, capital of Sarawak, on the great island of Borneo, which lies close to Singapore, thereby creating another threat against the British stronghold. Thus, the Japs have continued to whittle down the vast line of island defenses which shield Singapore from the east and permitting the passage of aid to this beleaguered base from this direction. That's the Japanese strategy, for they can't reach the western approaches to Singapore now.

Weakness in Philippines.

Over the most important position in this defensive Eastern goup—the Philippines—the Stars and Stripes fly to broadcast proudly to the world today's declaration by our command that "we will fight to the last man." The move in declaring Manila an open city isn't a very good sign, for it emphasizes our lack of control of the air there—a vital weakness. The battle would seem to have resolved itself into a test of endurance, which will determine if our forces can hold out until re-enforcements arrive.

While this wartime Yuletide has brought its burdens, it has had its good spots as well. The Russians report that they have captured another hundred villages and continue their devastating counter-offensive against the Germans.

The Allied triumph in Libya has vastly strengthened the British control of the Mediterranean and has removed any immediate threat to Egypt.

This is a total war, the like of which the world never before has seen. It calls for total sacrifice—total unselfishness. In short, the certain way to victory is for every man, woman and child to jump in and fight like Hell, each after his own capabilities.

Battle of Resources.

We can't lose if we do that, because the United States, in particular, and the Allies, in general, are blessed with resources which can smother the Axis—if we utilize those resources to the utmost. Let me tell you a story to the point.

The other day a relative of mine discovered one of my old trunks which hadn't been opened since just after the world war and was believed lost. It was filled with treasured souvenirs of the great conflict and of visits to many countries. In going through these mementos, I found a little box filled with ordinary cement marbles and the way I got them was this:

On a September day of 1917, during the height of the war, I was walking across what had been the public square of the French city of Peronne, on the Somme. The fighting there had been terrific and even then the battle raged not far away. As I scuffled through the brick dust which was all that remained of the fine old town, I spied these marbles.

Poor little men and women, I thought to myself—and wondered what had become of the owners of these toys. Then I saw more and still more of the pellets, in fact so many that it became obvious they weren't marbles at all. Suddenly it dawned upon me what the find meant.

They were German shrapnel bells! The greatest fighting machine the world had ever known—the army which had overrun huge reaches of Europe—the force which couldn't be stopped—this mighty Power finally had been reduced to making shrapnel bullets out of concrete because of the lack of metal. British General Headquarters confirmed this and the jubilation was great, for it was a clear indication of what the end must be.

Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: Military operations in the Lingayen Gulf area were limited to heavy artillery dueling. American and Philippine soldiers are defending a position along the Agno River.

Southeast of Manila in the Atimonan area, enemy pressure is increasing.

Hostile aircraft was particularly active during the last twenty-four hours.

The War Department has been officially advised that the commanding general, United States Army forces in the Far East, had declared Manila an "open city."

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

An earlier communique from the War Department:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: From his headquarters in the field, General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, advises that he has reorganized and strengthened the positions held by our troops in the general vicinity of Lingayen Gulf. Repeated enemy assaults in this sector have been successfully resisted. Indications point to heavy reinforcement of Japanese troops in this area.

Brisk fighting is also reported from other fronts on the Island of Luzon.

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Heavy enemy air activity in the Philippines continues.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communique:

FAR EAST: Press reports of United States submarine activities in the Far East on Christmas Day are confirmed. A dispatch from Admiral Hart states that one enemy transport and one mine sweeper have been sunk. An additional transport and one seaplane tender are probably sunk.

Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague Convention (IV) of 1907, annex, article 25. Our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention.

CENTRAL PACIFIC: Enemy reports that 3,000 naval and marine personnel were engaged in the defense of Wake Island are incorrect. The total strength of the garrison was less than 400 officers and men. There were approximately 1,000 civilians engaged in construction work on the island which may account for the enemy statement that 1,400 prisoners were captured.

EASTERN PACIFIC: Naval operations against enemy submarines are being vigorously prosecuted.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP).—A communique from the headquarters of the United States armed forces of the Far East:

There has been very heavy pressure by the enemy on the southeastern front. Tank battling on that front has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides.

On the northern (Lingayen) front, the enemy has confined himself to heavy and concentrated artillery fire.

Air activities over Manila have been very brisk for the last sixteen hours.

An earlier communique from the same headquarters:

Action on the northern lines is confined to artillery duelling.

On the southeastern front from Atimonan to Mauban (on Lamon Bay) enemy pressure is increasing.

The enemy air force is very active.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 26 (AP)—The British Far Eastern Command issued the following communiqué today:

The situation remains unchanged. There were engagements between patrols in the area of Sungei Siput, Perak and north of Kamaman in Trengganu.

There was no further news from Kuching.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 26 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Although isolated bodies in various stages of disorganization still remain around Barce and south of Bengazi, the bulk of the retreating enemy now appears to be in the Agedabia area.

North of Agedabia there is a certain amount of confused fighting in which our troops are taking a toll of enemy parties attempting to escape southward.

During this fighting six enemy tanks were knocked out yesterday and in addition three Italian tanks, eleven armored cars, eleven German light tanks, some German and Italian aircraft together with a considerable amount of material was found abandoned in the Barce area.

In the same general area, in addition to taking prisoners, we recovered a number of British wounded who were found in Italian hospitals.

In the frontier area an enemy detachment from one of the isolated garrisons near Solum attempted to make a sortie with the object of obtaining food and water. The attempt was defeated and four enemy light tanks were disabled.

A small vessel bringing supplies to Axis forces beleaguered at Halfaya was engaged by our field artillery. The vessel received direct hits, as a result of which it ran ashore, caught fire and was burned out.

Our Air Forces again carried out sweeps over the area of operations in support of our troops and continued attacks on enemy columns.

Over 13,000 German and Italian prisoners now have reached hospitals and prisoner-of-war camps in the area, in addition to which a large number still remain to be evacuated from the forward areas.

The Royal Air Force in the Middle East issued the following communiqué:

Concentrations of enemy motor transport, armored fighting vehicles and guns southwest of Agedabia were effectively attacked by our fighter aircraft yesterday and considerable damage was done.

Other enemy motorized units in the El Agheila area were bombed Wednesday night. Direct hits were obtained and a number of lorries destroyed.

Tuesday night objectives at Tripoli and Misurata were raided. At Tripoli direct hits were scored on the Karamanli Mole, while at Misurata bombs fell on barracks, motor transport parks, the ordnance depot and other military buildings. The fires which broke out were seen many miles from the target.

Formations of enemy aircraft which attempted to raid Malta Dec. 24 were intercepted by our fighters and two JU-88s were shot down. A third JU-88 was shot down by anti-aircraft gun defenses.

From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué today:

In the early part of last night enemy aircraft were active near the East Coast of England. Incendiary bombs were dropped at one place on the coast, but caused neither damage nor casualties.

A communiqué by the Home Security Ministry said tonight:

Two enemy fighters made a brief appearance over the Southeast Coast this morning. Slight damage was done at one point by cannon and machine-gun fire but no one was injured seriously.

Otherwise there has been nothing to report during daylight today.

Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 26 (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—The Netherlands Indies fighting forces today issued the following communique:

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During the area reported bombardment of an enemy concentration of ships by our army bombers near Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, a destroyer or a transport ship was sunk.

A bombardment of one of our airdromes in the Outer Possessions by a large number of Japanese bombers caused relatively little material damage. The airdrome, however, cannot be used for the time being. No people were killed or wounded. It has been stated already that one enemy bomber was shot down by the anti-aircraft.

Enemy planes have been seen over various towns in the Outer Possessions and in some cases pamphlets and leaflets with suggestive pictures were dropped in which in twisted English propagated the New Order.

During a reconnoitering flight a Netherlands Indies naval plane

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discovered a Japanese seaplane circling around the wreckage of a burned-out and abandoned ship. Our plane attacked but the engagement was broken off because the Japanese plane escaped. The Netherlands naval plane got slightly damaged during the fight. Wreckage appeared to be a freighter of foreign nationality of about 6,000 tons.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau communiqué broadcast by the Moscow radio at midday today follows:

During the night of Dec. 25-26 our troops engaged the enemy on all fronts.

A unit commanded by Vronsky, which operates in one of the sectors of the Western Front, in five days' fighting dislodged the Germans from thirty populated places and captured forty-seven guns, fifty-six trucks, fifty-four motor cycles, seventy-six bicycles, fifteen heavy machine guns, eight mine-throwers and many other trophies.

In a violent engagement on the Southern Front Red Army men captured twenty-two machine guns, thirteen mine-throwers, seventeen guns, eight trucks, 11,000 cartridges, 1,000 shells and killed 700 enemy soldiers and officers.

One unit operating in one of the sectors of the Leningrad front in two days' fighting captured four German heavy guns, eighteen machine guns, fifteen mine-throwers, thirty automatic rifles, twenty-six trucks and a large quantity of ammunition.

A group of Red Army men commanded by Lieutenant Popoff in one recent encounter killed six German officers and over forty men. Popoff personally killed one officer and three soldiers.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

During Dec. 26 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the Western, Kalinin and Southwestern Fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a number of localities, including the town of Naro Fominsk.

On Dec. 25 two German aircraft were destroyed.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué today follows:

Italian and Slovak troops in the Donets sector of the Eastern Front assisted in repelling enemy attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front hard defensive fighting is continuing.

Numerous Soviet tanks have been destroyed.

Before Leningrad an attempt to break through, carried out by strong forces of the enemy supported by thirty tanks, failed.

The enemy here lost over 1,000 men and nineteen tanks, among which were heavy and monster tanks. Six further tanks were set on fire.

Units of the Air Force attacked enemy columns, troops' quarters and railway installations with bombs and machine guns and cannon fire in the central sector of the Eastern Front, as well as on the front before Leningrad.

Bombers scored hits on supply trains on the Murmansk stretch.

At another point on the Eastern Front Italian fighters shot down four Soviet aircraft.

In the battle against British supply shipping the Air Force last night sank off the English coast a freighter of 3,000 gross registered tons.

Four further large merchant ships were partly heavily damaged by bomb hits.

In North Africa fighting is continuing. Bengazi was evacuated according to plan and occupied by the enemy without fighting.

German bombers bombed military installations of the north coast of Cyrenaica.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 26 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command today issued the following communiqué:

Our troops continued their previously planned movements in Western Cyrenaica, which the enemy, despite repeated attacks, was not able to hinder.

Bengazi, which had in fact been completely destroyed, as confirmed by the enemy radio, was occupied by Indian troops without resistance by our forces.

New enemy attacks in the Solum and Bardia areas were repulsed. The enemy lost several armored cars.

During a raid on Tripoli a British plane was shot down in flames by our fighters.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Finnish military communiqué today said:

The enemy attacked our lines at a couple of points with a strength of one to two companies. The attacks were repulsed with machine-gun and trench-mortar fire.

Svir Front—Along the whole front weak enemy forces attempted to attack but were repulsed.

Eastern Front—In the southern sectors the enemy launched a couple of attacks with a strength of two to three companies. The attacks were repulsed with the enemy losing nearly 200 men killed. On other sectors there was the usual artillery and patrol activity.

Minnesotan To Be First Envoy To New Zealand

Roosevelt Selects D. J. Winton As Minister—Also Nominates Marine Colonel For Promotion

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Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated David J. Winton, of Minnesota, to be the first American Minister to New Zealand.

The President also nominated Col. Henry L. Larsen to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps.

Colonel Larsen, 51 years old, was born in Chicago, and his usual residence is listed as Denver, Col.

Since July, 1940, he has commanded the Eighth Regiment of the Second Marine Division. He served with that division in the American Expeditionary Force of the first World War. He has been in the service twenty-eight years.

SENATORS WEIGH BASIS FOR PEACE

Lucas Says Japan Should Be Reduced and Restrained for Period of 1,000 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Senators, looking ahead to ultimate victory over the Axis, are already discussing peace terms. Senator Lucas of Illinois said today that "Japan should be reduced to the point where for 1,000 years she will have no control or force in the family of nations."

"That goes for Germany and Italy, too," he told reporters.

"We can never have a lasting peace until Hitlerism and the philosophy which exists among the Axis powers are destroyed," he continued. "The peace we make is just as important as the war we are conducting."

"When we win the war," said Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, "we should put a steel wall around Japan." He added that this country should help make China a powerful, independent nation which could become "a stabilizing force in the Orient."

Senator Norris of Nebraska said he believed that the Allies first should disarm Germany, Italy and Japan, provide sufficient food to keep the inhabitants of those nations alive immediately after the cessation of hostilities and then work out a long-range peace program.

Senator Clark of Idaho, who opposed Administration foreign policies prior to American entrance into the war, said that "when we are able to negotiate a peace, one of the first things we must consider is giving all countries access to raw materials. Unless there is equal access to the materials that make for the comforts of life there will be an interminable series of wars."

From Senator McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada came a statement that in any peace treaty "we should take care of America first. Every other country is looking out for itself, and we should look out for ourselves."

Would Disintegrate Germany.

The Nevada Senator suggested that Germany be broken up into small states. "These old German states should be separated and kept separated," he continued. "But the peace should be written without hatred. It was the hatred written into the Treaty of Versailles that brought about present conditions."

Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, said he did not know of any peace terms which could be acceptable to the United States at present. Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, took the same line, asserting "we've got to lick the Japs before we even think about peace."

Meanwhile, Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared he saw no possibility that Germany could offer Russia any terms which would induce the Soviet to make a separate peace and leave this country and Great Britain and China to oppose the Axis alone.

NAZI ENVOYS TO U. S. HOUSED AT HOTEL

State Department Reports They Are Receiving Considerate Treatment

All Members Of Embassy Staff Are Now Living At White Sulphur Springs

DEC 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 26—All members of the German Embassy staff and their dependents have been housed comfortably at the Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and are receiving considerate treatment, the State Department said tonight.

The department has requested the American legation in Bern to inform the Swiss Government, for transmission to the German Government, of the conditions under which their embassy personnel and dependents are living.

Free Movements In Park

In particular, the following conditions apply:

1. The whole group is permitted freely to move about in an extensive area of park grounds outside the hotel. This arrangement includes the mineral springs.
2. The German *charge d'affaires* with his wife, can, upon request, also visit the town.
3. The representative of the Swiss legation is permitted free access to the German group at all times.
4. There is unrestricted two-way telephone communication at all times between the German group and the Swiss legation at Washington.
5. Postal communication between the Swiss legation and the German group is also permitted.

Reciprocal Treatment Basis

The department pointed out that since diplomatic relations were severed, the United States Government, under international law, has treated on a reciprocal basis the former representatives of the governments with which it is now at war.

The department understands that reciprocal treatment is being accorded the American diplomatic representatives in Germany.

Censor Names Press, Radio Aids

DEC 27 1941

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26 (AP).—Byron Price, director of censorship, announced today the appointment of John H. Sorrells of New York and John H. Ryan, of Toledo, Ohio, as assistant directors of consorship.

Sorrells is executive editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and Ryan is vice president and general manager of the Fort Industry Co., of Toledo, which owns and operates radio stations at Toledo, Wheeling and Fairmont, W. Va.; Atlanta, Ga., and Lima and Zanesville, Ohio.

Price said both Sorrells and Ryan were coming to Washington on leave of absence from their present positions, each at a considerable personal sacrifice.

"Sorrells is a newspaper man of wide experience and recognized ability," Price said. "Ryan is a practical radio executive and has the endorsement of the broadcasting industry."

Ryan assumed his duties today and Sorrells will join up within a few days.

TIRE RATIONING LIMITS SALES TO 7 GROUPS

Rule Bars Purchases Of New Ones Except For Essential Services

Henderson, Issuing Order, Urges Autoists To End Unnecessary Driving

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 26—All the nation's average motorists—including even traveling salesmen, taxi drivers and residents of isolated rural areas lacking other transportation—will be prohibited from buying new automobile tires, under eligibility requirements established today for the Government's new tire-rationing program.

The regulations, issued by Price Adminstrator Leon Henderson for the guidance of local tire-rationing boards which begin operating January 5, bar issuance of tire-purchase certificates except to owners of motor vehicles which fall within seven sharply defined classifications, covering essential services for health, safety and industrial and commercial operations.

Simultaneously, Henderson urged the millions of motorists who will be unable to buy new tires to stop unnecessary driving immediately and "double up" in driving to work.

Only Ones Available

Only retreaded, recapped or other used tires, on which no rationing limits have yet been set, will be available to them.

The regulations provide that purchase certificates for new tires may not be issued unless an applicant certifies that the tires or tubes sought "will be mounted" on:

1—Vehicles used by physicians, surgeons, visiting nurses or veterinarians, principally for professional services.

2—Ambulances.

For Fire And Police Use

3—Vehicles used "exclusively" for fire-fighting services, necessary public police services, enforcement of specific laws affecting public health and safety, garbage removal or other sanitation services, or mail delivery.

4—Vehicles with a capacity of ten or more passengers operated "exclusively" to carry passengers as part of "services rendered to the public by a regular transportation system," as school busses, or to carry employes to and from any industrial or mining establishment or construction project "except when public transportation facilities are readily available."

For Use Of Trucks

5—Trucks used "exclusively" for ice and fuel delivery, transportation of materials for construction and maintenance of public roads, public utili-

ties or production facilities, defense housing and military establisnments; trucks used by essential roofing, plumbing, heating and electrical repair services, or waste and scrap dealers; by any common carriers; and for transporting raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and finished products —except that no certificates may be issued to transport such raw materials, semi-manufactured or finished goods "to the ultimate consumer for personal, family or household use."

6—Farm tractors or other farm implements — except automobiles or trucks — for which tires are essential to operation.

7—Industrial, mining and construction equipment — except auto nobiles and trucks—for which tires are essential to operation.

May Affect Newspapers

The prohibition against new tires for vehicles used to transport commodities directly to consumers was interpreted here as affecting such services as delivery of newspapers by automobile to suburban and rural subscribers—although newspaper delivery trucks within a city would not be involved since they carry a "finished product" to a dealer or distributor.

In connection with the ban against sale of tires for use on vehicles delivering to consumers, it was pointed out that while the prohibition applied to such vehicles as milk, bakery and department-store trucks, there were factors that could help relieve this situation.

Officials suggested informally that there could be a pooling of retail delivery facilities.

As an example, they said that as many as four or five milk trucks now delivered milk along one street and that it would be possible for the four or five companies to agree on one truck for the one route.

Have Stocks On Hand

They also said that at least some of the larger truck fleets had stocks of tires on hand which would carry them on for some time.

No exemptions other than those specified in the seven classifications of eligibles are provided for persons who use their automobiles in the daily conduct of their business.

Motorists and truck owners on the eligible list who seek new tires must fill out application forms. These forms then must be taken to an "inspector" —dealers or garage men appointed by the local rationing boards—who must inspect and report on the condition of the applicant's tires.

Needs To Be Certified

If the inspector finds the tire or tires are unsafe and cannot be repaired, reconditioned or retreaded, he will certify the need for a new tire to the local board. The board must then review and take final action on the application.

The Office of Price Administration will establish six quotas on the number of tires which may be sold within a State or county.

Henderson estimated recently that the nation's supply of new tires was sufficient to last about two months under normal, unrestricted demand.

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Production Halted

All production as well as sale of new tires and tubes has been halted temporarily, except to fill defense orders, and today's announcement said that only a "very small" supply of tires would be available for civilians after rationing begins.

"Few tires will be manufactured for civilian use until the rubber supply situation is cleared up," it added.

The war in the Pacific has cut off crude rubber imports from the Far East which annually accounts for nearly ninety-eight per cent. of the entire United States supply.

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DANDELION RUBBER CALLED POSSIBILITY

Research Workers Find Russian Species May Solve U. S. Problem

Declare Plant Can Be Grown In America And Latex Produced In Bulk

London, Saturday, Dec. 27 (AP). Confronted with loss of Malayan rubber supplies as a result of Japanese invasion, the Ministry of Supply today prohibited further manufacture from rubber of a large number of articles ranging from corsets to golf tees and garden hose.

At the same time, the manufacture of many other rubber articles was made subject to licensing by the Ministry.

[By the Associated Press]

Columbus, Dec. 26—American farmers ~~may be~~ able to help solve a crude rubber shortage by large-scale cultivation of a rubber-bearing dandelion plant, agricultural researchers disclosed today.

Discovered in Russia, the plant known as *kok-sagyz* is grown there exclusively now. It resembles the dandelion of the United States and could be produced on American farms almost as easily and prolifically as that of its lawn-menacing cousin.

Those findings announced by the National Chemurgic Council, scientific agricultural research group, came as the United States' loss of its Far Eastern crude rubber supply grew more imminent in the light of Pacific war developments.

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More Readily Adapted

Dr. Paul J. Kolachov, who investigated the ~~possibilities~~ of new rubber supply sources in the United States for the council, reported that *kok-sagyz* could be more readily adapted to mass latex production than the bush-like guayule, now grown in southern California.

"*Kok-sagyz* is a highly adaptable plant," said Dr. Kolachov. "It is readily acclimatized and can be cultivated in a wide variety of soils. The rubber in this plant is easily utilized in manufacturing, as compared with that of other plants."

Roots from which the milky latex juice is derived can be harvested at the end of the first or second year. They yield 150 to 200 pounds of crude rubber an acre. Guayule produces about 300 pounds an acre, but only after four or five years of cultivation.

Needs 20 Inches Of Rain

Kok-sagyz develops a maximum yield on highly structural black soil in localities with at least twenty inches of rainfall yearly distributed heavily in April, May, July and September.

The United States, which uses half the world's rubber supply, will increase synthetic rubber production to about 70,000 long tons next year, far below the normal consumption of nearly a half million tons.

Farm research men said the United States undoubtedly could cultivate the dandelion plant and produce crude rubber for considerably less than the 40 to 50 cents a pound production cost for synthetic rubber.

"Unlimited acreage and 30,000,000 farmers are available to us," added Dr. Kolachov. "A comparatively small fraction of these resources is required to secure a domestic supply of rubber for war and peace requirements. The means has been found; the application is vital."

STIFF PROBLEMS FACE OIL INDUSTRY

Cover Aviation Gas, Toluene, Synthetic Rubber And Transportation

DEC 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 26 —War has created four major problems for the oil industry—production of aviation gasoline, toluene for T. N. T., synthetic rubber and transportation—*The Lamp*, Standard Oil Company (N. J.) publication, said today.

(1) The industry must treble facilities for making 100 octane gasoline for airplanes, *The Lamp* said. The Government anticipates a need for 150,000 barrels daily of this type fuel. The industry could meet this extraordinary demand only by the construction of new facilities.

(2) Demand for supplies of toluene, used in the manufacture of T. N. T., has increased enormously. The petroleum industry has placed the requisite raw materials and its technical staff at the disposal of the Government, which is financing needed expansion.

(3) Synthetic rubber is a petroleum industry responsibility, *The Lamp* said, because the raw materials are found in large part in natural gases and refinery gases produced along with petroleum and its products. To offset the possible loss of raw rubber supplies from the Netherlands East Indies the Government has projected the financing of synthetic rubber plants capable of an initial production of some 40,000 tons per year.

(4) Adequate transportation must be supplied to carry oil across the seas to our ships, airplanes and submarines wherever they are stationed, as well as to our allies, the report added. By the fourth quarter of 1942 tanker tonnage in the allied countries is expected to reach the equivalent of 2,700,000 dead-weight tons annually, which would be well in excess of any tanker losses which Axis aircraft and submarines have been able to inflict so far.

There was, *The Lamp* also disclosed, a new policy affecting oil-company employes who enter the armed services. The company will make a lump sum payment of two months' wages to such employes, and pay dependents the difference between the employe's salary and service pay provided this payment by the company does not exceed 50 per cent. of the employe's normal company pay.

1917 ACT IS CITED IN SABOTAGE CASE

U. S. Appeals Court Refers To Intent Of Congress In Upholding Convictions

Two Of Italian Ships Involved Were Tied Up In Baltimore Harbor

DEC 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Richmond, Dec. 26—The intent of a Congressional act passed shortly after the United States entered World War I was cited in an opinion handed down in the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here today affirming lower court convictions in Italian ship sabotage cases, two of the ships having been in Baltimore harbor.

"The purpose of the section was not to protect the owners of vessels against the malicious acts of others, but to protect the vessels themselves, as instrumentalities usable in the vital foreign commerce of the country, from destruction or injury by any one," Senior Justice John J. Parker said, in the opinion.

Cites Reaction In 1917

"Fresh in the mind of Congress in 1917 must have been the acts of the crews of German vessels in American ports, who, shortly prior to the passage of the act, had been guilty of dismantling the machinery of the vessels and doing other acts to render them practically worthless."

Three separate cases were incorporated i nthe one opinion. Appellants were forty-one officers and crew members of the Italian vessels Pietro Campanella and Euro, anchored in Baltimore harbor, and the Villarperosa, anchored at Wilmington. The men were arrested when FBI men raided the ships March 30.

Grounds For Appeal

The defendants appealed on the grounds that the statute under which they were tried should not apply, the bills of indictment were insufficient, the evidence was insufficient in that it failed to show criminal intent and the convictions violated the Fifth Amendment.

Tried in the district court at Baltimore, Capt. Paolo Pieraccini, of the Euro, and Capt. Luigi Schiaffino, of the Pietro Campanella, each were given three years and twenty-nine members of the ships' crews received sentences ranging from three months to two years.

Tried at Wilson, N. C., Capt. Adriano Merlano Bersio and First Mate Carlo Novella, of the Villarperosa, were sentenced to three years each, and eight crew members were given eighteen months each.

Defense Plant Employe Held For Sabotage

FBI Reports Suspect Placed Piece Of Steel In Mill At Louisville Company

DEC 27 1941

Louisville, Dec. 26 (AP)—Arrest of Wan[illegible] Virgil Skelton, 22, of Louisville, for sabotage at one of the local plants of the Reynolds Metals Company, producing defense materials, was announced today by Herbert K. Moss of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Moss said Skelton stated to FBI agents "that he placed a piece of steel between rollers of a mill producing national defense materials, with the result that this mill was damaged, causing the particular mill to be taken temporarily out of operation for repairs. It curtailed defense production."

The FBI reported Skelton is a native of Warrick county, Indiana, and had been employed at the aluminum sheet rolling mills of the Reynolds Company since January. The prisoner pleaded guilty before Ray Kirchdorfer, United States Commissioner, who held him under $25,000 bond.

Major Davis Going to Argentina

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Major Sherlock Davis of Brooklyn, now on duty at headquarters, Washington, Provisional Brigade, was ordered by the War Department today to duty as assistant military attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ambassador To Cuba On Way To Washington

G. S. Messersmith To Go Then To Mexico City To Succeed Josephus Daniels

Miami, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Cuba, left for Washington today on the way to Mexico City, where he will succeed the retiring Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

Messersmith said Cuba showed its intention of standing with the United States by declaring war promptly on the Axis. He predicted the island republic would be steadfast.

The Ambassador urged that morale be maintained, despite early setbacks in the war. "Remember," he said, "the Axis powers were ready for this war; had been preparing for years. We're in it now and we are Americans. The answer should be self-evident," Messersmith will reach Washington by train early tomorrow for conferences with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

HARMON MAY HEAD AIR COMBAT FORCE

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He Is Reported Chosen to Succeed Emmons.

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, veteran flyer, was reported reliably today to have been chosen to head the Army Air Force Combat Command and thus to be general field director of army air fighting operations.

Gen. Harmon, recently commander of the Second Air Force with headquarters at Fort George Wright, Wash., would succeed Lieut.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who has been put in charge of Hawaii's defenses.

An Air Force officer since he flew into Mexico with the 1916 punitive expedition, Gen. Harmon is 53 years old and a graduate of the Military Academy.

Gen. MacArthur Fighting Coolly to Make Invasion as Costly as Possible for Japs

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Thoroughness in Masking Her Armed Might Is Japan's Big Surprise of War for U. S.

How was Japan able to conceal from the world the extent of her preparedness? Glenn Babb, veteran of many years' service as a correspondent in the Far East, tells for Wide World News how this secrecy was accomplished.

By GLENN BABB.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—No matter what further surprises the Japanese may spring in this war, they will produce no secret weapon half as effective as secrecy itself.

No midget submarines or other innovations of war can approach, in deadliness, the utter surprise of that first blow at Pearl Harbor.

The same is true in less degree of the preparations for the conquest of Hongkong, the first drive into Malaya and the landings on the Philippines, all of which surpassed in numbers employed, efficiency of staff work and quality of weapons the expectations of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

The Japanese owe all this to the most effective veil of secrecy that any modern nation has been able to throw about its military projects. Nearly the entire nation of 70,000,000 people had been mobilized in the greatest counter-espionage effort of history.

Reds and Nazis Boasted.

The accomplishments of the German and Russian Armies have stunned or electrified the world, but of these ample warning was given. The Germans boasted of their might, hoping to make an ally of fear. Even the Russians were given to parading their new weapons through the Red Square for foreign military men to see.

Not so the Japanese. During four and a half years of war in China they kept their best divisions hidden in Manchukuo, their battlefleet inactive, and gave demonstrations of military ineptitude in China that made many experts assay their land and air forces as second rate.

Behind the curtain, the Japanese Army and Navy elaborated a tremendous plot against the Anglo-Saxon world, of proportions that would have seemed fantastic had they been disclosed before December 7.

The purpose of the Japanese military clique, to drive the white man out of East Asia, had its inception at least a generation ago. Even while Japan was the ally of Britain and the United States in the first World War, some of her generals and admirals were plotting to make Nippon the mistress of the whole Orient, a program which involved tossing the Occidentals out.

Simmered Down After War.

Tokio made the first passes at mastery of China and Russian Siberia in the years 1915-1919, while the Anglo-Saxons were engaged elsewhere. But when the war was over, leaving the United States the world's greatest military power with a rapidly-growing navy, the Japanese were prevailed upon to forgo their expansionist ambitions and for nearly a decade liberal governments ruled Tokio.

Before this change of heart, the Japanese navy had embarked on a tremendous "eight-eight" building program—eight huge battleships and eight battlecruisers, some of 40,000 or 50,000 tons. The Washington conference put this in the discard, but in 1931 the generals ended civilian control of imperial policy by seizing Manchuria and committing the empire to a new expansionist program, and soon the admirals found ways to revive their long-silent dockyards.

The beginning of the China War in 1937 removed all restrictions on the militarists and placed at their disposal just about all the funds they could spend. Industry was harnessed, the whole people regimented, all agencies of information and propaganda drafted for the tremendous effort to prepare for the day.

Two Big Anti-Spy Assets.

Westerners may well wonder how such deep secrecy could wrap an undertaking so vast, how 40,000 or 50,000-ton fighting ships could be hidden away, millions of men armed and armadas of shipping made ready.

But the Japanese have two tremendous counter-espionage assets to begin with. Their language is the most difficult used by any major people, in practice almost a secret code of which knowledge is shared by only a handful of foreigners. And the Occidental in Japan is a marked man by the very color of his skin; a foreign agent has two strikes on him before he begins.

For years foreigners have been barred from certain zones, and elsewhere their most innocent travels and activities have been spied on and fully reported to the police. The Japanese people, naturally secretive and suspicious, lent themselves readily to the anti-spy campaign, at the same time satisfying an all-pervading, childlike curiosity.

A rigorous censorship of the domestic press and radio supplemented a tight lid at the sources of information.

Foreign Outlets Corked.

Japanese translators for foreign embassies and news correspondents were told forcefully by the gendarmerie how far they could go in letting the white man know what was in the Japanese press.

This was more effective than it appears, because only a very few Occidentals have a reading knowledge of Japanese. Most of these are missionaries who in order not to jeopardize their own work have avoided involvement in political or military matters.

Foreign naval and military attaches — especially the Americans and Britons—have worked almost entirely in the dark for the last 10 years. Their visits to the big naval bases or army centers have been confined to brief ceremonial occasions and then they were kept carefully away from those sections where real work was in progress.

Another factor has been the racial solidarity of the Japanese, the lack of traitors willing to sell their country's secrets to the alien. From time to time an American or British naval man would be approached by a shady individual professing readiness to deliver maps or plans, but the Americans followed the rule of always turning these over to the authorities—on the theory that such persons would turn out to be government agents.

"Economic Sabotage" a Catchall.

As war preparations gained momentum and the day of action approached the wall of secrecy was reinforced by laws against "economic sabotage," which would cover almost any form of inquiry into the state of the nation. Half a dozen prominent British residents were arrested on such charges in 1939 and held for months of rigorous imprisonment which ended their careers in Japan.

American newspaper correspondents found it inadvisable to keep files of any sort beyond the dispatches sent through the Japanese censorship. The arrest of a British colleague and his death—officially labeled suicide—while in custody pointed to the wisdom of this precaution.

Even foreign technicians who were engaged to install machinery or supervise processes used in the military effort had to go about their work almost blindfolded. They were confined to small areas of the factories in which they worked and made to go to and fro by carefully designated routes from which nothing could be seen. Even Germans have complained of such treatment.

All this secrecy at home was complemented by a vast espionage and fifth-column organization extending to all the shores of the Pacific and beyond. Some of this was poorly concealed. The Japanese naval officer who turned mess boy in a white man's club or fisherman along the American Pacific Coast has been a half-joke for a decade.

It All Comes Out Now.

We knew there were dngerous fifth columns in Hawaii and at Davao in the Philippines, that Japanese were showing a strange enthusiasm for level farmlands in Central America near the Panama Canal.

But the war has shown how sinister all this was. Secretary Knox said the Hawaii fifth column surpassed anything of its kind except perhaps in Norway. The little soda-pop peddler of Aparri becomes Maj. Hara of his imperial Japanese majesty's army. Fishermen on the Cuban and Costa Rican coasts are seized as spies. Japanese cotton pickers in New Guinea and merchants in Borneo have to be "rounded up."

Everywhere through the South Seas the Japanese spread their shopkeepers who made no money, their ubiquitous camera shops, their barbers—more persuasive, even, than the Nazi "tourists" who swarmed through Europe.

The first weeks of the Pacific war have produced many weird stories of Japanese secret weapons, the two-man submarines of Pearl Harbor, one-man tanks, parachute troops, special landing boats.

Strength Now Exposed.

But the most important secret was the extent and thoroughness of their preparation and their readiness to risk it all in a gamble that staggers the imagination.

Their first blows indicated that they had more strength in aircraft carriers and naval planes than had been expected; that some of their planes were German Messerschmitts—perhaps made in Japan under German supervision—and that they were able to send tanks into action thousands of miles away from home.

The Americans and British have yet to learn whether there are Japanese counterparts of the great battleship Bismarck ranging the Eastern seas, whether the Japanese really have built pocket battleships for raiding the distant reaches of the Pacific, whether they have developed a really formidable armored force and whether the experts have underestimated their capacity for training and equipping with modern weapons of an army greater than the 2,000,000 at which their strength had been estimated.

Reserves Still a Mystery.

Another question to be answered is whether the striking force displayed in the first weeks means the Japanese are shooting the works—all their best weapons—in their desperate effort to win quickly, whether the Messerschmitt and tanks encountered in Malaya are only the forerunners of hundreds or thousands still in reserve.

The depth of Japan's reserves of weapons and her productive capacity are mysteries still to be solved.

Certainly, however, Japan has neither the industrial strength nor the materials to match the American effort when it reaches flood tide.

By R. P. CRONIN,
Wide World News.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Douglas MacArthur, son of a general and a four-star general in his own right, is probably the coolest man in Manila these days as he directs the defenses of the Philippines.

Even when the thud of Japanese bombs and the bark of anti-aircraft fire penetrate to the heart of his headquarters, the general spurns air raid shelters and continues to study the war maps which cover the walls and desks of his spacious office.

When an aide suggested the American flag on the headquarters might serve as a guide to enemy airmen MacArthur said the now historic words:

"Take every other normal precaution for protection of the headquarters, but let the flag flying."

And as he studies war plans, Gen. MacArthur paces back and forth—a MacArthur trait that some might call nerves, but I name it habit, having known the general over a period of years.

When he devised Philippine defense plans six years ago he told me he wasn't saying the Philippines could be defended successfully against invasion by a major power, but that he could make the conquest of the islands so costly in money and ships that any major power would hesitate to attempt large-scale invasion.

From the start of hostilities he has indicated the enemy couldn't induce him to waste manpower or ammunition at isolated invasion points; that he would hit back hard when any invasion became a definite threat. And he did.

The other day he passed me in his automobile near Army headquarters. He gave me a broad smile as I saluted with a two-finger V, and he came back snappily with both hands displaying a double V.

Today, at 62, Gen. MacArthur appears much younger. He has changed little physically since the days of World War I and his tour of duty as chief of staff.

The general always has been proud of the MacArthur family military record. Time and again he has reminded me that he is a professional soldier.

But this man from Wisconsin is far more than that. To those who know him personally he is a family man who adores his wife and makes a hobby of his young son, Arthur, 3½ years old and named after his grandfather.

Like a true Army wife, Mrs. MacArthur, the former Jean Faircloth of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has declined to move to safer hinterlands. She remains at home with her son and the general spends his few free hours with them.

Batavia, dec. 26-(AP)-The Netherlands East Indies government today ordered youths born in 1924 to begin registering for military service next month, this will open a big reservoir of those only a few weeks over 17 years of age for possible call to the colors.

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Canberra, Dec. 26-(AP)-Prime Minister John Curtin tomorrow will open an "idea" conference of employers, workers' representatives, arbitration court judges, conciliation commissioners and federal ministers to intensify the Australian war effort.

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CHURCHILL

LONDON, DEC.26-(AP)-ENGLISHMEN WERE DEEPLY IMPRESSED TONIGHT BY THE VOLUME OF APPLAUSE, ESPECIALLY THE CHEERING, WHICH GREETED WINSTON CHURCHILL'S HISTORIC ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

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THERE WERE INTENT CROWDS AROUND RADIOS IN HOTEL LOBBIES, BARS AND ELSEWHERE. RECEPTION WAS GOOD.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENTS NOTED THE CONTRAST BETWEEN "THE VOLLEYS OF CHEERS AND SALVOES OF HANDCLAPPING" ON CAPITOL HILL AND THE SEDATE CHORUS OF "HEAR HEAR" WITH WHICH THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS INVARIABLY [illegible]S APPROVAL OF A SPEAKER.

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NEW YORK, DEC.26-(AP)-RASHID ALI EL GAILANI, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ WHO FLED TO TURKEY AND WAS REPORTED TO BE IN BERLIN YESTERDAY "BROKE HIS WRITTEN WORD AND VERBAL PLEDGE BY ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM ISTANBUL," THE ANKARA RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CUBS.

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THURSDAY THAT THE RASHID WAS CONFERRING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP IN BERLIN.)

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HE HAD BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO ENTER TURKEY "ON CONDITION THAT HE WOULD NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY," THE RADIO SAID OF THE MAN WHO ENGINEERED THE UNSUCCESSFUL AXIS COUP IN IRAQ AGAINST THE BRITISH.

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OTTAWA, DEC 26-(AP)-TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES IN 1941 WILL BREAK ALL EXISTING HIGH RECORDS, ACCORDING TO STATISTICS AVAILABLE HERE AS THE TWO NATIONS UNITE IN AN ALL-OUT WAR PRODUCTION EFFORT.

THE FIGURES ALSO REVEAL THAT THERE WILL BE AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY HEAVY BALANCE OF TRADE THIS YEAR IN FAVOR OF UNITED STATES AND THIS ALL TENDS TO INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAINTAINING EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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FOR THE 11 MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30, CANADA IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES GOODS VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $911,000,000 AS COMPARED WITH $675,000,000 FOR THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS IN 1940. BULK OF THESE IMPORTS WAS FOR MUNITIONS PRODUCTION.

VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED TO UNITED STATES FROM CANADA IN THE SAME PERIOD THIS YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD WAS $537,479,000 AS COMPARED WITH $399,000,000 IN THE 11 MONTHS OF 1940.

EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD SHIPMENTS THE TRADE BALANCE IN FAVOR OF UNITED STATES IS THEREFORE $374,421,000.

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DEC 27 1941

OTTAWA, DEC 26-(AP)-AIRCRAFTMAN THOMAS JOSEPH HOLDEN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.T.J.HOLDEN, RESIDES AT MORRISTOWN, N.J., WAS LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN CANADA, IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

AIRCRAFTMAN PETER ALLAN SANDERSON, WHOSE BROTHER, J.SANDERSON, RESIDES AT 2904 66TH AVENUE NORTH EAST, PORTLAND, ORE., WAS LISTED AS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN CANADA.

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WINNIPEG, MAN., DEC 26-(AP)-LT.-COL.J.N.SENMENS COMMANDING THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS, PART OF THE RESERVE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE HAD OFFERED THE SERVICES OF HIS BATTALION "TO MAKE GOOD THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY THE FIRST BATTALION AT HONG KONG.

"WHILE WE DEEPLY REGRET THE INEVITABLE LOSS THAT IS SURE TO FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF THE SURRENDER OF HONG KONG, WE ARE JUSTLY PROUD OF THE GALLANT STAND MADE BY THE MEN OF THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS AND THEIR SISTER REGIMENT FROM QUEBEC (ROYAL RIFLES OF CANADA)", LT.-COL. SENMENS SAID. "THEY HAVE ADDED ANOTHER GLORIOUS PAGE TO THE ANNALS OF CANADIAN HEROISM."

DEC 27 1941

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NEW YORK, DEC.26-(AP)-LIEUT.COL.RANDALFO PACCIARDI, ITALIAN LAWYER-JOURNALIST, ARRIVED TODAY ON THE PORTUGUESE LINER SERPA PINTO AND SAID HE WANTED TO FORM "AN ITALIAN MOVEMENT TO FIGHT SOMEWHERE WITH THE ALLIES."

DEC 27 1941

DECLARING THAT ITALY WOULD BE A VASSAL OF GERMANY IF HITLER WON THE WAR, PACCIARDI, WHO COMMANDED THE GARIBALDI BRIGADE OF THE SPANISH LOYALISTS, SAID HE WOULD GATHER TOGETHER ALL ANTI-FASCISTS.

FOLLOWING FRANCO'S VICTORY IN SPAIN, PACCIARDI FLED TO FRANCE WHERE HE WAS INTERNED. TWICE, AFTER FRANCE FELL, HE TRIED TO ESCAPE TO GIBRALTAR BUT FAILED. FINALLY, WITH THE AID OF FRIENDS, HE GAINED PERMISSION TO LEAVE FRANCE, AND BOARDED THE SERPA PINTO AT CASA BLANCA, FRENCH MOROCCO.

THE SHIP ARRIVED WITH 183 PASSENGERS AND TWO STOWAWAYS. IT LEFT LISBON NOV. 17 WITH 89 PASSENGERS, MOST OF WHOM DISEMBARKED AT VERA CRUZ, SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA. THREE PERSONS, ONE A 12-YEAR OLD GIRL DIED DURING THE VOYAGE.

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Manila Mass Of Flame After 3-Hour Bombing

Buildings, Piers, Ships Destroyed

DEC 28 1941

By R. P. Cronin, Jr.,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Manila, Dec. 27—A large area of Manila's ancient walled city was a roaring mass of flames tonight as the Japanese air force answered Gen. Douglas MacArthur's proclamation that this capital was an open city with a devastating rain of death and destruction.

Baguio Still Holding

And while waves of glistening bombers methodically roared over the stricken city, reports reached it that the Japanese, advancing more than thirty miles, had driven down the corridor leading south toward Manila from their beach-head at Damortis. One report, telephoned to the Manila *Bulletin*, said they were at Moncada, about eighty-three miles north of Manila, and other sources said they had pushed still another five miles and captured Paniqui.

Baguio, the Commonwealth's summer capital, was still in American hands up to this morning, high military sources said, and was being defended by American regulars guarding roads leading both north and south into the mountains from the shore of Lingayen Gulf. The defenders included a Negro regiment which withdrew to the mountains after fighting Japanese landings Monday and Tuesday.

Fire and bombs ruined many of Manila's most ancient religious institutions, but by sundown the flames appeared to have been confined to an area of about six blocks.

Fifty Dead, Scores Wounded

The dead among Manila's more than 600,000 inhabitants were estimated tentatively at about fifty, and scores of others were wounded—most of them by a direct hit on the roof of the Treasury building.

From atop the Manila Hotel on the bay front, this correspondent watched squadron after squadron of twin-engined bombers attack the undefended city in a leisurely raid which lasted 3 hours 17 minutes.

All their targets were in a half-mile radius around the hotel, where several hundred Americans and Britons were sheltered.

Port's Last Sizable Ships Sunk

For the first two and a half hours, the Japanese attacked the harbors and piers. They came in circling waves in groups of nine, then nine more, another nine, then eight and finally seven, picking one target after another and going back to it if they missed the first time.

After several attempts, they scored direct hits on two freighters of about 3,000 tons each anchored off the piers. These two ships, the last sizable ocean-going vessels in Manila, sank within an hour. One capsized. The other slowly settled. It was not known whether there were any persons aboard.

Piers And College Blasted

The planes then attacked the piers themselves, doing heavy damage and sinking four Philippine Government Coast Guard cutters.

Besides the churches and Treasury, bombs fell squarely on other Government buildings.

One college building was hit in the walled city. Also in that area bombs dropped close to a hospital.

A church (identified by an NBC broadcaster as the ancient Church of Santo Domingo) was smashed by one direct hit.

City's Longest Raid

This afternoon's attack was the longest and heaviest in Manila's three weeks of war.

One wave of seven raiders, flying very low, scored a direct hit on the Commonwealth building near the Pasig river and set fire to a near-by inter-island ship. These bombings were near the Escolta, Manila's most prominent business street.

Ten persons were reported killed in the Commonwealth building, and an undetermined number of firemen died in a bombed fire station.

Heavy Blasts At Fortress

So numerous were the swarms of raiders that the populace began to feel that the Japanese had turned loose most of their air power upon the city.

Flying in from the north, the planes first crossed the city in waves of seven, nine or twelve each; then headed westward over Manila Bay toward the island fortress of Corregidor.

Heavy explosions rolled across the water from the direction of the island, but a mist hid the results.

36 Bombers In Sight At Once

Then the blasts came closer as the Japanese began to bomb ships on the bay, and finally the planes were back over Manila itself.

From the Associated Press lookout post, three waves totaling thirty-six planes were in sight at one time, two flying westward, one north. Several minutes later two more waves appeared from the north.

The bombers roared over without any opposition whatever only a day after General MacArthur, commander of the American and Filipino forces defending the Philippines, proclaimed the city an open one n the hope of savng it from raids.

Four Other Towns Raided

Undetermined casualties also were reported in the bombing of four towns below Manila in Laguna province. They were Santa Cruz, Calamba and Los Banos, all on a railroad running north to the capital, and Calauan, just below Los Banos.

Manila had five raid alarms yesterday and bombs fell in various areas around the open zone. During the fifth alarm seventeen planes flew over, apparently in an endeavor to test the declaration that the city was no longer defended. They met no opposition.

Raid alarms then had sounded in Manila at 8.27 this morning, but no Japanese planes appeared over the city at that time. The all-clear came at 9.11 A. M. Reports said a wave of Japanese planes visited the abandoned Nichols Field area, which presumably was included in the open zone.

Old Walled City Described

Intramuros—the walled Spanish city where much of the important civilian damage was done in today's mass raid—is only a mile in length and half a mile in width, but it is the historical, artistic, ecclesiastical and architectural center of the metropolis.

CONDITIONS FOR HOLDING MANILA OPEN CITY COME AFTER FIERCEST BOMBING

Heart Of City Left Aflame, With More Than 50 Killed, As Planes Make Leisurely Attack On Undefended Area

DEC 28 1941

By R. P. CRONIN, JR.
Associated Press Correspondent

Manila, *Sunday*, Dec. 28—The Japanese bombed undefended Manila savagely for more than three hours Saturday, leaving the heart of the capital in flames, and then belatedly offered to consider the city open on condition that the Filipino army "cooperate" with them and "cease all resistance."

This manifesto was broadcast by the Tokyo radio and addressed to President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines as bomb-pocked Manila heard the heartening word that reinforcements have been dispatched to outnumbered defenders battling Japanese invaders bearing down from both the north and south.

[A CBS broadcast from Manila said the Japanese offered by radio to consider Manila an open city on two conditions: First, removal of all military camps and establishments from the city, and second, that Filipino forces cooperate with the Japanese invaders and halt all resistance.]

Greeted With Scorn And Derision

The Tokyo broadcast, which demanded that the Filipino army "cooperate with the Japanese army and cease all resistance," was greeted with scorn and derision by Filipino listeners. The Filipinos are taking a major role in defense of the islands against the invaders.

It came over the air in English, Tagalog (Filipino dialect) and Spanish as Manila residents angrily watched red pyramids of fire rising into the skies from the heart of their bombed capital.

Waited For Stripping Of Defenses

The Japanese airmen, waiting until the city had been stripped of its anti-aircraft guns and other defenses in accordance with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's declaration of Manila as an open city, swarmed overhead shortly before noon Saturday and in an almost leisurely assault laid waste entire blocks of the historic walled town of Spanish churches and schools, buildings of the Commonwealth Government and sections of the modern shop district.

There were fifty known dead and no one would venture a guess as to how many more might be buried under the tumbled and flaming buildings.

A conservative estimate early today placed the damage at at least $2,500,000.

Mayor Tightens Control

While flames shot skyward last night Mayor Juan Nolasco met with city authorities to formulate means of maintaining order.

City officials also took steps to tighten Manila's conformity to the definition of an open city under international law.

Police and constabularymen were ordered to cease firing their sidearms at Japanese planes circling overhead. This futile gesture was observed during a visit of Japanese planes Friday night.

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Details were lacking meanwhile on the strength of reinforcements sent to the northern and southern fronts, where heavy fighting continued.

Japanese Advance Reported

In the southern sector, a Japanese advance guard moving west from Mauban, on Lamon Bay, was said to have reached Luisiana, eighteen miles inland, while another detachment moving inland from Atimonan was said to have reached Sariaya, twenty-eight miles to the west.

The latter is only eight miles northwest of Lucena, capital of Tayabas province, and reports said the provincial capital had been transferred to Dolores.

Engineers, meanwhile, were said to be dynamiting bridges in the line of the Japanese advance.

In the raid on Manila scores of men and women—firemen at their posts, Government employes, nuns in the ancient convent quarters—were killed and wounded.

Demand Fight To Finish

Crowds of indignant civilians, watching the flames sweep through the dry wooden buildings of the walled town, demanded a "fight to the finish"—with the open-city declaration revoked and troops and anti-aircraft batteries brought back to defend the capital.

For the first two and a half hours the Japanese attacked the harbor and piers. They came in circling waves—in groups of nine, nine, nine, eight and seven—smashing at one target after another, then wheeling back to get it if they missed the first time.

One squadron then roared in from the bay over the walled town and dropped about ten bombs, one of which scored a direct hit on the roof of the Treasury building and accounted for most of the casualties. Their target might have been ships in the Pasig river, but the majority of the bombs fell within the mile-square walled town which runs from the waterfront to the river.

Direct Hit On Church

Three bombs struck the Santa Domingo church, which dates back to 1588, and others scored direct hits on the Santa Rosa girls' primary school and the Santa Satalina girls' secondary school. They crashed down on the ancient roofs, their explosions blowing out the walls of nearby buildings and filling the streets with wreckage.

Casualties would have fibeen far greatr but for the fact that the schools were closed when the war started and many inhabitants of the walled town were eveacuated when Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff left Fort Santiago in complying with the terms of the open-city declaration.

Even as the silver-winged bombers circled and struck ceaselessly for three hours and seventeen minutes starting just before noon Japanese land forces driving from the north were said to have thrust within eighty miles of the hard-hit capital.

30-Mile Advance Reported

One report telephoned to the Manila *Bulletin* said the steadily reinforced Japanese had advanced more than thirty miles down the mountain-bordered corridor from their beach-head near Damortis.

One source said the Japanese had reached Moncada, eighty-three miles north of Manila, and another said they were at Paniqui, five miles closer to the capital.

Heavy pressure also continued against American and Filipino defense forces southeast of Manila in the Lamon Bay area near Atimonan.

DEC 28 1941

Dem. Baguio Is Lost

High military forces said the Philippine summer capital at Baguio, seventeen miles northeast of Damortis, still was being held this morning by American regulars.

The terrific aerial attack on Manila came only a day after Gen. Douglas MacArthur officially declared it an open city to spare its 600,000 residents. Its movable guns were taken away, its garrison removed and other defense equipment that could not be removed was destroyed.

Japanese planes scouted the city at low altitude later yesterday, unopposed, on their way to attacks on near-by military objectives.

Today, coming in waves of seven to twelve planes, they brought destruction first to the harbor area and then death and ruin to the city itself.

Old Walled City Battered

The old walled city near long abandoned Fort Santiago, the near-by Treasury and Commonwealth buildings, and business areas of the newer city section alike were battered by explosives.

At sundown flames still ate their way through almost six blocks of the ecclesiastic and cultural center within the 300-year-old Spanish wall.

In this, the Intramuros section, are

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Manila's oldest churches and her domed cathedral. Along its crooked streets are the University of Santo Tomas which the Dominicans established in 1611 and Santa Clara convent which was founded in 1621.

Improvised Shelter Hit

Just outside the Intramuros are the bomb-hit Treasury building, where many were feared killed in an improvised shelter, and other buildings of the Government.

Near by are the modern hotels, the theaters and the escolta, Manila's combination Wall Street and Fifth Avenue.

At the start of the raid, when the bombers concentrated on the harbor area, piers were battered and two freighters of about 3,000 tons each sank after direct hits. Four Philippine Government Coast Guard cutters also were sent to the bottom.

Heavy explosions were heard from far across the water in the direction of the guarding island fortress of Corregidor, but mist obscured the results of the attack.

4 Towns List Casualties

Japanese raiders also struck elsewhere in the provinces and casualties of undetermined number were reported from four towns in Laguna Province, south of Manila.

These were Santa Cruz, Calamba and Los Banos on the southern side of Laguna Lake, and Calauan, just south of Los Banos.

"Asked To Do Impossible"

Silen said the rain of bombs on the defenseless city started at 11.45 A. M. and continued without halt until 3.15 P. M.—a three-and-a-half-hour attack.

He ascribed the bombing to the presence of non-combatant ships in Manila waters when the city was declared open.

"We were asked to do the impossible," he said. "We were expected to move ships out of the bay and Pasig river even though there were no crews to move them—ships which have not the slightest military value: Lumber schooners, small river craft, an inter-island schooner or two. . . ."

Silen reported that thirty-six bombers started the raid, striking first at the ships in the harbor and setting some of them afire.

He said he learned later that at least six ships there and at the piers were hit.

Treasury Building Hit

The piers, too, were damaged and a roadway and surrounding buildings were hit, he said.

Silen said bombers later came over the city. That was when the 350-year-old Santo Domingo church was hit and set aflame and the Philippine Treasury Building, across the street from the church, was his directly. "Casualties were high in there," Silen said.

Says the Enemy—

BERLIN (Official Broadcast Recorded by the AP) — A dispatch from Japanese-controlled Shanghai yesterday said that yesterday morning's Japanese bombing raid on Manila "was particularly directed against the harbor district."

Japs Hit Major's Car Bomb Burns $32,500

Manila, Dec. 27.—(AP.)—Major Generoso Reyes of the Philippine Army withdrew 65,000 pesos (about $32,500) for Army use from the Treasury Building and put it into his car.

A few minutes later the sirens started and the bombing of Manila began.

The Treasury Building was smashed.

Major Reyes's car was completely burned and the money in it charred to ashes.

DEC 28 1941

Raid Kills U. S. Fireman's Son

MANILA, Dec. 28 (Sunday) (AP).—William Barker, nineteen-year-old son of Herbert Barker, only remaining American in the Philippines fire service, was killed yesterday when a Japanese aerial bomb struck the San Fernando fire station, at the mouth of the Pasig River. Chief Barker and his daughter, Elsie, were injured.

taken across to the Philippines the same practices of fiendishness they inflicted on China.

Wheeler Scores Attack

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), one of the Administration's chief critics in recent years, said the bombing of Manila demonstrated that "we face only a half-civilized race and in the future they have to be treated as such."

"My only regret is that we do not have the bombs and the bombers to bomb hell out of Tokyo, Kobe and other Japanese cities," Wheeler told reporters. "We have given them away."

He added that the "time will come when we can bomb them and we will retaliate by making a shambles out of their cities. I'd certainly show them no mercy."

A plainly-worded caluse in the Hague convention of 1907 which Japan's representatives signed, expressly outlawed such attack on civilians as the bombardment of Manila.

Article 25 of the regulations said:

"The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited."

This was the clause invoked by the navy in yesterday's communique which said that "Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague convention (V) of 1907, annex, Article 25."

American Government authorities took the position that the War and Navy departments' statements reinforcing the formal proclamation of General MacArthur, constituted ample notification, in view of the speed and certainty of modern communications. Communiques are freely broadcast and presumably are transcribed in Tokyo.

DEC 28 1941

Other Measures Unknown

Whether other measures were taken to make sure that the Japanese were put on notice could not be ascertained immediately.

When Paris was threatened by the advancing Nazi armies eighteen months ago, the French Government went to the extreme of sending notice to the Germans through American diplomatic channels that the city would not be defended.

Once troops and weapons were withdrawn from Manila the Philippine capital lacked further means of military defense. In the walled inner city, which was the target of the most savage Japanese air attacks, were situated General MacArthur's former headquarters — the historic, Spanish-built Fort Santiago—and the "post of Manila," barracks of the Thirty-first Infantry, but these have no fixed defenses, officials said.

Forts 20 Miles Away

The nearest fixed fortifications are more than twenty miles distant at the entrance to Manila Bay and were designed to deny this waterway to a foe coming in from the South China Sea rather than to defen dthe city from land attack.

The War Department, in its field manuel issued for the guidance of commanders in military operations, directs meticulous observance of The Hague international agreements.

Would Burn Them Off Earth

"Their cities are open to attack, when we are ready, that will burn them off the face of the earth, and that is what they are coming to," Norris said.

High officials, naturally, said nothing of retaliation, but Secretary Hull unreservedly denounced the attack, declaring the Japanese had taken to the Philippines the same practices of fiendishness they had inflicted on China.

Consistent Record, Says Hull

It was all part, he said, of a consistent Japanese record of employing the same barbaric methods, the same methods of cruelty and inhumanity as Hitler practices.

The sheer wantonness of the Japanese attack came as a shock to this capital despite the fresh memories of Pearl Harbor.

Qualified authorities said the savage bombardment gained the Japanese no military advantage whatever.

Manila harbor has been virtually useless ever since the first invasion moves were made nearly three weeks ago, as the Japanese control the South China Sea.

Army Took Supplies

The capital was the supply and communication center of Luzon and much of the rest of the archipelago, but the army, in quitting the city, took with the troops the most-needed supplies.

The civil authorities left with the military, so Manila no longer was the political capital. It remained important as the hub of railways, highways and telegraph lines, but these facilities presumably were abandoned for military use when Gen. Douglas MacArthur moved out his troops.

The powerful permanent fortifications at the entrance of Manila Bay —Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, and Fort Hughes and Fort Drum near by—are twenty-five miles or more distant from the city.

Warn Against Early Move

Mingled with the talk at the Capitol of retaliation were warnings against too early attempts by this country to take the offensive.

"The Japanese have placed themselves in a position where ultimately they will reap what they have sown," Senator Austin (Rep., Vt.) said. "We are going to move as rapidly as feasible to protect those people over there and in due time the Japanese will get what is coming to them."

He recalled, however, that Winston Churchill, Great Britain's Prime Minister, had warned against half-way measures in his address to Congress, Friday.

Cautioned By George

In this connection, Senator George (Dem., Ga.) said that this country should not permit its resentment at Japanese "treachery" to goad it into ill-advised action.

"This is a war of intense preparation and thorough planning," he said. "We have got to fix our long-range objective and hope that public opinion will permit us to move steadily toward those objectives without pressing us into action on fronts where we are not ready."

DEC 28 1941

Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) said he was sorry that the United States did not now have "the bombs and the bombers to bomb hell out of Tokyo, Kobe and other Japanese cities." The equipment had been produced, he said, but "given away."

"The time will come," he declared, "when we can bomb them and we will retaliate by making a shambles out of their cities. I would certainly show them no mercy."

Eyewitness Account: Bombing Of Manila

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 27—Bert Silen, National Broadcasting Company correspondent in Manila, reported today that casualties were high and still uncounted in the Japanese bombing of Manilla the day after it was declared officially an undefended city.

Silen reported that from a vantage point he saw the ancient Santo Domingo Church go up in flames and said fires started by the bombs were threatening the entire old walled city area.

"Great Fires Burning"

In his report, made after dark, he declared "There is little need for a blackout here tonight. A bright moon is shining—and its color is tinged with red. All around us great fires are burning."

He added that "the dead and injured are not yet counted, but we know that the casualties are high."

Government workers, caught by the raid, were believed to have taken shelter there.

"Hardly had the dust cleared," the NBC correspondent reported, "than another flight of bombers flew over the same spot—and again another salvo of bombs found their mark in the old church and the convent adjoining.

"Help Must Come"

"Flames started to leap upward and from then until now these old, revered landmarks are a raging inferno. . . ."

Silen said "the cry is for help—help from America," and added:

"And if this does not come soon, all of us have resigned ourselves to the inevitable."

Hull Brands Raid Barbaric, Inhuman

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that Japan, in bombing the "open city" of Manila, was practicing the same barbaric methods of cruelty and inhumanity that Hitler has been using in Europe.

The Secretary's statement came in reply to a request for comment on Japan's apparent lack of respect for international law in bombing Manila, which has been declared an open city, undefended, to spare civilian suffering.

Hull said Japan had an entirely consistent record in recent years, especially since the invasion of China in 1937, in practicing the same barbaric methods, the same methods of cruelty and inhumanity as Hitler practices and has been practicing in Europe.

The Japanese, Hull remarked, have clared an open city as defined in the Hague convention (V) of 1907, annex, Article 25."

"Our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention," the navy added.

Another Notice Published

The War Department at the same time published a notice from Gen. Douglas MacArthur that the Philippine capital had been declared an open city, undefended.

Assailed for hours by unopposed Japanese bombers, Manila thus joined European cities that have been ruthlessly attacked in the last two years, Other notable instances being Rotterdam and Belgrade.

The Hague convention to eliminate as many barbarities as possible from war was formally signed by two representatives of the Japanese Emperor, Keiroku Tsudzuki and Aimaro Sato.

Washington Calls For Retaliation On Japan's Cities

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—Shocked legislators declared grimly today that when the United States has gathered the full force of its offensive might Japan shall be made to pay in kind for the cruel and bloody bombing of undefended Manila.

Characterizing the Japanese attack as "barbarism in its worst form," Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.) expressed what appeared to be a universal sentiment when he asserted that the Nipponese had disregarded all rules of warfare and in turn could claim no immunity under such rules.

Hague Accord Banned Attack On Open Cities

Air Assault on Undefended Manila Outlawed Under ConventionJapanSigned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—A plainly worded clause in the Hague Convention of 1907, which Japan's representatives signed, expressly outlawed such attacks on civilians as the air bombardment of defenseless Manila.

Article 25 of the regulations says: "The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited."

This was the clause invoked by the United States Navy in yesterday's communique, which said: "Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague Convention (V) of 1907, annex, Article 25." "Our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention," the Navy added.

The War Department at the same time published a notice from General Douglas MacArthur that the Philippine capital had been declared an open city, undefended. Assailed for hours by unopposed Japanese bombers, Manila thus joined European cities which have been ruthlessly attacked in the last two years.

Other notable instances were Rotterdam and Belgrade.

The Hague Convention to eliminate as many barbarities as possible from war was formally signed by two representatives of the Japanese Emperor, Keiroku Tsudzuki and Almaro Sato.

American government authorities took the position today that the War and Navy Departments statements, reinforcing the formal proclamation of General MacArthur, constituted ample notification, in view of the speed and certainty of modern communications. Communiques are freely broadcast and presumably are transcribed in Tokio. Whether other measures were taken to make sure that the Japanese were put on notice could not be ascertained immediately.

When Paris was threatened by the advancing Nazi armies eighteen months ago, the French government went to the extreme of sending notice to the Germans through American diplomatic channels that the city would not be defended.

Once troops and weapons were withdrawn from Manila, the Philippine capital lacked further means of military defense. In the walled inner city, which was the target of the most savage Japanese air attack, were situated General MacArthur's former headquarters—the historic Spanish-built Fort Santiago—and the post of Manila, barracks of the 31st Infantry.

The nearest fixed fortifications are more than twenty miles distant at the entrance to Manila Bay, and were designed to deny that waterway to a foe coming in from the South China Sea rather than to defend the city from land attack.

The War Department in its field manual, issued for the guidance of commanders in military operations, directs meticulous observance of the Hague international agreements.

Open City 'Not Recognized'

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the NBS short-wave listening post, said today: "The Japanese military does not recognize that Manila is to be treated as an open city."

The German statement came in a broadcast from Station DJB, Berlin, in its 8.15 A. M. (E.S.T) news broadcast—more than ten hours after the new bombing started at Manila.

Elaborating, the German broadcast said that "because the decision was made by General MacArthur without consulting the Philippine population" the Japanese could not recognize any open-city designation for the Philippine capital.

(The Japanese themselves have made no acknowledgment of MacArthur's proclamation of Manila's defenselessness.

(A broadcast yesterday from Saigon, in Japanese-occupied Indo-China, said that as from December 25 the Japanese were "considering Manila as an open city.")

Japs Pouring On Luzon In Two Sectors

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—The War Department reported today fleets of Japanese troopships were pouring invasion reinforcements ashore north and southeast of Manila and "very heavy" fighting was in progress southeast of the Philippine capital.

A communique said that, meanwhile, fighting in the Lingayen Gulf area north of Manila was of a desultory character.

At the same time heavy enemy air activity was said to have continued over all the battle fronts of the islands.

Fighting Desultory

The communique, covering military developments up to 9.30 A. M., E. S. T., said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Fighting in the Lingayen Gulf area, north of Manila, is of a desultory character.

"Combat operations in the southeast, in the general vicinity of Lamon Bay, are very heavy.

"The enemy is being continually reinforced from fleets of troopships in Lingayen Gulf and off Atimonan.

"Enemy air activity continues heavy over all fronts.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

Atimonan is some seventy-five air miles from Manila, and Lamon Bay, on which it is situated, extends northward to a point where the bay is only about forty-five air miles from the capital.

Japs Slaughtered, Says Youth They Tortured

DEC 28 1941

Filipino, Battered on Feet, Tells of U. S. Tanks' Toll

MANILA, Sunday, Dec. 28 (AP).—A young Philippine soldier who made his way here after escaping from Japanese captors in Mauban, southeastern Luzon, said today that he had seen American tanks in action on that front and had seen the Japanese dead piled up in the face of machine gun fire and superior rifles of the American and island troops.

At one bridge in Mauban, said 18-year-old Leopold Salazar, a comparatively small group of American and native soldiers completely wiped out a numerically superior force of Japanese who were equipped with inferior, old-fashioned rifles.

FEET BATTERED.

Salazar said that he, like other captives, was banged on the feet with the butts of rifles by his Japanese captors and then placed on an enemy vessel in Mauban port.

The use of rifle butts, he said, was intended to inflict sufficient injury to prevent the escape of prisoners, but he said that in spite of his sore right foot he dove from the vessel, swam ashore and then made his way across the Sierra Madre Mountains. He was captured, he said, on Christmas morning.

Upon his arrival here for hospitalization, Salazar wore a makeshift uniform of blue dungarees and a coat over a turtle-neck sweater, all of which he had taken from the body of a fallen invader. The sweater had a bayonet rip directly over the heart.

Jap Woman Among Luzon Invaders Reported Carrying Sub-machine Gun

Manila, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Manila Bulletin's correspondent in Santa Cruz, in Laguna province of Luzon Island, reported today that one Japanese woman was among Japanese armed forces killed or captured fighting on the East Coast inland from Atimonan, seventy-five miles southeast of Manila.

The report said the woman was carrying a sub-machine gun.

Tokio, Dec. 27 (Official radio recorded by A. P.).—Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, declared tonight in a radio broadcast to Japan that the Japanese had shown "remarkable patience toward British and American threats, out of a desire for peace, but the British and Americans mistook Japan's perseverance for weakness."

Japan's Ship Losses Set At More Than One A Day

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—Japan is losing troop and supply ships at the rate of more than one a day, fast enough to reduce her great merchant marine to insignificance in two years if losses go unchecked in a Pacific naval war of attrition.

United States and Dutch army, navy and air reports for the first three week of the war list twenty-six Japanese merchant vessels as sunk or seriously damaged by submarines or air attacks in Philippine, Borneo and Malayan waters despite heavy naval and air escort.

Lacks Steel For Replacements

Although Japan has twenty-three shipyards with sixty-nine berths for construction of large craft, her steel resources are limited and building facilities are believed to be far below what would be necessary to make up for even half of such a rate of loss.

At the start of the war Japan's merchant fleet was third largest in the world, trailing those of Britain and the United States. In seagoing vessels of 2,000 tons or more it consisted of 898 ships of 4,754,000 gross tons. Of these, 717 were freighters, 112 were combination passenger-cargo ships, 49 were tankers and two were primarily refrigerated cargo vessels.

More important than the actual tonnage figures, however, was the American and British shipbuilding capacity.

Two U. S. Destroyers Bombed In Far East

DEC 28 1941

Only Minor Damage Sustained, However, Navy Department Says

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Navy Department announced late today that two United States destroyers sustained "minor damage" during enemy bombing attacks in the Far East, but there were no casualties.

In the eastern Pacific, the communique said, enemy submarines still are operating in the West Coast shipping lanes but due to "effective counter-measures," they are experiencing great difficulty in making their attacks.

The communique declared also that counter-measures against enemy submarines patrolling in the Hawaiian area were being vigorously prosecuted.

Loss of Fourth Freighter In Pacific Is Disclosed

12 Aboard Manini, Sunk About Dec. 17, Reach Hawaii

HONOLULU Dec. 27 (AP).—The 14th Naval District headquarters announced today that twelve survivors from the freighter Manini, sunk about Dec. 17, were brought in to Pearl Harbor this morning.

(The Manini, formerly known as the Susherico, was owned by the Matson Navigation Company. Its home port was San Francisco. The ship, built by the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, N. J., in 1920, was 324 feet long and had a 46.2-foot beam. Its registered gross tonnage was 3,253. Previously three ships, the tanker Montebello and the freighters Cynthia Olson and Lahaina, had been reported sunk in the Pacific, although a number of other vessels underwent attack.)

Navy Studies 'Suicide Sub' Of Japanese

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Dec. 27—The second of three Japanese "suicide raiders"—little two-man submarines—destroyed in Pearl Harbor has been salvaged and is under study of technical experts of the United States Navy.

Almost squarely in the center of the conning tower is a shell-hole, tribute to the skill of a gunner on an aircraft tender whose alert captain saw the shadow of the raider approaching his ship as the Japs struck in the December 7 attack.

That shell killed the Japanese pilot in his conning tower and brought the tiny submarine to the surface.

At that moment the invader was rammed by a destroyer, coming down channel at high speed. It practically cut the raider in two.

Second Of Kind

This submarine was a sister ship of one salvaged intact on the beach near Maimanalo. Another was destroyed by depth charges before it would attack fleet units.

The suicide raiders have a cruising range of less than 200 miles and are serviced by a mother ship. More than seventy feet long, they have a beam of less than six feet and a top speed of twenty-four knots.

They carry two eighteen-inch torpedoes, as well as a 300-pound demolition charge in the stern. There are five compartments in which there is navigating and propulsive gear, including two banks of storage batteries and electric motors which drive the craft by means of tandem screws.

9 British Destroyers Sunk in Hong Kong Area, Japs Report

Navy Minister Claims Air and Sea Control Over 'Four Oceans'

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 27 (Official Radio).—Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada told the Japanese Diet today that the Japanese Navy had sunk nine British destroyers and damaged four in the Hong Kong area and asserted the navy now had air and sea control over "four oceans."

He asserted British and American naval losses included seven battleships sunk, three heavily damaged and one less seriously damaged; two cruisers sunk and six damaged; a destroyer sunk and four damaged; nine submarines, nine gunboats, seven torpedoboats and 16 merchantmen sunk and 50 captured.

He said Japanese naval aircraft in the Philippine fighting had destroyed 338 United States planes, and that total British and American plane losses in the air were 803.

Japanese losses he listed as three destroyers and a minesweeper sunk, five "special" submarines missing, a cruiser and a minesweeper damaged, and 52 planes destroyed.

He claimed that aviation and military facilities at Johnston, Palmyra, Wake and Baker Islands had been almost destroyed by the Japanese Navy.

Premier Tojo, addressing the Diet in his capacity as War Minister, asserted the Japanese forces at Davao in the Philippines had freed 18,000 Japanese nationals who had been imprisoned.

He said American forces on the island of Mindanao had killed 48 Japanese civilians.

CONSULS MEET IN MANILA

Confer With Sayre On Problems Arising From War

Manila, Dec. 27 (AP)—Members of the foreign consular corps met today in the office of the United States High Commisisoner Francis B. Sayre and discussed various problems which have arisen as an outgrowth of the war.

The Swiss Consul General, who is handling Japanese affairs here, said after a meeting and a tour of internment camps, that he will report to his embassy in Washington that Japanese prisoners are being well treated in the Philippines.

Nimitz Arrives At Honolulu

DEC 28 1941

Honolulu, Dec. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has arrived in the Hawaiian area preparatory to assuminug command of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Nimitz, who relieves Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, declined to make any statement.

30.24-1-489

30.24-13789

'Two Reckless' Recruits Factor In Hawaii Toll

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—New recruits at a Hawaiian naval station may have been "a trifle too reckless" in the December 7 Japanese attack on Oahu, the Navy reported today, "and their disregard for danger undoubtedly increased the number of casualties."

Describing acts of heroism while Japanese planes dived on the island, the commanding officer of the Kaneohe Bay Naval Air Station reported the recruits "without exception lived up to best traditions of the service."

Intent On Repulsing Attack

Continuing, his report mentioned the "reckless" attitude and said:

"It was necessary to constantly urge the men to scatter and take cover because most of them were so intent on repulsing the attack that they were disregarding the enemy's fire."

Civilians also were praised for "extreme gallantry in their disregard of personal danger, and their attempts help salvage aircraft and put out fires was commendable.

Quickly Restored Utilities

"They voluntarily undertook to repair electrical lines and water mains and the utilities of the station were out of commission only a short while."

Navy yard workmen "stayed on the job" during the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the naval report said. It told of the workmen continuing with their tasks under fire and said work which normally required hours was completed rapidly while the air raid was still in progress.

HAWAII 'CASUALTY' WRITES HE IS SAFE

Emmitsburg Private Says In Letter, 'Japs Won't Be Able To Do It Again'

First Reported Killed, Private George Baker Asserts He's Unscathed

[By the Associated Press]

Emmitsburg, Md., Dec. 27—Private George M. Baker, 20-year-old Air Corps mechanic, reported killed in the first casualty lists issued after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, says "the Japs will never be able to do that again."

Baker, in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baker, written three days after the raid in which he was supposed to have been killed, said he "didn't get to write last Sunday (the day of the bombing raid) as we had quite a few things to attend to at the time."

"Didn't Get A Scratch"

"Most of the fellows pulled through O. K.," he wrote. "I don't guess there were fifteen or twenty fellows killed on the whole island. I didn't get a scratch.

(Apparently this was written before the official army and navy casualty figures were released.)

"There is no sense telling you anything about the war, as it would be censored," Baker informed his parents. "There isn't much that you probably haven't already heard on the radio to tell.

Says They Were Caught Napping

"They caught us slightly asleep and did a little damage. They will never do that again. Personally, I don't think they will ever get close enough to bomb this place again."

"Don't worry about me," Private Baker concluded, "as I don't think there is any more danger."

The Bakers received the letter a week after the formal notification by the War Department that their son had been "killed in action at Hickam Field, Hawaii, December 7." There has been no indication as to how the mix-up occurred.

Midway Island Defenders Still Cling to Posts

DEC 28 1941

By the Associated Press.

As yet unsung, but undoubtedly as gallant and as determined as were the defenders of Wake Island, a band of United States fighting men apparently still holds Midway Island.

A cheering Christmas message to the New York Times saying "we are still here; merry Christmas" was the first public word since the Navy announced in a December 16 communique that Midway was "countering the blows of the enemy."

The Navy said yesterday it had been in communication with Midway Thursday, but no information concerning the situation there would be given out.

Under the wartime regulations, no information is permitted of the strength of the forces on the 850-acre island that is a naval air station and a post of a commercial cable company.

Japs Jail U. S. Citizens In 2 China Towns

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—The State Department was informed today that Americans in Swatow and Amoy, in Japanese-occupied China, had been taken into custody by Japanese military authorities.

The Swatow prisoners are believed to number sixty, in addition to Kenneth Yearns, of Washington, D. C., the American consul there.

At Amoy, according to the last census of Americans in China, there were twenty-nine Americans. Leland C. Altaffer, Toledo, Ohio, is the Vice-Consul there.

The report to the State Department, from the American Embassy at Chungking, said that according to information received there the Americans taken into custody are being well treated. In Amoy they are being held in the Poai Hospital.

Two missionaries normally in Swatow, whose names were not given, are understood to be in Kityang, Kwantung province.

4 Victims Credited To U. S. Pilot

New Delhi, India, Dec. 27 (AP)—One American pilot, whose identity was kept secret, was credited today with shooting down four Japanese planes during the Christmas day enemy air raid on Rangoon, Burma.

Official reports said a large number of Japanese bombers, with a fighter escort, carried out the raid, but inflicted little damage, none of it military, and lost at least twenty planes.

Ten bombers and ten fighters are known to have been destroyed, it was said, four more are believed to have been destroyed, and still others which were unable to reach their home bases may be found later.

U. S. Is Closest War Partner, Curtin Says

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 27—Prime Minister John Curtin, in an article written for the Melbourne *Herald*, declared today that despite Australia's links with Britain, her closest partner in war in the Pacific is the United States.

"The Government," he said in the article, "regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

Dictum Refused

He said his Government's policy "is shaped toward obtaining Russian aid and working out with the United States a plan of Pacific strategy along with British, Chinese and Dutch forces."

"We refuse," he asserted, "to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict."

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America free from any pangs about our traditional links of friendship to Britain.

"We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat is invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength—but we know that Australia can go and Britain still will hold on.

"We are determined that Australia shall not go. We shall exert our energy toward shaping a plan with the United States as its keystone, giving our country confidence and ability to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy."

Curtin disclosed that before the war Australia had attempted to get an agreement with Russia for defense against Japanese attack, but said the effort then was "wrongly regarded as premature."

(A London Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Canberra quoted Curtin as saying there was no possibility that he might go to Washington. "I am satisfied that Australia's point of view now has been clearly understood in places where it should be understood," he added.)

In Canberra, Curtin told an industrial conference called to speed up production and flow of labor to war industries that Australia's entire normal life must be transformed to meet a great peril to the country.

"The attacker is so well prepared that we start very much behind scratch," he said. "We do not lack men or fighting forces, but the fighting forces lack the volume of equipment which would give them parity with the enemy."

Until Allied air supremacy is established, he continued, all other forces would be prejudiced in fighting power.

AUSTRALIA'S TRUST IN U. S., CURTIN SAYS

Premier Denounces 'Dictum Pacific War Is Subordinate Segment'

DEC 28 1941

Declares Government Shapes Policy Toward Obtaining Soviet Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Dec. 27—Prime Minister John Curtin declared in an article written for the Melbourne *Herald* today that Australia refuses to regard the war in the Pacific as a side issue to the war in Europe and places her chief reliance in the United States.

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America, free from any pangs about our traditional links of friendship to Britain," he said.

"We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat is invasion. We know the dangers of dispersing strength—but we know that Australia can go and Britain still will hold on.

DEC 28 1941

"We Are Determined"

"We are determined that Australia shall not go. We shall exert our energy toward shaping a plan, with the United States as its keystone, giving our country confidence and ability to hold out until the tide of battle swings against the enemy.

"We refuse to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict. The Government regards the Pacific struggle as primarily one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

In Apparent Disagreement

The Prime Minister of this dominion of the British Empire spoke out in apparent disagreement with views widely expressed in London and in some quarters in the United States that the Pacific war is less important than the war with Hitler.

The war with Japan is not a phase in the struggle with the Axis, he declared, but an entirely new war.

Australia, close at hand to the new area of conflict, must accept immense changes in her life in order to go on to a complete war footing, he declared.

"Behind Scratch," He Says

"The attacker is so well prepared that we start very much behind scratch," he said.

The Government, he added, is shaping its policy toward obtaining Russian aid and working out a plan of strategy with the United States, China, the Dutch and Britain.

Before the war broke out in the Far East, he said, Australia had tried to get a British-Russian agreement for defense against a Japanese attack, but this was then "wrongly regarded as premature."

[An Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London quoted him as saying his point of view was very well understood "in places where it should be understood" and that he saw no possibility of going to Washington.]

Displacement Held Belated

W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister, declared that "thus far our defenses give way like Aunt Sally's in a skittle (bowling) alley," and said the displacement of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Far Eastern commander in chief, was "belated."

Hughes, who is leader of the United Australia party and a member of the Advisory War Council, said the change was "a repetition of the incompetence in all these things—in the Libyan campaign, in Greece, in Crete and now in Malaya."

Criticizes Command

"I am told that up until a fortnight ago British forces in Malaya were living under what may be termed peace conditions, having two days off per week and, in short, living in the past and basking in refulgent, fast-fading gleams of British triumphs in other wars."

A Labor member of the House of Representatives suggested caustically that "we ought to get the Russians to lend us General Timoshenko to teach our generals how to advance instead of retreat."

British Forces In Burma Put Under New Commander

Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton Named In Move To Link Defense With General Wavell In India

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Dec. 28—Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton, chief of the general staff in India, has been appointed officer commanding in Burma in a move placing responsibility for defense of that colony under General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief in India.

General Hutton, 51, replaces 56-year-old Lieut. Gen. D. K. McLeod, a cavalryman who has been general officer commanding in Burma since 1938.

The official announcement of his appointment followed by twenty-four hours another Far Eastern command shakeup in which General Sir Henry Pownall, 53-year-old artillery specialist, assumed command of British forces in the Far East, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

Like Pownall, whose headquarters are at Singapore, Hutton is an artilleryman who rose rapidly in the service since the World War. He attained the rank of major general at the age of 48.

Hutton's selection was regarded here as having the general effect of unifying the India and Burma military establishments under General Wavell.

Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, ten years his senior, as the leader of forces which have yielded almost a fourth of British Malaya in twenty days of action.

Pownall, a lieutenant general, was granted the acting rank of full general as from December 5.

Press Criticized Campaign

The War Office disclosed the shakeup last night in an announcement saying that General Pownall, former vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff, had arrived at Singapore to assume duties to which he was assigned in November. On November 19 the War Office had reported his selection "for a special appointment."

The British press has been highly critical of military operations in Malaya, particularly the lack of strong garrisons at advanced air fields such as Kota Bharu, which fell in the first invasion rush. Britons have been warned that even more reverses are likely.

Japanese Patrols Active

British Far East headquarters announced last night that there was Japanese patrol activity north of Kenaman, on the east coast only 175 miles above Singapore, and also along the Sungei river in the central area of the state of Perak, where main defense lines have held for several days.

A military commentator said reports from Malaya showed no recent change in the situation as fighting continued in the Perak river area on the west coast and in Trengganu province on the opposite side of the peninsula.

Women, Children Moved

Most women and children have been removed from Ipoh, the next major town threatened by the Japanese in the main defense zone, about 300 miles north of Singapore, authorities said.

Observers expressed the belief that the patrols above Kenaman were isolated units with which the British had been out of contact since they landed December 12.

New British Chief Seeks To Halt Push

Berlin, Dec. 27 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Japanese forces in Malaya were said today to have broken through British defense lines with an advance so deep that Ipoh "now is within the territory of their military operations."

(The broadcast gave no source of the Japanese claim, but presumably it was relayed from the Tokyo radio. Ipoh, a tin-mining center, lies about 300 miles northwest of Singapore.)

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 27—Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, 53, wiry and energetic artillery specialist, today faced the task of halting the Japanese invasion of Malaya as the new commander in chief of British forces in the Far East.

General Pownall, who has been boosted over the heads of one hundred high-ranking officers from a colonelcy since 1938, succeeded Air

PREDECESSOR, HOWEVER, NOT 'LEFT IN COLD'

Press Especially Praises Great Work Done By Brooke-Popham

Meanwhile, Both British And Japs Gird For A Major Battle Test

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 27—The Chinese radio said British planes today raided Singora and other Japanese-held bases in Thai territory north of the border with Malaya.

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 27—All official quarters in Singapore today enthusiastically welcomed the assumption of the Far Eastern British command by Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, while the press echoed the public praise of the great amount of ground work and routine coordination achieved during the last year by his predecessor, Air Chief Marshall Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

The press particularly praised Brooke-Popham's preparation for cooperation among the Allies, an achievement that showed striking results at the outset of the war, and pointed out that the Pownall appointment had been made a month ago, long before the outbreak of war with Japan and that Brooke-Popham's replacement, therefore, was not the result of early reverses suffered by the British.

Conditions Unchanged

The war situation in Malaya, generally, remained unchanged, although a joint headquarters communique issued yesterday mentioned unexplained Japanese patrol activity to the north around Kemaman, in Trengganu State, on the Malayan east coast between the states of Kelantan and Pahang, about 175 miles from Singapore.

It was believed by observers that those patrols must have been units of a Japanese party that landed at Kuantan, thirty-five miles to the south, on December 10 and concerning which there have been no reports since the day of their landing.

Singapore and southern Malaya have been putting to good use the time gained by the slowing down of the Japanese attack in the north and the absence of enemy aerial activity.

Both British And Japs Get Set For Major Test

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—Jungle-trained Imperial troops and mobile Japanese forces were moving onto the North Malaya front tonight in strong numbers as both sides reinforced their lines in a fight swiftly developing into a major test of strength.

The initial Japanese push was reported stemmed at least temporarily by stiffened British resistance across the hilly jungles of Perak and Trengganu provinces barely 300 miles from Singapore, although isolated Japanese patrols were said to be operating perhaps one hundred miles closer to the big British port.

Despite the strengthening of the jungle line, many observers said the British probably would be forced to yield still further ground before establishing a stabilized line from which to strike back.

Troops In Line Exhausted

Troops now on the firing line were said to be exhausted from almost three weeks of incessant battle against Japanese troops which came into the fight in great force and better equipped for jungle operations.

The Japanese were described as operating by infiltration, avoiding major engagements and taking a page from the lessons they learned in operations against Chinese guerrillas.

Tanks and heavy artillery have taken a secondary role in the fight because of the jungle conditions, the British said.

They declared, however, that relatively heavy losses the British suffered in meeting the first impact of the Japanese drive across the border from Thailand had been mitigated by the return of considerable forces originally cut off.

'Tumbling Defenses'

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 27—W. M. Hughes, Australian Deputy opposition leader, today termed the removal of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham from command of Britain's Far Eastern forces "a belated recognition by those in authority of unfitness and incompetence."

Criticizing what he said were "peace conditions" under which Britain's Far East garrisons lived before the Japanese attack, Hughes declared:

"So far all our defenses have gone down like pins in a bowling alley."

Singapore Rushes Civil Defenses

News Agencies Lack Communications for 18 Hours

NEW YORK, DEC. 28—AP—"Singapore is working at high speed to get its civil defenses organized in a thorough working order," the British radio said today in a broadcast heard by C. B. S.

A Chinese defense council has been formed to organize the Chinese inhabitants who form the greater part of the population, the broadcast continued.

The Associated Press at 4 p. m., EST, had been without communication from Singapore for 18 hours. British news agencies in London reported that they, too, were without direct dispatches from Singapore. There was no indication in the broadcast as to how the British radio had received its report.

Japs Plan Triumphal Parade In Hong Kong

Tokyo, Dec. 27.—(Official broadcast recorded by AP.)—Japanese Imperial forces will march through captured Hong Kong in a formal triuphal entry tomorrow afternoon, Domei reported today.

No Yen for Dollars

TOKYO (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)) — The newspaper Asahi reported yesterday that, on the day after the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, the streets of the British crown colony were littered with Hong Kong dollars—in use under British rule—and that no one bothered to pick them up.

MOYNE LOOKS TO RECAPTURE OF HONGKONG

Determination To Win Back Crown Colony Is Voiced To Governor

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, Dec. 28—Determination to win back the crown colony of Hongkong was voiced today by Lord Moyne, colonial secretary, in a message to Singapore for "transmission by any available means to Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong."

It said:

"It is a good fight you have fought and I send you and all who have held out so splendidly against overwhelming force the thanks of his Majesty's Government.

Lost Only For Time

"The defense of Hongkong will live in the story of the Empire to which it adds yet another chapter of courage and endurance.

"But it is only for a time that the colony is lost. The day of reckoning will follow and all shall come out right in the end."

Japanese army and navy forces, a Tokyo broadcast announced, will make their ceremonious entry into Hongkong tomorrow in a parade before officers who conducted the campaign against the British Crown colony.

Canadians Seek Word On Hongkong Casualties

Toronto, Dec. 27 (AP)—[illegible], chairman of the Canadian Red Cross, today cabled the International Red Cross in Geneva for assistance in obtaining information as quickly as possible about prisoners and casualties in the Japanese occupation of Hongkong.

Some 2,000 Canadians were known to have been in the British Crown colony.

Gordon said there might be delay in obtaining the information, since Japan is not a signatory of the Geneva convention of 1929, which requires members to make information on prisoners available to the International Red Cross as rapidly as possible.

British Embassy Staff In Tokio Reported Safe

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Britain was notified today through Argentine sources that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and all members of his staff were safe and well in the embassy at Tokio.

It was presumed that negotiations are under way for the exchange of the British and Japanese diplomatic staffs, but "geographical considerations" were said to bar prompt action.

Japs Counting on Borneo Oil Wells

Tojo Says 70 Can Be Restored in Month

BERLIN (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Premier Tojo of Japan told the House of Peers that about 70 Borneo oil wells can be restored in about a month and that Japan can reckon on about 700 tons of oil daily from the Borneo oil fields, a German broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said yesterday.

The Premier was reported as saying the British destroyed about 150 oil well derricks and other oil field establishments before withdrawing from the areas of Sarawak, now occupied by the Japanese.

Japan's occupation of Hong Kong and of Penang island off the West Malayan coast were destructive blows by which Singapore has been isolated from India, the Premier said, according to the broadcast.

At Penang the Japanese were said to have captured 1,000 motor cars, 1,300 tons of tin, 2,000 tons of rubber and to have taken the biggest tin producing area in the world in Malaya.

Since the outbreak of the Pacific war, Tojo was quoted, 58 tanks and armored cars and 108 guns were captured and 427 airplanes shot down or destroyed by the Japanese.

30.24-13791

30.24-13791

Dutch Bombers Sink Another Jap Ship

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 27—The largest ship in a Japanese concentration was sunk by direct hits from Dutch army bombers off Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the island of Borneo, and a lighter also was sunk, a Dutch communique announced today.

Six or seven bombs burst on the ship, the communique said, and it spouted a huge column of flame, smoke and steam into the sky.

The sinking kept up the Dutch pace of a ship-a-day toll on Japanese shipping.

An airdrome in Borneo was raided by enemy bombers with one civilian killed and six wounded.

16 Sunk, 5 Damaged

The Aneta News Agency said the official tally puts Japan's losses at sixteen ships sunk and five damaged at Dutch hands since the war in the Pacific began.

One was a cruiser and two were destroyers, it said, and the others were four troop transports, three freighters, four supply transport ships, one lighter and another ship.

Heavy damage was said to have been inflicted upon two enemy cruisers, a seaplane tender and two transports which were probably both put out of action.

Aneta said this list excluded other ships probably sunk or damaged but on which officials were not certain.

Power Unestimated

Commentators asserted that Tokyo had underestimated the striking power of the Netherlands Indies and, as a result, the Dutch forces are in position to launch a vigorous offensive.

Military officials said the Netherlands Indies would be capable of even greater feats against the Japanese if more warships and planes were put at her disposal. Urging that the United States send all war materials she can spare to these islands, an authoritative spokesman said:

"The position of the ABCD nations could be greatly improved if this region was reinforced with ships and aircraft. The United States should realize that the Netherlands Indies is a logical base for operations against the Japanese. Naval circles stress that the Indies form the gateway to two oceans—the Pacific and the Indian—through which the lifelines of the Allies run.

Would Welcome Equipment

"It cannot be brought home too emphatically to American public opinion that defending this archipelago is not just an issue for the Netherland Indies alone, but for the Allied cause as a whole.

"The Netherland Indies are armed, equipped and determined to stand firm and they can hold out for a long time, but anything that can be sent to strengthen the defenses of the country—especially in the way of warships, planes and anti-aircraft artillery—will be welcome and will not only benefit the Indies, but all the Allies, and will help to bring about the ultimate victory."

DUTCH INDIES URGE U. S. TO SEND ARMS

DEC 28 1941

Point To Unimpaired Striking Power And Cite Ships Sunk

Say Island At Gate Of Two Oceans Forms Base To Hit Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 27—Reinforcement of the unimpaired striking power of the Dutch forces for an offensive based in the East Indies was urged upon the United State by an authoritative commentator today as the sinking of two more Japanese ships by bombers was announced.

Keeping up their record of exacting a toll of one ship a day from the Japanese, the Dutch said their bombers, mostly American-made machines, scored six or seven hits on the largest vessel of a Japanese concentration off Kuching, capital of Sarawak in Borneo. It and a lighter went to the bottom, the Dutch said.

Count 16 Ships Sunk

By official count three Japanese warships and thirteen other ships now have been sunk by Dutch planes and submarines, and at least five others have been damaged, including three warships.

The destroyed warships were a cruiser and two destroyers, and the damaged warships were two cruisers and a seaplane tender. The Dutch have expressed the opinion that the damaged ships also were put out of action.

Promise Greater Feats

As a result, they said, the Dutch forces now are capable of dealing powerful blows, and, if properly reinforced with planes, ships and anti-aircraft equipment, can perform even greater feats.

"The United States should realize that the Netherlands Indies is a logical base for operations against the Japanese," a spokesman said. "Naval circles stress that the Indies form the gateway to two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian, through which the life lines of the Allies run. It cannot be brought home too emphatically to American public opinion that defending this archipelago is not just an issue for the Netherland Indies alone, but for the Allied cause as a whole."

Hundreds Near Bengasi Taken, British Say

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 27—Several hundred more Axis prisoners have been captured and a large ammunition dump seized in British mopping-up operations south of captured Bengasi, the British General Headquarters reported today.

It also was announced that 476 enemy planes had been destroyed or captured in Cirenaica up to December 23, as against RAF losses of 195 planes.

The communique said that despite tough going as a result of rain for more than two days, British forces are harassing the main Axis forces in the Agedabia area, near the Gulf of Sirte coast around the hump of Libya southwest of Bengasi.

Mop-Up Continues

Mopping-up operations in that area, it said, are progressing and many small Axis pockets have been cleared up in the Bengasi-Ghemines-Soluch triangle along the east shore of the gulf. It was in those operations, the bulletin said, that the large ammunition dump and "a few hundred more prisoners" were captured.

Despite the weather, the air force again was credited with heavy blows on enemy troop concentrations and transport columns and, in the Agedabia area especially, with "good results" in attacks on enemy armored equipment.

LIBYAN RAINS SLOW DOWN BRITISH PACE

Main Remnants Of Axis Are Harried In Agedabia Area, Command Says

Major Pocket Apparently Is In Bengasi-Ghemines-Soluch Triangle

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 27—More than two days of rain have slowed down the British pace, but the conquest of Libya is rolling relentlessly westward and the main remnants of the Axis forces are being harried now in the Agedabia area, about eighty miles south of captured Bengasi, the Middle East headquarters announced today.

Its bulletin emphasized the "very bad going" as a result of the weather and mentioned only minor mopping-up operations, but said that even in these several hundred Axis prisoners were taken and a large enemy ammunition dump fell into British hands.

Major Axis Pocket

One major Axis pocket, apparently, was in the Bengasi-Ghemines-Soluch triangle on the road to Agedabia.

This area also was subjected to British air and artillery pounding and the communique said British bombers scored "good results" in heavy attacks on enemy armored fighting machines.

Axis air losses up to Tuesday were put at 476 destroyed and captured against 195 for the RAF since the drive started November 18.

No Estimate Of Strength

A military commentator in London said "only remnants" remain of the 150,000 men who Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in Washington Friday had faced the British at the start of the battle of Libya.

The Axis' remaining strength, however, could not be estimated with any accuracy.

Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces, he said, apparently are fighting only a delaying action in the Agedabia area in an effort to give the bulk of German troops time to escape westward.

Tobruk Assault Blocked

Officials disclosed today that German prisoners captured in Libya had informed them that General Rommel was planning a large-scale attack on the British forces besieged in Tobruk when the British loosed their westward offensive.

One prisoner, a man of 35 who voiced anti-Nazi sentiments, was said to have reported morale in Germany has been lowered as a result of the Russian campaign, but that the Gestapo still has control of the German people.

The British officials said this prisoner urged tightening of the British blockade and intensified RAF bombings of Germany in order to hasten the final collapse of morale "for the sake of the German people and humanity."

British Reduce Foe In Libya To 'Remnant'

London, Dec. 27—Axis forces remaining in Libya were described by a military commentator today as "only remnants" of the 150,000 men who Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in Washington yesterday had faced the British at the start of the new North African battle.

Churchill's figures, which had not previously been divulged, indicated that the Axis forces were larger at the beginning than the British had expected.

Nazis Near Agedabia

Although the London commentator said most of the German-Italian force had been shattered, he acknowledged it was not known of what the remnants consist except that they are "not very much."

Reports, he said, indicate that the bulk of the Germans (estimated by Churchill at about 50,000 at the start) still are in the vicinity of Agedabia, around the shore of the Gulf of Sirte from Bengasi and are under constant British attack.

Scattered Italian infantry units remain in the area northeast of the captured port, and other Fascist troops, probably relatively few in number but still possessing some light tanks, are left in isolated pockets in the Libya-Egypt frontier area, he said.

Foe Repulsed, Rome Says

Rome, Dec. 27—(Official broadcast recorded by A. P.)—British motorized forces were declared by the Italian high command today to have been repulsed in attacks on Axis lines south of Bengasi.

Among such evidence they listed the stepped-up pace of RAF bombings of Tripoli and the heavy pounding of military depots and barracks at Misurata, farther to the east, which might serve as a jumping-off place for fresh Axis forces heading toward the present Libyan battleground.

Some observers suggested the Axis might try to hold its reinforcements in the vicinity of Misurata in the hope that part of Rommel's army would be able to escape and join up there. It sea blockade and perhaps already heading eastward to aid General Rommel's forces.

Axis Believed Trying To Reinforce Rommel

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 27—There was a growing belief among London observers today that Germany and Italy are rushing heavy reinforcements to Tripoli, capital and chief port of Libya, and thence eastward into the Libyan battle zone in spite of heavy losses of ships in the Mediterranean.

An informed source declared nothing specific was known here concerning reinforcements for Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel's hard-pressed army.

Some Escape Net

"But, as we have said repeatedly," this source added, "it is impossible to prevent some ships from getting across, and we have every reason to believe some troops and supplies may get to Tripoli."

Some quarters asserted the Germans and Italians already have started an intensive winter campaign to destroy British power in the Mediterranean area—a move which they have predicted for the past two weeks.

Air Assault Seen

These sources said heavier air attacks on Malta and reinforcements for the withdrawing African army possibly were only the first steps in this campaign, which they said also was likely to include an all-out air assault on the British Mediterranean fleet.

Several bits of evidence were cited to support the belief that some reinforcements were getting through the was pointed out such strategy would place on the British the burden of moving troops and supplies over the exposed coastal highway west from El Aghaila if they desired to continue their North African conquest.

Bengasi Holds Key

It was conceded generally that the British ability to carry the fight into Tripolitania would depend, to a large degree, on whether Bengasi can be used as a supply port and the British fleet can protect supply ships plying between Egypt and Bengasi.

(The Italians, in acknowledging the fall of Bengasi, announced the city, second-largest in Libya, had been left in ruins, but made no specific mention of the condition of the harbor.)

These sources declared that overland transport of all supplies needed to carry the war farther west would be a monumental task, particularly if the Axis should manage to get one or two new tank divisions into North Africa.

MEETS IRAQ LEADER

Von Ribbentrop Confers With Ex-Premier.

Berlin, Dec. 27 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Rashid Ali Al Gailani, former Iraq Premier whose coup was upset

by a British occupation of this country, has been received by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the whole Arabic problem was discussed, a communique announced today.

Haj Amin Effendi Al Husseini, the Grand Mutfi of Jerusalem, also was received by adolf Hitler recently.

Rashid Broke His Word, Ankara Radio Charges

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Rashid Ali el Gailani, former Prime Minister of Iraq who fled to Turkey and is now reported to be in Berlin, "broke his written word and verbal pledge by absenting himself from Istanbul," the Ankara radio said yesterday in a broadcast heard by C. B. S.

(The Berlin radio said Thursday that the Rashid was conferring with Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in Berlin.)

He had been granted permission to enter Turkey "on condition that he would not leave the country," the radio said of the man who engineered the unsuccessful Axis coup in Iraq against the British.

20-Mile Gain Is Claimed By Russians

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 27—Red army troops campaigning to lift the five-month-old siege of Leningrad were declared authoritatively today to have killed more than 6,000 Germans and regained 32 additional villages in a drive paralleling the central front counter-offensive.

Soviet soldiers sent the invaders reeling from the Volkhovo area, eighty miles southeast of Leningrad on the main railway between that city and Moscow, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Go 20 Miles Beyond Volkhovo

The Moscow radio reported that Russian units pushed more than twenty miles beyond the recaptured city of Volkhovo and seized large quantities of German war supplies.

Cracking of the Germans' Oka river line and the recapture of Narofominsk, thirty-five miles southwest of Moscow on a railway to Kaluga, had been reported earlier from the central front.

(London authorities said the Russians were reported to have recaptured Kaluga, at the confluence of the Oka and the Ugra rivers. A British radio broadcast said the town was Kliasma.)

DEC 28 1941

Crawl On Ice to Attack

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* said Russian soldiers crawled by night across the ice of the Oka river—a tributary of the Volga which rises 250 miles south of Moscow—to smash German outposts and capture a large town strongly fortified under orders by Adolf Hitler for a decisive stand there.

The information bureau said simply:

"On a number of sectors of the western, Kalinin and southwestern fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a number of localities including the town of Narofominsk."

Russian estimates of the German death toll within the week in winter battles between the Baltic and Black sea rose to more than 36,000, the majority in bloody fighting at Sevastopol, the Soviet Crimean naval base isolated eight weeks ago.

Izvestia told of a nine-mile advance by Russian forces on the central front along a route littered with "scores of thousands of cartridges, rifles, shells and other military supplies abandoned by the Germans during their hurried retreat."

Reds Gain on 180-Mile Line

Stress Advances on Leg South of Moscow; Say Foe's Line Stiffens

MOSCOW (Sunday) (AP) — The Russians announced yesterday the Soviet offensive has rolled the Germans back on a broad, 180-mile front along the southern flank of the Moscow defense arc.

The midnight Soviet communique said this sweeping new advance resulted in reoccupation of Likhvin, on the Oka river 50 miles west of Tula; Novosil, 45 miles east of Orel, the southern anchor of the Moscow defense arc; and Tim, at the headwaters of the Oskol river 45 miles southeast of Kursk.

In the smash-through to Likhvin, on the west bank of the Oka, the Russians made another breach in the line on which the Germans had attempted a stand in a desperate effort to stem the onrushing Red armies.

East of Kursk

Novosil is some 90 miles southeast of Likhvin, on a tributary of the Oka, and Tim is about the same distance farther south and only 40 miles east of the industrial and communications center of Kursk.

The Russians said their forces, encountering stiffened German resistance, reoccupied a number of other points elsewhere on the Moscow front.

At the southern end of the violently erupting front the Russians said that in a single day's fighting Soviet units blasted the Germans from 10 villages and left uncounted hundreds of German dead on the wreckage-littered battlefield.

An earlier communique said the new gains were registered in particularly violent fighting in the Kalinin sector, 90 miles northwest of the capital, to the west of the city and in the Kaluga area, 110 miles to the southwest.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced a 20-mile drive beyond reoccupied Volkhovo, 80 miles southeast of Leningrad on the main railroad from the besieged Baltic port of Moscow.

New Top Officer Shift

NEW YORK (AP) — The Leningrad radio reported last night that Gen. Rudolph Schmidt, commander of the German forces in the Leningrad sector of the Russian front, has been relieved of his command and replaced by General Arnheim.

The report was relayed by the BBC and heard here by NBC.

Rome Reports Successes

ROME (Official broadcast recorded by (AP) — A Stefani agency correspondent said a German - Italian counter-attack against the Russians in one sector of the Eastern front, while "fully reestablishing the situation," was not yet completed and was continuing "with success."

Mentioning no places, the dispatch said the Russians attacked in a "rich industrial zone" (probably the Donets area) Wednesday and continued during a raging snowstorm Christmas Day with tanks against positions held by "our motorized division and by German units." Replying Christmas night, the Italians said, they "gradually tore the Russians from the places they had occupied and by December 26 the situation was fully re-established."

RUSSIANS CLAIM NEW GAINS IN HARD FIGHTING

London Sees Hint of Crimea Counter-Invasion by Red Forces Over Kerch Strait

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—Soviet forces made new advances and reclaimed numerous communities in violent fighting today on the Moscow front, the Soviet Information Bureau announced.

DEC 28 1941

CRIMEAN THRUST SEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Russians were believed buttressing their massive land offensive tonight with a sea-borne counter-invasion of the Crimea across the Strait of Kerch, narrow bottleneck between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea.

This opinion was voiced in informed London quarters following the German announcement that four troop-laden Russian transports had been sunk and numerous others damaged in these waters by Nazi bombers.

The London informatns pointed out the vessels reported destroyed naturally would be the type used for just such an invasion.

TYPE OF CRAFT NOTED.

Furthermore, they said it was unlikely that any attempt would be made to send large numbers of troops through the straits for any other purpose.

A successful back-door counter-thrust into the Crimea by way of the Kerch trait would eliminate the last immediate German threat to the Caucasus oil fields.

The Red Army already has smashed the major German threat to the Caucasus by hurling them back from Rostov on the northern shores of the Sea of Azov.

On the eastern land front, the Russians announced a 20-mile drive west of recaptured Volkhovo, 80 miles southeast of Lenin grad on the main Leningrad-Moscow Railroad, and a new nine-mile advance on the Moscow front.

Red Cross Supplies In Russia

Moscow, Dec. 27 (AP)—The first large shipment of medical supplies and hospital equipment purchased with funds collected in the United States and contributed by the American Red Cross arrived recently at a Soviet port.

Balkers Executed

MOSCOW (AP)—The Army organ Red Star said yesterday residents of Melekhovo reported the Germans had executed 90 of their men and 100 Italians for refusing to fight.

All-Winter Battle Seen

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 27—Berlin correspondents of several Swiss newspapers say it is becoming clear that the Germans will be forced to continue fighting on the Russian front all winter despite the desire of Nazi leaders to call off the battle until spring.

The correspondent of the newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* declares it is obvious that the "Russian winter will not fix a frontier nor leave a military interval."

In a similar vein the correspondent of the *National Zeitung* of Basle writes that the "winter will bring no recess on the eastern front."

All these dispatches emphasize that the initiative now is with the Russians and mention the fighting spirit of the Red army.

SOVIET STATUS QUO IS URGED BY DAVIES

Former Ambassador Says That Russia Should Stay Out Of War In East

DEC 28 1941

Japanese-German Pincers Movement Feared If Action Were Taken

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 27—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, declared today that the Soviet Union should not be brought into the Far Eastern war now because of the risk of a pincers movement by Germany and Japan that might knock Russia out of the conflict.

Davies also asserted in an interview that Stalin's purges of the old Bolsheviks and the Red army had frustrated "a tremendous conspiracy to overthrow the Moscow Government" with the aid of Japan and Germany in 1937 and 1938.

As Ambassador in those years, he said, he had constantly "raised hell" in his dispatches in an attempt to convince the democracies that their refusal to unify Axis opposition would cause Stalin to seek peace with Hitler.

Caution Is Counseled

"The Russians have an adage, 'First things first,'" Davies said. "It would do no good to help the United States by blowing up the cities of Japan, if at the same time it would mean the fall of the Donets Basin. The best bastion of defense for New York and San Francisco may now be in the Donets, in Moscow, in Rostov."

He expressed belief that Russia had "undoubtedly reduced its strength in the Far East. Large bodies of troops from the Volga and the Far East Red Banner army have been withdrawn to let Russia get rid of Hitler."

Davies credited Russia's present advance to the stamina of "a young pioneer people," to winter conditions, to the German shortage of strategic materials and the stretching of the Nazi line of communications.

Worthy Of Trust

Russia's leaders should be trusted to play their part in the war as they see fit, he added, declaring that the leaders were men of honor and "their word is good with us, as long as ours is good with them."

In contrast, he said, his observations in Europe had convinced him that Germany was a decadent nation and that "a whole section of it should be blotted out from the face of the earth, and it would be a blessing to the world."

CLAIM RUSSIAN SUB

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Berlin radio, quoting a DNB dispatch from Bucharest, said a Rumanian destroyer had sunk a Russian submarine in the Black Sea.

Nazis Claim 4 Russ Ships

DEC 28 1941

Berlin, Dec. 27 (Official broadcast recorded by A.P.)—German bombers sank four Russian transports totaling 7,000 tons and damaged five other transports and a number of smaller vessels with heavy losses in men and material for the enemy, the high command announced today.

(The Berlin radio, quoting a DNB dispatch from Bucharest, said that a Rumanian destroyer had sunk a Russian submarine in the Black Sea—the second reported destroyed this month by the Rumanian navy.)

An Italian submarine in the Atlantic was credited by the Fascist high command in Rome today with sinking an armed "enemy" ship identified in the comunique as the 6,000-ton Larrinaga.

(No ship by that name is mentioned in Lloyd's register of merchant vessels.)

The Germans said the attack on the transports occurred in the Straits of Kerch, which link the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov between the Crimea and the Caucasus.

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Desire Wide Consolidation

Except to report cryptically that "defensive battles in the east still are continuing" and that Axis posts in Libya withstood British attacks, the communique dealt almost exclusively with operations at sea.

In attacks lasting several days on a British convoy in the Atlantic between Gibraltar and England, the communique summed up British losses as one aircraft carrier and five merchant ships totaling 37,000 tons sunk and two other merchantmen damaged.

British Silent On Report

The aircraft carrier was the previously-announced Unicorn (which is listed in Jane's manual of fighting ships not as an aircraft carrier but as an aircraft tender and whose reported sinking the British have not confirmed).

German bombers were credited also with damaging a British merchantman in British waters last night.

NAZIS CLAIM 4 TRANSPORTS

Report Sinkings in Kerch Straits and Counter-Blows on Land

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Large formations of German dive-bombers sank four small Russian transports and damaged five in the Kerch Straits, which separate Crimea from the Caucasus, the Germans announced in a communiqué today.

[There have been reports that the Russians had landed troops in the Kerch area in a counter-invasion of Crimea.]

The Germans described land action in Russia as a continuing series of "defensive battles," with German counter-attacks smashing some Soviet positions. In the north, it was said, German bombers scored hits on a power station in the region of Kandalaksha.

ROME, Dec. 27 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press.)—A Stefani agency correspondent said today that a German - Italian counter - attack against the Russians on one sector of the Eastern Front was continuing "with success."

The dispatch said that the Russians had attacked in a "rich industrial zone" [probably the Donets area] on Wednesday and had

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continued the assault during a snowstorm on Christmas Day, sending tanks against positions held by "our motorized division and by German units." Replying Christmas night, the Axis forces "gradually tore the Russians from the places they had occupied and by Dec. 26 the situation was fully re-established," the correspondent reported.

SHIP "LARRINAGA" SUNK, SAYS ROME

"Larranaga" Of Same Tonnage Sailed From Baltimore Late In November

Her Skipper, Captain Simmons, And Family Live Here On Frisby Street

DEC 29 1941

Rome, Dec. 27 (Official Radio Recorded by A. P.)—An Italian submarine in the Atlantic was credited by the Fascist high command today with sinking an armed "enemy" ship identified in the communique as the 6,000-ton "Larrinaga."

"Larranaga" From Baltimore

The Larranaga, a 6,000-ton ship owned by the International Freighting Corporation, sailed from here during the last week in November after reconditioning in a Baltimore shipyard, it was learned last night.

Her skipper, Capt. Cameron Dudley Simmons, has lived in Baltimore for twenty-two years. He makes his home with his family in the 3000 block of Frisby street. His wife, Mrs. Blanche Simmons, said he is 49 years old and has held master's papers for twenty-two years.

Formerly On Lamotte Dupont

He was in Baltimore seven weeks before he took out the Larranaga. On his previous voyage, he was first mate on the Lamotte Dupont, a freighter of the same line as the Larranaga.

Born on the Island of Saba, in the Netherlands West Indies, of American parents, Captain Simmons came to the United States when he was 15 years old. During the World War, he worked in shipyards and made a voyage on a transport.

The Larranaga was believed to be on a voyage for a far northern port. She carried a crew of thirty-five and a nine-man gun crew.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have six children. The eldest, Sidney, 20, is a seaman.

Italy Severely Cuts Train Schedules

London, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Severe railway traffic restrictions have been offered throughout Italy, according to an Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch today from Zurich, Switzerland. The dispatch, based on information received from Rome, said that fifty-one trains had been canceled in the Milan district alone.

ROME'S WAR CHEST

14 Billion Lire Voted for Italy's Armed Forces.

Rome, Dec. 27 (Andi Agency to A. P.).—The Italian Council of Ministers, Premier Mussolini presiding, voted approval today of a 1942-43 fiscal year budget to provide 14,152,180,000 lire for the armed forces.

(The lira no longer is quoted in foreign exchange. In June, when it was last being quoted in New York, the lira stood at about 5¼ cents.)

The total budget amounts to 43,825,554,000 lire with total revenue estimated at 35,424,600,000 lire. The budget represents an increase of nearly 9,000,000,000 lire over the last budget and an increase in the deficit of 8,400,944,000 lire.

The ministerial council also approved awards of cash prizes to merchant seamen who "violate or attempt to violate the enemy blockade," as well as cash awards to relatives of sailors who are captured or die in attempts to run the blockade.

Anti-Vichy Radio Says Nazi Troops On March

New York, Dec. 27.—(AP.)—An anti-Nazi, anti-Vichy radio station operating from a secret place in France broadcast tonight that mass movement of German troops was under way toward the Spanish frontier.

The station, heard here by CBS, said one troop train after another was carrying the Nazi forces southward through France. The announcer identified the station as "Radio Inconnu" (The Unknown Radio).

Nazi Opening?

BERLIN (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Reports from Madrid last night said Spain was expected to lodge a prompt and energetic protest with the British government over the sinking of the German steamer Benno Wednesday by British torpedo planes off the Spanish coast.

The Spanish government, according to these reports, regarded the sinking as a violation of Spanish sovereignty, since the incident was said to have occurred within Spanish territorial waters, in the small fishing port of Carino, near Vivera, in northwestern Spain.

At the same time the German press, taking its cue from a foreign office spokesman, emphasized the parallel between this incident and the British attack on the Altmark in a Norwegian fjord February 16, 1940—an attack which the Germans said was responsible in part for Germany's Norwegian campaign.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman cited the Altmark incident, though he would make no prediction as to any possible sequel to the attack on the Benno.

The Altmark was a Nazi prison ship which acted as an auxiliary for the pocket battleship Graf Spee while the latter was operating in the Atlantic.

The dispatches from Madrid said that the Benno was sunk by aerial torpedoes, that her crew was machine-gunned after taking to lifeboats, and that one German sailor was killed and two Spanish fishermen who took part in the rescue work were injured.

(The British Air Ministry's communique of the sinking placed it only as off the coas of norhern Spain. The British said the Benno, a tanker suspected of being a submarine tender, first was sighted and attacked with bombs by a Sunderland flying boat; was kept under attack by a relay of other planes including one which fought off a Heinkel seaplane sent out apparently as an escort, and finally was sunk by a torpedo from a Beaufort after 30 hours of pursuit.)

Nazi Rest Curists Arrive in Tanks

NEW YORK (AP)—Uniformed German soldiers arriving at the Turkish border in Bulgaria are only there for a sort of "rest cure," according to a radio version heard by NBC last night.

The Vichy-controlled Martinique radio said that in a recent face-to-face conversation President Ismet Inonu asked German Ambassador Van Papen why there were so many German soldiers along the Turkish-Bulgarian border.

To which the diplomat was said to have replied: "Why it's very simple. The German High Command was merely using the southern Balkans as a rest resort for German units tired after hard fighting in Russia."

Turkey, the Martinique radio observed, is puzzled over why all the "patients" are arriving in tanks and armored cars.

NAZIS BLOCK NORSE MOVE

Report British Operations in Islands, Mine Tromsoe Base

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Berlin radio said tonight that British warships "began operations against a number of small islands and outlying coastal tips" in Norway today but withdrew upon the arrival of German airplanes and coastal defenders.

The operations were carried out "a safe distance from decisive central points of coastal defense," the broadcast said.

Kin Of Fugitive Norse Arrested

DEC 29 1941

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today that Nazi authorities in German-occupied Norway recently have arrested nearly one hundred men and women because their relatives had escaped to Britain or had left "their jobs without permission."

The agency said the Nazis also were confiscating the property of parents whose children escape to England.

BRITAIN LAUNCHES NORWEGIAN SHIP

The British radio reported today that, in the presence of Norwegian King Haakon VII, a Norwegian merchant ship bearing his name had been launched in England—the first Norwegian vessel built there since the start of the war.

The broadcast, heard by CBS, said the construction of other Norwegian ships was under way in England, and that 989 Norwegian sailors serving with the Allied fleet had lost their lives or were listed as missing from operations during the last six months.

NAZIS LAND IN EIRE

DUBLIN, Eire, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Nazi warplane made a forced landing in County Cork yesterday and the crew was interned.

NAZIS REPORTED BADLY DEFEATED BY SERB REBELS

London Hears German Units Are Driven From Places Held for Six Months.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28—AP—The British radio reported today that Yugoslav patriot forces had dislodged German contingents from positions held for the last six months in west and central Serbia.

The broadcast, heard here by CBS, said that violent battles occurred in the region west of Belgrade, between the Drina and the Sava rivers, and that the losses on both sides were heavy.

In addition to these clashes, Chetnik guerrillas were declared to be continually disorganizing German supply lines running to Salonika, captured Greek port, and Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

Italian military courts at Ljubljana, in occupied Croatia, are jammed with cases against those accused of attacking Fascist garrisons, BBC added.

Britain Admits Bulgaria A Foe

DEC 29 1941

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—Britain disclosed today that she has been at war with Bulgaria since December 13.

The announcement of a state of war was made in a supplement to the London *Gazette*. The action, it was thus divulged, followed by two days the German and Italian declarations of war on the United States and the United States' declaration of war on Germany and Italy.

'Today's notification said that Britain never had been officially informed of Bulgaria's own declaration of war on December 13.

RAF BOMBS NAZI BASES

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—RAF formations swept across the southeast coast early tonight and the dull red glow of bombs bursting on Nazi-held French invasion bases was seen from this side of the Channel.

The Germans greeted the raiders with heavy bursts of flaming onions and tracer bullets.

Army and Navy Communiques

DEC 28 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Navy Department communique:

FAR EAST—During enemy bombing attacks, two of our destroyers sustained minor damage. There were no casualties to personnel.

EASTERN PACIFIC—Enemy submarines still are operating in the west coast shipping lanes. Due to the effective counter-measures adopted by our forces, they are experiencing great difficulty in prosecuting their attacks.

CENTRAL PACIFIC—Counter-measures against enemy submarines patrolling in the Hawaiian area are being vigorously prosecuted.

ATLANTIC THEATER—There are no new developments to report.

A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

Fighting in the Lingayen Gulf area, north of Manila, is of a desultory character.

Combat operations in the southeast, in the general vicinity of Lamon Bay, are very heavy.

The enemy is being continually reinforced from fleets of troopships in Lingayen Gulf and off Atimonan.

Enemy air activity continues heavy over all fronts.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

FREE FRENCH ON ISLES WARN OFF WARSHIPS

Admiral Indicates He Will Fight for St. Pierre and Miquelon.

VICHY'S ENVOY SEES HULL

Henry-Haye Predicts Accord With U. S. Restoring Island to Prior Status.

St. Pierre, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander-in-chief of Free French naval forces, today barred the territorial waters of St. Pierre and Miquelon to "all warships of any nationality except under special permission previously asked for and granted."

The Free French Information Service declared earlier today that the population of these islands "know perfectly well that Admiral Muselier has never abandoned any position."

A statement reiterated that all diplomatic questions should be discussed directly with Gen. Charles De Gaulle, the Free French leader, and the French National Committee at London.

The Free French here were following closely, by radio, the reaction in Washington and Vichy to the seizure of the islands by seamen under Admiral Muselier on December 24—an act which the State Department at Washington has denounced as arbitrary and which the Vichy French have said they expect to be set aside.

"The people refuse to believe that any one could destroy their regained liberty and determination to re-enter the fight for the liberation of France at the side of the noble American nation, the British Empire and other Allies," today's statement said.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 27 (AP).—A communique of the Netherlands East Indies fighting services:

As was announced in an extra news broadcast, several direct hits were obtained on the largest ship of a concentration of Japanese ships lying off Kuching, in an attack by bombers of the Netherlands East Indies military air forces. The ship exploded and a column of fire several hundred meters high showed that the Japanese ship was entirely destroyed. Furthermore, a Japanese lighter was sunk.

Further particulars of this attack are awaited.

An airdrome on Borneo was raided by enemy bombers. One civilian was killed and six were wounded.

British

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A British Middle East headquarters communique:

Despite very bad going as a result of rain which slowed down the speed of our advances during the last two or three days, our forces now are harassing the enemy main forces in the Agedabia area.

Yesterday our artillery successfully shelled enemy motor transport columns on the main road north and south of Agedabia.

South of Bengasi, mopping-up operations are proceeding, and many small forces now have been cleared up between Bengasi, Ghemines and Soluch.

During these operations a few hundred more prisoners were taken and a large enemy ammunition dump captured.

Our air forces continue heavy attacks against enemy motor transport columns and enemy troop concentrations. In the Agedabia area, they also attacked enemy armored fighting vehicles with good results.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Yesterday our fighter and bomber aircraft again were active over the Agedabia region. Enemy motorized units west of the town were successfully attacked, direct hits being scored and fires started.

Smoke from a petrol store which was ignited was seen at a distance of sixty miles. One of our fighters was shot down by anti-aircraft fire but the pilot was saved.

In the frontier area, an enemy machine-gun nest in the Salum (Sollum) area was attacked by fighters and wiped out.

Objectives at Tripoli again were bombed Thursday night.

From these and other operations all our aircraft returned safely with the exception of the fighter already mentioned.

Enemy aircraft made several raids on Malta yesterday, causing some damage.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 27 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In several sectors of the Western, Kalinin and Southwestern fronts in violent battles with the enemy our troops continued their advance and occupied a number of places, including the towns of Likhvin, Novosil and Tim.

Our ships in the Barents Sea sank three enemy transport.

In one day's fighting our units operating in one of the sectors of the southern front dislodged the enemy from ten villages and inflicted heavy losses on him in arms and men. Hundreds of enemy dead remained on the field of battle.

An earlier communique broadcast by the Moscow radio:

During the night of Dec. 26-27, our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

A special communique:

Between Dec. 18 and 25, units of the 54th Army, commanded by Major General Fedyuninsky (Leningrad front), routed the Volkhov group of the enemy. As a result we captured the following trophies:

Eighty-seven guns, 47 machine-guns, 166 sub-machine-guns, 57 automatic rifles, 600 ordinary rifles, 26 tanks, 142 mine-throwers, 200 trucks, over 300,000 cartridges, 18,000 shells, 13,000 mines, 10,000 grenades, 400 bicycles and a large quantity of other military supplies.

About 6,000 German soldiers and officers were killed. Thirty-two villages were cleared of the enemy.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A German high command communique:

The defensive battles in the east still are continuing. On several sectors of the front Soviet forces in prepared positions were smashed or destroyed in counter-attacks.

Strong formations of bombers and dive bombers sank four enemy transports totaling 7,000 tons in the Straits of Kerch. Five other transports and a number of smaller vessels were damaged by bomb hits. The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

On the Karelian front dive bombers scored direct hits on a power station north of Kandalaksha.

U-boats sank four more ships totaling 28,000 tons out of the convoy which had been badly hit east of Gibraltar.

After strong attacks over a period of several days, the following results have been obtained:

Sunk: One aircraft carrier and five merchant ships totaling 37,000 tons.

Badly damaged: Two merchant ships.

In waters around Britain, bombers last night damaged a fairly large merchant ship.

In North Africa, enemy thrusts against German and Italian positions were repulsed. German bombers destroyed installations on British airdromes in Cyrenaica. Several planes were destroyed on the ground and others were damaged.

On Malta, formations of the Luftwaffe bombed the airdrome at Luca and the Harbor of Valletta with heavy caliber bombs. Fierce fires broke out among the installations. The enemy lost a bomber and two fighters in aerial combats.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Finnish communique:

KARELIAN ISTHMUS—Enemy patrol activity and local artillery fire on both sides.

SVIR FRONT—At numerous points the enemy attempted to carry out patrolling but were repulsed.

EAST FRONT—There was local artillery and trench mortar fire on both sides as well as patrol activity.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 27 (Official broadcast by (AP)).—An Italian high command communique:

The attacks of the enemy's motorized forces against our lines south of Bengasi were repulsed. There is nothing new to report from the districts around Bardia and Sollum.

The enemy's air force has carried out several raids on Libya and, particularly, a longer raid on Tripoli. There were few casualties and damage was of minor significance.

An enemy airplane has been shot down in aerial combat and another by anti-aircraft artillery near Zuara.

In the Atlantic one of our submarines under command of Lieutenant Commander Lenti has sunk the armed enemy ship Larrinaga, with a displacement of 6,000 tons.

Henry-Haye Confident Of Islands' Restoration

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, said today after seeing Secretary of State Cordell Hull that he had "no reason to doubt that French sovereignty will be reestablished and maintained over St. Pierre and Miquelon."

The two small islands off Newfoundland have been taken over by Free French forces opposed to the Vichy Government.

Henry-Haye told reporters he was confident an amicable solution would be arrived at in the very near future.

Settlement Indicated

He indicated that a basis for settlement had been reached during conversations already held and said he was communicating immediately with his Government, recommending that a settlement be made which would guarantee French sovereignty over the islands and, at the same time, satisfy all the governments of this hemisphere.

The Ambassador said the wireless station on St. Pierre was a small one used only to provide weather reports and assistance to fishermen, and he was certain that some arrangement could be worked out which would satisfy the United States and other nations that the wireless would not be of any assistance to any belligerent countries.

Confers With King

Secretary Hull conferred also on the situation with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

Hull said at his press conference that discussions were still in progress between the interested nations by which an amicable settlement of the problem would be achieved.

WARSHIPS BANNED FROM FRENCH ISLES

Muselier Also Forbids Planes To Fly Over St. Pierre And Miquelon

Vichy Envoy Predicts Early Return Of Area To His Government

[By the Associated Press]

St. Pierre, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Dec. 27—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier today barred all warships of "any nationality" from the territorial waters of these tiny islands off Newfoundland and prohibited all planes from flying over them.

In a formal announcement he said ships may approach only when special permission is given, and that all lighthouses may be extinguished.

Radio, telegraph and telephone communications were taken over by Free French naval authorities.

Will Not Retreat

The Free French information service said the Vice-Admiral would not retreat, and said:

"The people refuse to believe that anyone could destroy their regained liberty and determination to reenter the fight for the liberation of France at the side of the noble American nation, the British Empire and other allies."

Vichy Envoy Predicts Early Return Of Islands

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Reestablishment of French sovereignty over the small fishing islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland was predicted today by Gaston Henry-Haye, the Vichy Ambassador, after an hour's conference with Secretary Hull.

The Secretary of State only a few minutes earlier had discussed with W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, the delicate diplomatic situation created by Free French seizure of the islands on Christmas Eve.

The Ambassador said he "had no doubt that French (Vichy) sovereignty tained," with guarantees of the islands' strict neutrallty which would be acceptable to all nations in this hemisphere.

Plan Worked Out Is Hint

Without specifically saying so, the Ambassador intimated that such a plan already had beer worked out and that he was communicating the proposed details to Vichy, with his recommendations.

Hull, at a press conference, would say only that the question was under discussion among the interested governments.

Henry-Haye said the radio station on St. Pierre which Free French spokesmen charged was providing the Germans with weather forecasts was merely a small station to maintain contact with the fishing fleet. He said a plan could be worked out under which the United States, Canada and other interested nations could be assured the station would not be used for any detrimental purpose. He declined, however, to discuss details of such a plan or speculate on whether the proposal included American or Canadian supervision over the radio station.

Diplomatic Tangle Results

The surprise occupation of the two tiny islands by the Free French developed a tempest in a teacup because of the involved diplomatic tangle which has resulted and the potential repercussions from any change in the *status quo* of territories in the Western Hemisphere. A subsequent plebiscite gave about ninety-eight per cent. of the votes to the Free French.

The United States maintains friendly diplomatic relations with the French Government at Vichy and has not recognized the French National Committee (Free French) established in London. Canada also maintains diplomatic relations with Vichy.

The Free French, however, have worked in close cooperation with the British Government, and the United States has given them lend-lease aid through the British.

An agreement, recently renewed, between the United States and Admiral Georges Robert, Governor General of French possessions in the Americas, provided for the maintenance of the *status quo* of the French colonies in this hemisphere. While directed toward maintaining neutrality of Martinique, strategic island in the Caribbean, the pact presumably included all French possessions here, including St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Vichy Holds U. S., Britain Blameless

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 27—The French public learned today for the first time of the Free French occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in bannered newspaper accounts which absolved Britain and the United States of any blame.

Vichy newspapers mentioned prominently the United States State Department's note disclaiming any responsibility for the Free French action and, under Ottawa datelines, reported that the move was without the knowledge of British and Canadian authorities.

Radio Message To Isles

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—A Vichy broadcast addressed to the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon assured them that the Government would "know how to restore the status quo" in the islands taken over by the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. CBS heard the broadcast here.

The broadcast called the islanders "victims of th unqualifiable de Gaullist aggression" and assured them that Marshal Petain "is with them in heart and soul" during their momentary trial."

"Besides," it added, "their fate is not at all sealed yet. The American Government promptly and officially blamed the initiative (sic) taken without its knowledge and without its consent."

Dictatorship Ruled Isles, Free French Say

DEC 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 27—Free French headquarters asserted today that a "state of dictatorship" existed on the Vichy-governed islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon before Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces landed there on Wednesday.

A statement declared that Baron de Bournat, the Vichy-appointed Governor of the two islands off the Canadian coast, "had instituted a regime of terror threatening partisans of Free France with repressive measures and dismissing numerous officials under no pretext other than that of their personal opinions."

Some, it declared, were required to take an oath of loyalty to Vichy under threat of dismissal and "families of men who volunteered to join Free French forces were either persecuted or deprived of state support."

"Anti-British propaganda was instituted among the population of the islands," it added, "encouraged by the personal attitude of Monsieur de Bournat, who, it is well known in the islands, was under German influence."

De Bournat has been taken into custody by the Free French occupation forces which have won the islanders' approval with ninety-eight per cent. of the ballots cast in a plebiscite.

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Nazi Grip on French Fishermen

VICHY, Unoccupied France (AP)—French fishing boats have been forbidden to put out from channel ports except with authorization and under supervision of German military authorities, under an order published in Paris yesterday by Gen. Otto Von Stuelpnagel, military administrator of Nazi-occupied France.

In the same decree Nazi authorities on the channel coast were empowered to take steps to "maintain security and public order in seaports."

Fishing boats will not be allowed to carry radios and will be permitted to leave only at certain hours and operate within specified limits. For violations, boats will be subject to seizure and their crews liable to prison sentences at hard labor.

Allied Strategy Mapped Out At Eight Major Talks Today

Churchill to Sit In With Roosevelt at Six —Anglo-U. S. War Council Meets Late This Afternoon.

DEC 29 1941

Washington, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt scheduled eight major conferences on war strategy today and invited Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain to sit with him at six of them. Starting off with a gathering of American Army chiefs, the meetings embraced engagements with representatives of all the American Republics, all nations arrayed against Germany, Japan and Italy, and even some of the German-occupied countries, including Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

The inclusion of Denmark came as something of a surprise since that country, unlike most of the other occupied European nations, has no refugee government.

The conferences, designed primarily to inform anti-Axis nations and those within the Western Hemisphere solidarity group of the progress of unified world-wide war steps, began at 10 A. M. when the President received Secretary of War Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, and Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff in Charge of Air. This meeting was in the White House proper and concerned American problems only.

In the White House Red Room later on the President, with Mr. Churchill attending, arranged to receive the diplomatic chiefs of all the South and Central American republics.

Nine of these nations have actually declared war on one or more of the Axis Powers—Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Half an hour later, in the same room, the Chinese Ambassador was to see the President and, perhaps, Mr. Churchill.

War Councils to Meet.

Thereafter the President and the Prime Minister planned to see Maxim Litvinov, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and Harry L. Hopkins, the American lease-lend chief.

The Dutch Minister was invited to come in the President's study next, to confer with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and later on an hour's conference was scheduled with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador; Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada and the chiefs of missions of the British dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Next on the list was a conference with the chiefs of missions of all other Powers at war with the Axis except those represented at prior meetings during the day. This group will include some of the occupied nations, including Denmark, Norway and Belgium.

Other occupied countries which may be represented at this conference are Yugoslavia, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia and Luxembourg.

The last conference of the day was to take place in the Cabinet room with the President and Mr. Churchill meeting with the American and British war councils. This group is made up of the army, navy and air chiefs of the two countries.

The United States and Great Britain are believed, meanwhile, to have reached a preliminary agreement on the broad strategy to start rolling toward victory in 1943, and today's meetings were expected to have a direct bearing on the details.

There was reason to believe that arrangements for close Anglo-American co-operation already have been worked out, and it was reported that Gen. Sir John Dill, the retiring chief of staff of the British army, would remain in Washington indefinitely to help assist in co-ordinating the military efforts of the two nations. Sir John came here in Mr. Churchill's party.

Spring Invasion Try Forecast

DEC 29 1941

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was reported today to have told an intimate Congressional luncheon group that the Royal Air Force had attained daytime superiority in Britain's own skies and was still expanding.

One informant said the Prime Minister believed it quite likely that Germany would make a major attempt to invade Britain in the spring.

He was said to have stated that British information about enemy troop concentrations had improved greatly. It would be impossible, he was quoted, for the Nazis to send any large force across the English Channel without undergoing terrific punishment from the RAF before the expedition ever got started.

Pieced together, reports from the legislators who lunched with Churchill yesterday gave this picture:

Churchill's information was that the German retreat in Russia had been orderly in general, although the Nazis may have been routed at a few points.

He was convinced that in Libya British soldiers had proved themselves more than equal to the Germans, man to man, when they had comparable equipment.

He expressed hope that Singapore could be held against the Japanese.

He said the chief weaknesses of the German people were lack of a sense of humor and an inability to grasp the problems of humanity.

Post-War Unity Is British Aim

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 27—The *Daily Mail* today interpreted Prime Minister Winston. Churchill's address in the United States Senate yesterday as an expression of his "belief in a post-war federation of the United States and the British Empire."

"His hope will be shared by Britons everywhere," said the *Daily Mail*, citing the closing passage of the Prime Minister's speech.

Other Comments

The Daily Express, declaring that "unity with America in the last war was a sham" because it "fell to pieces in victory," declared:

"Mr. Churchill asks the people of Britain and America for a real unity of purpose this time . . .

"Before we enter the harder fights ahead we must hammer out between us a solid agreement able to stand the strain of good times and bad."

Said the *News Chronicle:*

"There will be widespread hope that this occasion will be the forerunner of many more—in peace as well as in war—and that in due course the Parliament of Britain will have the honor of receiving the President in his turn."

DEC 29 1941

Churchill Meets Wheeler

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—Prime Minister Churchill greeted Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) at luncheon yesterday with a hearty handshake and assurance that it is "a real pleasure and privilege to meet you," several Congressmen disclosed.

Then Churchill told luncheon companions how he had tried to discourage criticism of Munich appeasers in Britain because "if the present criticizes the past, there is not much hope for the future."

Canada Plans Reception For Premier Churchill

Ottawa, Dec. 2. (AP)—Preparations went forward today for the reception of Prime Minister Churchill next week and the prediction was made that it would rival that accorded the King and Queen in May, 1939.

Members of the House of Commons and the Senate were summoned by telegrams today to hear the Prime Minister speak on Tuesday and to meet him. Parliament stands adjourned until January 21 and the House of Commons chamber, for the day, will be just a meeting place to which only its members and Senators will be admitted.

In the galleries, the diplomatic corps, judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, high Government officials and possibly a limited number of the public will be given seats.

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Churchill Appreciative Of Messages On Speech

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, chief of the British Press Service in the United States, said today Prime Minister Churchill "deeply appreciates" a large number of telegrams and letters from Americans praising his speech before Congress yesterday.

"The messages are surprising to Britons," he said, "because in Great Britain nobody ever takes the trouble to send a telegram to anybody who makes a speech."

Sir Gerald said the Prime Minister regretted he would be unable to reply to all the messages personally.

Asks Prayer With U. S.

London, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, asked the people of Britain today to join on Jan. 1 in the day of prayer which President Roosevelt has designated in the United States.

U. S. Planning Special War-Prisoner Setup

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—The United States has informed Japan that all Japanese prisoners captured by American armed forces will be treated in accordance with the prisoner-of-war convention adopted by forty-seven nations at Geneva in 1929.

Japan signed, but never formally ratified, that pact. It was expected here, however, that she would grant American prisoners of war reciprocal fair and humane treatment.

Germany and Italy signed and ratified the pact and, on the basis of reports from the International Red Cross, are observing its provisions.

Special Unit Planned

To carry out the convention, the United States will set up an organization to handle war-prisoner questions in cooperation with Marc Peter, former Swiss Minister to Washington, who will represent the International Red Cross here.

The Japanese already hold a number of Americans as prisoners of war, including marines who were stationed at Peiping and Tientsin, the crew of an American gunboat captured at Shanghai, the marine garrison on Wake Island, a small naval and marine force taken on Guam, the undisclosed number of contract workers employed on these two captured bases, and presumably some American and Filipino troops taken in the Philippines.

U. S. Holds Some Japs

Only a few Japanese prisoners have yet been taken by American forces. These include several airmen shot down in Hawaii, and the two-man crew of at least one Japanese pigmy submarine which attacked Pearl Harbor.

In expectation that large numbers of Japanese will ultimately be captured, however, the War Department already is planning internment camps where Japanese prisoners of war—as distinct from interned Japanese nationals—will be held until exchanged or for the duration of the war.

The prisoners-of-war pact, sponsored by the International Red Cross, was adopted in a meeting at Geneva on July 27, 1929. It establishes minimum standards for the treatment of all prisoners and provides for monthly inspections of prison camps by a representative of the Red Cross and of the nation representing the interested belligerent.

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The United States is represented in all enemy countries by Switzerland. Swiss Ministers, accordingly, will inspect all prison camps in which Americans may be held in Japan, Germany or Italy.

"Must Be Humanely Treated"

The general provisions of the pact provide that prisoners be held in a town, fortress or inclosed camps with eating, housing, sanitary and health conditions the equivalent of living conditions for soldiers of similar rank in the forces of the detaining power.

Wounded and ill must be given prompt and adequate medical and hospital treatment.

Prisoners of war "must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity," and measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

"Person Must Be Respected"

Prisoners of war "have the right to have their person and their honor respected" and women prisoners must be treated with due regard to their sex.

No coercion may be used to secure information from prisoners and those who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted or given disadvantageous treatment.

May Be Put To Work

All prisoners shall enjoy liberty of religion, intellectual diversion and sports when possible, and all regulations, orders and notices of every kind must be in a language they understand.

Belligerents may utilize the labor of war prisoners, except officers or persons of equivalent status, but prisoners may not be employed at work for which they are physicaly unfit, or at any work which has direct relation with war operations, and must be paid at wages to be agreed upon.

Ban Short Wave Radios, Cameras To Enemy Aliens

Washington, Dec. 27.—(AP.)—The Justic Department today ordered Japanse, German and Italian nationals in seven Pacific coast states to turn in all short wave radio equipment and cameras in their possession by 11 p. m. Monday.

It was reported authoritatively that similar regulations for the rest of the country would be issued next week.

Today's regulations apply to California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

The equipment must be surrendered to local police authorities who, the Justice Department said, would be asked to issue receipts.

The prohibited radio equipment includes not only transmitters but home receiving sets with short wave bands. Large studio cameras need not be turned in but they must be registered and may not be used except by specific permission of United States attorneys.

The penalties for willful failure to obey the regulations are forfeiture of the articles and arrest of the alien.

The Department warned that the responsibility rests on the alien himself for determining whether articles in his possession come within the scope of prohibited equipment. Radio sets capable of receiving signals of 1750 kilocycles or greater, or 540 kilocycles or less, are considered within the prohibited range.

Use Of Air Mail Urged Instead Of Telephones

Long-Distance Lines Should Be Kept Open For Emergency, Walker Says

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Postmaster General Walker today urged the use of air mail instead of long-distance telephone so that wire lines may be kept open "for any emergency which might arise."

The telephone companies have requested that only the most urgent long-distance calls be made, Walker said, adding that there now is dawn-to-dusk air-mail service between both coasts.

Rationing Of Tires Expected To Affect Business Widely

Industries Far Removed From Rubber Field Forecast To Feel Impact Of Move

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[By the Associated Press]

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 27—Strict Government rationing of passenger-car and truck tires will affect industries far removed from the rubber factory, observers in this center of rubber production predicted tonight.

In the light of sharp curtailment of all civilian tire buying for an estimated 32,000,000 passenger cars, it was believed thousands of individuals who depend on automobiles and certain types of trucks for their livelihood will begin to feel the pinch within the next few months.

Scope Of Order

The curtailment order applies to taxicab fleets, trucks used in milk and retail store deliveries and the business machines of traveling salesmen. With this great potential tire market closed, observers saw withdrawal from use of enough machines to ultimately make the pinch felt in the nation's garages, filling stations and repair shops.

Directly affected by the tire rationing and regulations are thousands of men in the tire sales lines themselves.

Effect On Builders

Less seriously affected will be the tire builders. It is estimated in Akron, where defense contracts now have topped $800,000,000, that less than 2,000 among more than 40,000 rubber production workers will feel the jolt of rationing dislocations. Against this they have the cushion of estimates that no less than 10,000 defense workers will be needed here when building defense plants get into production next spring.

Civilian Defense Office Goes On 24-Hour Basis

Staff At Washington To Work 12-Hour Shifts—Headquarters To Have Beds

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense went on a twenty-four-hour operating basis today and prepared to move in beds at its headquarters here.

The staff will work twelve-hour shifts, officials announced, and will be prepared to furnish information which may be sought by local defense councils.

Defense Plants Asked To Work On New Year's

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—William S. Knudsen, OPM director general, and Associate Director Sidney Hillman joined today in urging that all war industry plants work full time on New Year's Day.

Their statement said that the proposed holiday work was suggested spontaneously in many sections of the country and that a nation-wide adoption of it would "speed collapse of the Axis by millions of man-hours."

Knudsen quoted a telegram from a mid-Western manufacturer who said that "Since the men at the front are not taking time off to celebrate New Year's Day, we feel that this should not be considered a holiday for defense plants."

"This sacrifice of a single day's time would produce striking results," Knudsen declared, "due to the fact that production of planes and tanks and weapons of all kinds is now rolling along on a mass production basis."

Hillman observed that every hour, every plane, every tank and every gun was vital to success of the war effort and that "many American lives may be saved by putting in this extra day of production."

16 FINNISH VESSELS ARE SEIZED BY U. S.

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Land Uses Occasion To Cite Speed Of American Shipbuilding Program

Says Two-Launchings-A-Day Rate Will Be Reached In Second 1942 Quarter

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—The United States, building up its wartime fleet of cargo carriers, took formal possession today of sixteen merchantmen owned by the Axis ally Finland.

The ships, for weeks under the protective custody of Coast Guardsmen to make certain that nothing happened to them, were boarded by Maritime Commission representatives. Notices were posted that the vessels were United States property, seized under the Ship Requisition Act (which provides for ultimate compensation to the owners).

Today's seizure was in addition to eighty other craft, mainly Danish and Italian vessels, taken over in recent months.

Summarizes Shipbuilding

The action coincided with the issuance by Maritime Commission Chairman Emory S. Land of a summary on the shipbuilding program. His statement had two significant points:

America's entry into war found it "in the most advantageous maritime preparedness in its history," but—

"Right now we have insufficient ships for our national defense needs."

Land did not expand on this second point, but it was assumed his reference was to the far-flung theaters of war. The prime problem in the first World War was to get men and supplies to Europe, a simple crossing of the Atlantic with the hazards confined almost entirely to submarines and mines. Today the fronts are scattered through both hemispheres, with aviation added to the dangers confronting the troop transports and cargo carriers.

Cites Groundwork

While conceding that the current merchant marine fleet was insufficient, Land said:

"The United States has laid a groundwork for its defense and war programs which has placed it far ahead of the position it occupied at any previous crisis.

"As a result of Congressional and Administration policy the nation was not caught flat-footed when war came and the shipbuilding industry is many months ahead of its effort in the first World War.

"The ship-a-day stage in launchings was reached in December. During the first quarter of 1942 the commission's schedule calls for the laying of 148 keels, launching of 125 ships and the delivery of 71 completed vessels.

2 A Day In Second Quarter

"The second quarter of the year should bring the program to the two-ships-a-day stage, and constantly increasing tempo, it is expected, will, if labor produces, result in the delivery into service of an average of two ships a day throughout 1942 and 1943, a total of about 13,500,000 dead-weight tons."

Speaking of the vastly augmented production facilities, Land said that private shipyards capable of building oceangoing merchant ships of 400 feet or more had been expanded from the 1937 total of 10 with 46 ways to a present total of 40 with 275 ways.

This 500 per cent. increase did not include Great Lakes yards, he said.

Ship Sabotage Convictions Upheld in U. S. Court

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By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—The intent of a congressional act, passed shortly after the United States entered World War 1, was cited in an opinion handed down in the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday affirming lower court convictions in Italian ship sabotage cases.

"The purpose of the section was not to protect the owners of vessels against the malicious acts of others, but to protect the vessels themselves," said Justice John J. Parker in the opinion.

"Fresh in the mind of Congress in 1917 must have been the acts of the crews of German vessels in American ports, who, shortly prior to the passage of the act, had been guilty of dismantling the machinery of the vessels and doing other acts to render them practically worthless."

Three separate cases were incorporated in the one opinion. Appellants were 41 officers and crew members of the Italian vessels Pietro Campanella and Euro, anchored in Baltimore Harbor, and the Villarperosa, anchored at Wilmington. The men were arrested when F. B. I. men raided the ships March 30.

MERIT SET AS ARMY PROMOTION BASIS

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War Department Order Puts Aside Length Of Service As Criterion

Plan Expected To Bring Age Of Officers Nearer Level In Other Armies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 27—On the eve of a vast expansion of the land forces, the War Dpartment ordered today that the accompanying temporary promotion of army officers be based entirely on demonstrated merit.

Setting aside the remnants of the time-honored peacetime system of advancement based mainly on length of service, the order followed a 1917-1918 precedent.

It is expected to lower the average age nearer to levels prevailing in the British and German armies, a long-standing War Department objective, as well as to open the way to the top for youthful officers of proven capability.

Applies To All Officers

The order was made applicable uniformly to reserve and National Guard officers and retired officers recalled to active duty, as well as regulars. Sixty per cent. of promotions to fill vacancies as they occur are to be made on recommendation of field commanders, and the remainder by the War Department.

As a part of the new move an undisclosed number of lieutenant colonels and majors of the regular army who already had been approved for advancement were ordered promoted one grade, along with 360 captains and 1,260 first lieutenants of the Medical Corps.

Merit System Now Effective

The order made immediately effective a merit system toward which the army had been moving by gradual stages.

Brigadiers and higher-ranking generals had long been selected on their records rather than on seniority. This procedure was extended months ago to promotions to colonel, with the eventual application of the selection process to lower commissioned grades as well.

Only Wartime Promotions

Officials explained the order applied only to temporary wartime promotions because the permanent promotion of regular army officers is fixed by law and must take seniority into consideration. As features of "distinct benefit to the whole army," the War Department listed these effects of the order:

"It removes the existing suspension of promotion of officers of the reserve corps to grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel and of National Guard officers not on duty with the National Guard units to those grades. It places all officers of all components on the same basis for promotion.

"It decentralizes selection for promotion to field commanders who can base their recommendations upon personal observation of demonstrated merit and gives those officers who have demonstrated outstanding ability during the current emergency an opportunity for early advancement to grades comparable to their attainments and equalizes responsibility and rank."

JAPS' PREPARED--Secrecy

One Of Best Weapons

By GLENN BABB, Wide World News Writer

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(How was Japan able to conceal from the world the extent of her preparedness for war? Glenn Babb, veteran of many years' service as a correspondent in the Far East, tells how this secrecy was accomplished.)

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New York, Dec. 24—No matter what further surprises the Japanese may spring in this war they will produce no secret weapon half as effective as secrecy itself.

No midget submarines or other innovations of war can aproach, in deadliness, the utter surprise of that first blow at Pearl Harbor.

The same is true in less degree of the preparations for the conquest of Hongkong, the first drive into Malaya and the landings on the Philippines, all of which surpassed in numbers employed, efficiency of staff work and quality of weapons the expectations of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Major Accomplishment

The Japanese owe all this to the most effective veil of secrecy that any modern nation has been able to throw about its military projects. Nearly the entire nation of 70,000,000 people had been mobilized in the greatest counter-espionage effort of history.

The accomplishments of the German and Russians armies have stunned or electrified the world, but of these ample warning was given. The Germans boasted of their might, hoping to make an ally of fear. Even the Russians were given to parading their new weapons through the Red Square for foreign military men to see.

Not so the Japanese. During four and a half years of war in China they kept their best divisions hidden in Manchoukuo, their battle-fleet inactive, and gave demonstrations of military ineptitude in China that made many experts rate their land and air forces as second rate.

A Tremendous Plot

Behind the curtain, the Japanese army and navy elaborated a tremendous plot against the Anglo-Saxon world, of proportions that would have seemed fantastic had they been disclosed before December 7.

The purpose of the Japanese military clique, to drive the white man out of East Asia, had its inception at least a generation ago. Even while Japan was the ally of Britain and the United States in the first World War, some of her generals and admirals were plotting to make Nippon the mistress of the whole Orient, a program which involved tossing the Occidentals out.

Tokyo made the first passes at mastery of China and Russian Siberia in the years 1915-19 while the Anglo-Saxons were engaged elsewhere. But when the war was over, leaving the United States the world's greatest military power with a rapidly growing navy, the Japanese were prevailed upon to forego their expansionist ambitions and for nearly a decade liberal governments ruled in Tokyo.

Huge Naval Program

Before this change of heart, the Japanese navy had embarked on a tremendous "eight-eight" building program—eight huge battleships and eight battle cruisers, some of 40,000 to 50,000 tons. The Washington conference put this in the discard, but in 1931 the generals ended civilian control of imperial policy by seizing Manchuria and committing the empire to a new expansionist program and soon the admirals found ways to revive their long-silent dockyards.

The beginning of the China war in 1937 removed all restrictions on the militarists and placed at their disposal just about all the funds they could spend. Industry was harnessed, the whole people regimented, all agencies of information and propaganda drafted for the tremendous effort to prepare for the day.

Westerners may well wonder how such deep secrecy could wrap an undertaking so vast, how 40,000 or 50,000-ton fighting ships could be hidden away, millions of men armed and armadas of shipping made ready.

Language Is Difficult

But the Japanese have two tremendous counter-espionage assets to begin with. Their language is the most difficult used by any major people, in practice almost a secret code of which knowledge is shared by only a handful of foreigners. And the Occidental in Japan is a marked man by the very color of his skin; a foreign agent has two strikes on him before he begins.

For years foreigners have been barred from certain zones, and elsewhere their most innocent travels and activities have been spied on and fully reported to the police. The Japanese people, naturally secretive and suspicious, lent themselves readily to the anti-spy campaign, at the same time satisfying an all-pervading, childlike curiosity.

A rigorous censorship of the domestic press and radio supplemented a tight lid at the sources of information.

Japanese translators for foreign embassies and news correspondents were told forcefully by the gendarmerie how far they could go in letting the white man know what was in the Japanese press.

Foreigners In The Dark

This was more effective than it appears, because only a very few Occidentals have a reading knowledge of Japanese. Most of these are missionaries who in order not to jeopardize their own work have avoided involvement in political or military matters.

Foreign naval and military attaches—especially the Americans and Britons—have worked almost entirely in the dark for the last ten years. Their visits to the big naval bases or army centers have been confined to brief ceremonial occasions and then they were kept carefully away from those sections where real work was in progress.

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Racial Solidarity

Another factor in the racial solidarity of the Japanese, the lack of traitors willing to sell their country's secrets to the alien. From time to time an American or British naval man would be approached by a shady individual professing readiness to deliver maps or plans, but the Americans followed the rule of always turning these over to the authorities—on the theory that such persons would turn out to be Government agents.

American newspaper correspondents found it inadvisable to keep files of any sort beyond the dispatches sent through the Japanese censorship. The arrest of a British colleague, and his death—officially labeled suicide—while in custody, pointed to the wisdom of this precaution.

Even foreign technicians who were engaged to install machinery or supervise processes used in the military effort had to go about their work almost blindfolded. They were confined to small areas of the factories in which they worked and made to go to and fro by carefully designated routes from which nothing could be seen. Even Germans have complained of such treatment.

Vast Fifth Column

All this secrecy at home was complemented by a vast espionage and fifth-column organizations extending to all shores of the Pacific and beyond. Some of this was poorly concealed. The Japanese naval officer who turned mess boy in a white man's club or fisherman along the American Pacific Coast has been a half-joke for a decade.

We knew there were dangerous fifth columns in Hawaii and at Davao in the Philippines, that Japanese were showing strange enthusiasms for level farmlands in Central America near the Panama Canal.

But the war has shown how sinister all this was. Secretary Frank Knox said the Hawaii fifth column surpassed anything of its kind except perhaps in Norway. The little soda-pop peddler of Aparri becomes Major Hara of his imperial Japanese majesty's army. Fishermen on the Cuba and Costa Rican coasts are seized as spies. Japanese cotton pickers in New Guinea and merchants in Borneo have to be "rounded up."

Everywhere through the South Seas the Japanese spread their shopkeepers who made no money, their uniquitous camera shops, their barbers—more pervasive, even, than the Nazi "tourists" who swarmed through Europe.

Many Weird Stories

The first weeks of the Pacific war have prouced many weird stories of Japanese secret weapons, the two-man submarines of Pearl Harbor, one-man tanks, parachute troops, special landing boats.

But the most important secret was the extent and thoroughness of their preparation and their readiness to risk it all in a gamble that staggers the imagination.

The Americans and British have yet to learn whether there are Japanese counterparts of the great battleship Bismarck ranging the Eastern seas, whether the Japanese really have built pocket battleships for raiding the distant reaches of the Pacific, whether they have developed a really formidable armored force and whether the experts have underestimated their capacity for training and equipping with modern weapons an army greater than the 2,000,000 at which their strength had been estimated.

Problems Ahead In Unified Rule

Strategy Places Hitler's Destruction as Its First Task

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Three weeks of common warfare have carried the United States and Great Britain to a point reached only after many costly months in the first world conflict. Then, it was not until grave and immediate danger made the step unavoidable that a unified command of all the Allied forces on the western front was established.

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When this unwanted war began for America, it was obvious at once to military men that a war fought on such a huge scale, a war of many widely separated fronts must have central direction and planning. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were among the first to realize it. Churchill's emotion-stirring visit to Washington and the conferences that have followed are evidence enough of that.

But that very vastness of conflict, which necessitates unity of command, makes difficult the problem of establishing it and defining the scope of its activities.

Churchill Views

Obviously no one man should be given the power to direct warfare in the Philippines, Malaya, Russia and Africa simultaneously. As Mr. Churchill said in his press conference last week, no one man born is possessed of the wisdom and knowledge such a post would require.

It would be better, he added, to block out the general Allied strategy and leave the details to be filled in by the commanding officers on the spot in the various theaters of war.

For example, the arms, planes, ammunition and engines of war available to the Allies are for the time being relatively limited, when the scale of the military operations is considered. Until there are sufficient quantities for all fronts, the High Command must decide where the available supply will do the most good.

This involves the weighing of dozens of possibilities and decisions that can be made only painfully. Undoubtedly the war council has already been called upon to decide whether it is more important to maintain a stronger front against the Nazi armies than against the Japanese, to keep harassing Hitler in Russia, in Africa and on the Atlantic, at the cost of temporary losses in the Pacific. The latter could even include a withdrawal from the Philippines and Singapore, leaving the Japanese free to reach into the rich resources of the East Indies for their war materials.

Germany First

That is a tremendous decision for any group of men to have to make. But after considering all the possible consequences the decision has, to all outward appearances, been reached to concentrate on Hitler. That, obviously, has become our over-all war strategy. Presumably it is based on this line of reasoning:

When Germany is beaten to her knees, it will be relatively simple for the combined strength of the Allies to move into the Pacific and stifle Japan. But if Japan is beaten the problem of defeating Hitler has been little simplified at best. At worst, he may meanwhile have strengthened his position due to the diversion of Allied strength.

It has been a tough decision to take for a nation aroused to mighty anger by the treachery of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, a nation thinking of the pitiably ill-equipped Marine garrison at Wake Island, repeatedly fighting off the thrusts of the enemy, thinking of the outnumbered American and Filipino forces on the Island of Luzon.

Naval War Strategy Biggest Issue Before High Command

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By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Two men sat down quite alone in a room of oval shape and planned to lead the democracies of the earth to victory over the totalitarian powers.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were confronting the old ghost which always has haunted the leaders of allied armies and navies—the problem of unified command. The operations they envisaged more infinitely more complex than those of the last war, and they were on a far greater scale than any of the campaigns of Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon. They were faced with the first real world war in the history of the human race.

Even now the sun never sets on the embattled navies and armies. Every island and every inlet on the globe is potentially a battle area. The so-called first World War was local by comparison; it was fought mainly in Europe and on the Atlantic. Operations elsewhere were subsidiary and were terminated before the last stages of the war.

Sea Warfare First

The problems that the two conferees in the White House had to solve were primarily naval and ultimately military.

The stroke that will end the war is the destruction of the German army; no other triumph will bring peace, and after that has been achieved all other tasks can be accomplished with relative ease.

Sea warfare, however, presents the main problems at this time. Who will command the sea forces? How will they be co-ordinated? For what will they be used? Where will they fight?

There is little need just now to clarify the question of leadership on the land. There is no combination of Allied armies fighting on the same stalemated battlefront as in the 1914-18 war.

The Russians are battling on their 2,500-mile line alone, except for some help from the R. A. F. The British commonwealth troops compose nearly all the democratic forces in Africa, the Near East, the Middle East and the Malay peninsula. Free French and Ethiopians are giving valuable support, but not in sufficient numbers to have any claim to the over-all command. The Chinese have little foreign personnel on their front.

On the sea, however, where the United States and British navies already are operating side by side, some method of co-ordinating activities is essential. The movement of the navies back and forth, from one of the seven seas to another, the concentration of sea power in one area, the withdrawal from another—all presuppose some joint use of the two fleets, which would require that the orders come from a single authority.

Allied navies could be subject to the same weaknesses as Allied armies:

1. The junctures of the lines of Allies are regarded by tacticians as their weakest points.

2. The operations of Allies are likely to reflect their national interests. In the 1914-18 war the French were primarily concerned with blocking the road to Paris, the British were preventing the Germans from reaching the North Sea.

3. When a supreme Allied commander is appointed one nation's general or admiral still may thwart the generalissimo's plans by appealing over his head to his own government. General Pershing, for instance, in this way prevented Generalissimo Foch from infiltrating American forces into the depleted ranks of the British and French; he insisted on the American forces fighting as a unit.

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No Merger of Fleets

Merger of units of the British and American fleets is not considered likely by military observers. Detachments of one nation's fleet may act as a unit in conjunction with elements from the other nation's, but an attempt at pooling probably would result in confusion, since the methods, tactics and terminology of the two fleets differ in many respects. Bases of one nation have to receive special equipment and material before they can service the ships of another. And tars or bluejackets could not man the vessels of their allies without a long period of special training.

Prime Minister Churchill, shortly after beginning his talks with the President, put an end to speculation about placing one man in charge of all the Allied land and sea forces.

U. S. Is Seen Needing Talk By Churchill

Allies' Advice Described as Coming From Depths of Own Bitter Experience

DEC 29 1941

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT.

Nothing can be better for this nation in these hours than to digest the invaluable words of advice and caution of our allies, words which come from the depths of their own terrible experience. Hence it is most heartening to some of us who watched the beginnings of Armageddon in England and continental Europe to see now that Americans are listening intently and with every evidence of appreciation to Winston Churchill.

In a way it is both presumptive and superfluous to try to interpret what Mr. Churchill says—there is no one today who can tell his own story more clearly. It may, however, be worthwhile to point out that in his speech to Congress Friday and in his subsequent private discussions with our own leaders there were these strong trends of warning: First, against burying our heads, ostrich-like, in the sand and becoming complacent; second, against rash impatience and third, against the depths of depression and defeatism which are the invariable results of rude awakening from either of the first two courses.

About Complacency.

Mr. Churchill knows that two years ago many of the English were complacent although they had far less reason to feel that way than we. The war was not very far away from them, although in those days of the tragically mis-named "bore war" it seemed so to many in England. The blow that awakened England to what Mr. Churchill called "our supreme hour" was Dunkerque; but this was almost a year after the war started, whereas our pre-belligerent complacency was jarred at the start of war by Pearl Harbor.

In case any of us had any doubt about it, the Japanese gave us additional proof Saturday that Mr. Churchill was right to say: "they —(our enemies)—will stop at nothing." The little men in planes which flaunt the crimson symbol of the rising sun dumped ton upon ton of explosive into the open and undefended city of Manila, where they knew by constant observation that there was not the slightest chance of opposition.

Impatient People.

Possibly to Americans, Mr. Churchill's caution against impatience is even more to the point. In speaking of a long and hard war he says, however, that "our peoples would rather know the truth, somber though it be." Then he tells us we must wait until 1943 or 1944 to strike the telling blow, because we are yet so short of total mobilization. To strike even then, he goes on, every effort must be made, nothing must be kept back, we must bend to the task "the whole man power, brain power, virility, valor and civic virtue of the English-speaking world."

Mr. Churchill well knows the unwisdom of impatience he learned it, with the rest of his people, in Norway, in Flanders, in Greece, in Africa. These were the bitter pills of "too little and too late." And we Americans have demonstrated, quite frequently since Munich, that we are far more impatient than the English.

No Defeatism.

As for the British Prime Minister's third warning, against the pitfalls of defeatism, that is something for the future, for there is no outward evidence in America today of such a trend. It may, however, creep below the surface as it undeniably crept in England before the English people themselves took new heart and stamped it out.

Mr. Churchill is utterly sure that we will win, "now that we are together," and he feels that on this "new scene . . . a steady light will glow and brighten." He is able, also, to bring concrete proof from the African desert that free armies, given at last the proper weapons, can "beat the life out of the savage Nazi."

This, he goes on, is only a foretaste of what we have got to give all the Axis. How soon we do it is, of course, simply up to us. To quote Churchill once more: "Sure I am that this day now we are the masters of our fate, that the task which has been set us is not above our strength, that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance."

Sforza Leads Drive on Axis

DEC 29 1941

Hopes to Line Up 200,000 Italians in U. S. to 'Save' Native Land

(Editor's note: The Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in the White House make the following Wide World story by Jack Ferris highly pertinent, since the meetings have given new impetus to the various movements for freedom of peoples opposed to Axis domination. Count Sforza is one of the foremost Italian diplomats of the pre-Mussolini era and is a friend both of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.)

By JOHN FERRIS

NEW YORK (Wide World)—A movement is under way in New York to organize the 800,000 aliens of Italian birth in the United States as well as the millions in Latin America and elsewhere in the world in what Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italy's Foreign Minister, characterized yesterday as "the crusade of Italians outside of Italy to save their country."

Count Sforza, who resigned his post as Ambassador to France in opposition to Mussolini's assumption of power and the rise of Fascism in Italy, estimates there are about 10,000,000 Italians outside of Italy.

"The creation of some form of national Italian committee," he said, "is now an absolute necessity not only for Italy, but for America if we wish to co-ordinate all the Italian forces abroad. Italy can only be saved by Italians. Garibaldi delivered southern Italy 80 years ago with his 'thousand.'

"What has been done may be done again. What is only needed is to realize that this is a war of moral ideas, not of nationalities. When all the others have understood—fully understood—this, then victory will be imminent, and not before."

Count Sforza's Contacts

Through the Mazzini Society in this country and the Spanish-titled Italia Libre, a similar organization in South America, Count Sforza is in constant touch with Italians throughout the Western hemisphere. Moreover, he carries on extensive communications with anti-Fascist Italians abroad.

A few weeks ago, he said, he received some 300,000 signatures of Italians in the United States and Latin America protesting against the executions by Italian troops of rebel elements in Yugoslavia, Greece and Croatia. The signatories petitioned Count Sforza to communicate their protest to President Roosevelt and the heads of the Latin-American republics.

"What moved me deeply," Count Sforza said, "was the fact that among the signers were many former Italian Army officers who offered to fight again for the liberation of Italy from the Nazi yoke."

The count, who is nearing 70, negotiated the treaty of Rapallo between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1920. When he resigned as Ambassador to France on Mussolini's accession to power, he returned to Italy and became one of the chief leaders of the anti-Fascist opposition in the Senate. When he finally left Italy he went to France and was there until the collapse of the republic.

Came to United States

He came to the United States a year ago and has lectured and written extensively since that time. The University of Chicago Press published his "The Totalitarian War and After" in the fall.

Count Sforza, a tall, strongly built man of aristocratic bearing, said the fight against Fascism by Italians outside of Italy "must come out of a deep contact with the 45,000,000 persons enslaved in Italy."

He said he believed the first line of action was "to enlighten the many millions of Americans of Italian origin who have been misled by the Italian language press in this country and by the propaganda into the idea that Mussolini and Fascism were synonymous with Italian greatness."

"Actually Mussolini means and has always meant the grossest negation of the highest Italian ideals and interests," he said. "That is why this campaign of enlightenment can only be made by Italians who have always loved freedom and have always loved Italy, and not by the men who until yesterday admired Mussolini.

"In the United States," he continued, 'Fifth Columnism is not only a possible future danger. It is already an existing passive danger. In the Middle West some of the 5,000,000 Americans of Italian origin do not yet believe that Mussolini is not only an enemy to America, but been poisoned so long by Italo-American newspapers which have published the most violent Fascist boastings.

Dangerous Poisoning

"I have just spent three months in the Middle West and I know how dangerous is the poisoning of these innocent Italo-Americans.

"The paradox of that situation is that 45,000,000 Italians living in Italy now form a solid block of hatred and contempt against Mussolini, his gang and the even more despicable pro-Fascist appeasers who helped Mussolini in all his crimes while playing abroad the role of false moderators.

"The great democracies risk lengthening the war by not using at once the tremendous potential Italian forces of destruction against the Axis.

"What consoles me as a loyal Italian is that I know that Roosevelt and Churchill have imagination enough to understand."

Count Sforza said he had received through a friendly legation in Washington a letter in code from "a high Italian personality" in Europe, who declared "the hatred and fear of Mussolini and Fascism has touched even many men highly placed in the Fascist party."

Might Oust Mussolini

The letter, the count said, disclosed that German elements were even contemplating replacing Mussolini with Roberto Farinacci, Fascist firebrand and editor of Regima Fascista, a Cremona newspaper.

"This would mean the complete and no longer veiled reign by the Gestapo in Italy," the letter said, and added that "the only thing which restrains a revolution in Italy is the fear of the Germans."

Two things should be remembered, the letter continued. The first of these is that the Allies should make it felt in Italy that Italy herself is not the enemy, but that Mussolini and his men are. The second is that it is important in Allied circles to destroy the illusion which still exists in certain conservative quarters in England that men like Dino Grandi, one-time Italian Ambassador to the United States, but not a Fascist, might be a solution in ridding Italy of the Fascists and making an ally of the people.

"These men," Count Sforza said, 'are hated even more than the Fascists. The Fascists are brigands, but the others suppressed what few ideals they had and went along with the gang. They are like the grafting officials who would support a gangster regime in one of your American cities."

Soviet Arms Still Forcing Nazis Back

German Divisions Have Yet to Heed Hitler's Cry to Make Fanatic Stand

DEC 29 1941

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Doubtful is it the immediate war outlook for Americans in the Philippines, "glad tidings" from several fronts support the prediction by Britain's valiant Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, that the war-crazed Axis is doomed to ultimate defeat.

Singapore's defenders have at least temporarily stalled the Japanese drive down the Malayan Peninsula. MacArthur's American-Filipino fighters are taking a bloody toll—and gaining priceless time—for every foot of ground yielded to invaders on Luzon.

Reds Press On.

In Libya an Axis army of 150,000 or more, a third of them Germans, has been smashed, vaunted Nazi tank echelons put to rout. And from Russia comes word of new Red Army successes hinting at further impending German disasters.

Southeast of Leningrad, a Russian thrust northwestward from recaptured Tikhvin is aimed menacingly at the rear of the right flank of the German siege ring about the former Czarist capital. It is perilously close to the main German supply line for that flank via the Novogorod-Chudovo-Leningrad rail and highway system.

Nazi failure to halt that Russian drive could break the siege of Leningrad completely. It could also play havoc with any German intention to establish a winter holding front south of Leningrad, buttressed by Lake Ilmen. The shelter of that huge lake, and use of the good rail and road communications which flank it both to the northwest and southwest, has been clearly indicated as an important item in the Nazi retreat planning.

Import of Kaluga.

It is far to the south below Moscow, however, that the Russians have made the most important crack in what seems to be the intended German winter front position.

Reported Red recapture of Kaluga on the Oka River sector might mean forced Nazi withdrawal on a 300 mile front in the center.

The bloody and still unsuccessful German efforts to capture Sevastopol in the Crimea while falling back elsewhere across Russia makes it possible to visualize their intended halting points. The taking of Sevastopol would clear the whole Crimea of Russian resistance. Its use as a bridgehead to the Caucasus at some uncertain future time would require its retention by the Nazis.

Northward, however, the Nazis seem to have been planning a winter front extending from Mariupol on the Azov Sea coast to positions along the west bank of the Donets River to the Kharkov area. Thence it would run along the Kharkov-Moscow railroad through Kursk and Orel to the Oka front, of which Kaluga is the northern pivot.

Above that, retention of the closest present Nazi bulge to Moscow in the Maloyaroslavets-Mozhaisk-Volokolamsk areas has been indicated by German foot-by-foot resistance. That bulge would maintain throughout the winter a grave threat to Moscow, pinning huge defense forces that could be used elsewhere. The most desperate fighting has been reported in that area for days.

Other Front Points.

Northward of Volokolamsk the indicated winter front has appeared to run to Rhjev and thence up the upper Volga to the Valdai hills, to connect with Lake Ilmen bastion north of that rugged plateau.. There has been every indication the Nazis were endeavoring to establish such a holding front despite Russian efforts to turn their retirement into a general rout.

Kaluga is a pivotal point for the whole center of that line, due to rail and road connections centering there. If it has fallen into Russian hands, as claimed, the Nazi bulge west of Moscow is threatened from the south with encirclement. Its abandonment in another wide and deep German retreat to a front along a Rhjev-Vyazama-Bryansk-Orel line might be forced, and even Orel is menaced by a Red Army drive southwestward from Tula.

Should Orel also pass into Russian hands again, the German line-straightening retreat must gain new rearward momentum on a center front 300 miles or more wide and under winter conditions that have already cost the retreating Nazis heavily. The reported Red recapture of Kaluga, therefore, offers the Russians glittering new prospects of hurling the foe back another 80 or 100 miles in the center, if it can be promptly exploited.

Travel Abroad No Longer Fun

Neutral Nations Raise Manifold Barriers to Many Trips

DEC 29 1941

(Editor's note: Lynn Heinzerling, back in the United States from a tour of duty as a correspondent in Lisbon and Madrid, recalls for Wide World some of the tribulations of moving about from country to country in Europe.)

By LYNN HEINZERLING

NEW YORK (Wide World)—It's hard to say goodby to Europe — but not for sentimental reasons.

The police, the consulates, the railroad men and the customs officials all over the continent have combined to make a trip to America a wonder of red tape, small-time bribery and string-pulling.

The tables where homeward-bound Americans gather in Lisbon are a welter of stories of undressing at this border, waiting six weeks for visas in that capital, trunks lost in Spain, residence permits denied, money confiscated and, worst of all, exit permits denied.

There is a sign on the wall of the Portuguese consulate in Madrid which reads: "You are cordially invited not to request visas for Portugal."

Not Wanted Now.

This is approximately the attitude most countries take now toward travelers in their countries. Countries which in better days spent thousands luring the tourist dollars, pounds and francs now spend just as much trying to keep you out, watching you if you make it and generally making it difficult for you.

The crowning blow came when the Portuguese closed their border with Spain, thus bottling up everyone hoping to get to Lisbon and America. The Pan-American clippers at Lisbon are now the only lifeline between Lisbon and New York, save for foreign vessels.

There are hundreds of Americans, Englishmen and refugees of all nationalities waiting in Lisbon for a

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ride to America. They refused to come when they had the chance. They face many harrowing moments.

In the last two years I have crossed most of the frontiers of Europe, applied for dozens of visas, stood in line for days and invented many new words for minor officials.

Waited Two Months

I once waited two months in Berlin to get a simple permit to leave the country. I waited five weeks in Lisbon for a Spanish visa. I waited 10 weeks in Madrid for a Portuguese visa. Others have had similar experiences and some refugees, of course, have waited years for the official nod which will send them on their way to the promised land.

In most consulates you now fill out three or four application blanks—one for the consulate, one for the foreign office and another for the government police. Usually the police have the last word as to whether you are to be admitted.

At one frontier station in Europe you can save yourself from undressing for the customs officials by handing over a package of cigarets. At another, nothing will save you if you look suspicious.

The usual route for the westbound withdrawal from Central Europe has been through Switzerland, unoccupied France, Spain and Portugal. Within a few hours after starting the train trip in Geneva you were examined three times—by the Swiss customs' officials, by German police in a corner of occupied France crossed by the railroad and by the French customs authorities.

Waiting for a Seat

Unless you were lucky enough to secure bookings all the way through you were held up in Barcelona, perhaps for days, waiting for a seat on the train. Plane reservations have been almost out of the question recently. In Madrid there was another wait for reservations to Lisbon, although it was possible usually to get plane tickets there. By this time, your heavy luggage usually was far behind you. Most travelers gave up in despair at this point and, if everything was in order, went on to Lisbon and hoped the arrival of their baggage would coincide with their sailing dates if they were able to get a sailing date.

Night Life Still Gay In London

Gayety Mainly Goes on in Hotels and Night Clubs, With 'Bottle Parties' Most Popular

DEC 28 1941

London—(Correspondence of Wide World.)—The blackout dims the twisting streets of old London but inside the lights burn bright and long amid a night life that still sports a gay complexion despite the pallors of war.

Most of the gayety goes on in the hotels and the night clubs. The poor man's night clubs—the pubs—close at 10 o'clock, so that lets the poor man out both ways.

But one at a time—the hotels.

There are three big ones where life is about as gay (as hotel gayety goes) as any place you could imagine.

Orchestras play, though not very well, and people laugh and dance and drink and eat.

So called American bars are popular but they aren't very American. A mint julep is about as unobtainable as the hands of Big Ben and if you asked for an old-fashioned the bartender would probably hand you whisky in a shaving mug.

Londoners in wartime don't wear dress clothes to hotels. But they wear everything else.

You'll find at one table a red-braided brigadier, a man from the city in striped pants and black coat, a young fellow in a sport coat, an RAF officer in blue and a captain in traditional dress garb.

The women will be dressed in black generally, but seldom in long black. Often you'll see a pretty girl in sweater and skirt or afternoon frock.

It's all pretty informal.

Waiters Better Off

Waiters still buzz about in white ties—far more immaculate and better dressed than the customers, and as one American explained it, "Heck, they're better able to afford clothes than the customers. They make more."

Dance tunes are mostly from Tin Pan Alley and there is no such thing as the jitterbug.

That takes care of the hotels, which is probably better than the hotels take care of you. Service in wartime is bad. So many of the young waiters have been called to the colors.

Night clubs: There are two kinds—Clubs you can get into if you have the money, and clubs you can get into if you have the money and the patience to argue.

The first kind shoo you out about 11 and therefore are not as popular as the latter, which are called "bottle parties." Theoretically, this means that somebody's giving a party, you've been invited and you've already made arrangements for your drinks.

Here's the way it's handled:

A member takes you to the club. You join. This means you pay about a dollar. The next day a polite letter arrives from a whisky seller. He says he's ready to deliver your order to your club. You write him and tell him you want such and such number of bottles of so and so.

The next time you show up at the club you just turn to the waiter and tell him to bring you your bottle of such and such, or so and so. He does.

Staring Ladies.

The best bands are at the bottle parties. The musicians get more fun out of playing and they whoop it up hot, generally.

At some of the better bottle parties you become aware that you are being stared at by a number of ladies who don't seem to have any men with them. Then you discover that they're staring at all the men—who don't have ladies with them.

These staring ladies are hostesses—hired by the clubs to dance and talk to guests who have no ladies with them.

The hostesses operate on the plan that every guest desires a lady to talk to and dance with.

For the company of these ladies at your table you pay about four dollars, which, based on the brand of conversation and terpsichorean art expended, is robbery without gun.

Bottle parties run until about 4 a. m., and even in the best of places, the gayety is likely to get downright rowdy anytime from opening to 4 a. m.

People also enjoy night life at parties in their homes, which is amazing only to the extent that with taxes and prices what they are, it's hard to figure how they can finance them.

But they have them.

The big damper on London's night life is the blackout. Once you're out in it, life becomes grim. If it's after midnight, you can't get a bus or the subway. This means you've got to roam the streets and yell yourself blacker in the face than the blackout trying to find a taxi.

When and if you get one, the driver probably will ask you how far you want to go, and if your destination is three or four miles, he'll probably tell you he doesn't need your business. With gasoline rationing, London taximen prefer to haul you a short way.

Many a London nightlifer has walked home from a party.

The theater doesn't play much part in the life after dark. Lots of them are running, but the government makes them shut early so people can get home before the transportation systems shut down. They also don't encourage citizens congregating in places (except shelters) during hours when bombs might be dropping.

All in all, it's amazing that things are as gay as they are and that laughter seems a real part of the scene.

FIRST LEAD-SINGAPORE

DEC 28 1941

SINGAPORE, DEC. 27-(AP)-JAPANESE BOMBERS CONCENTRATED THEIR FIRE ON THE KUALA LUMPAR DISTRICT YESTERDAY AND BADLY DAMAGED ONE OF MALAYA'S LARGEST AND FINEST MOSQUES LOCATED IN THE VERY HEART OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES, 180 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE.

THE BOMBERS STRUCK ON A MOSLEM PRAYER DAY AND KILLED THREE OF THE WORSHIPPERS WHO WERE IN THE MOSQUE.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THAT SEVERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN KUALA LUMPUR ALSO WERE DAMAGED IN THE RAID.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, SINGAPORE'S ONLY ATTENTION FROM THE ENEMY CAME IN THE FORM OF LEAFLETS DROPPED FROM AIRPLANES URGING ASIATICS TO "BURN ALL WHITE DEVILS IN THE SACRED WHITE FLAME OF VICTORY."

THE EXHORTATION WAS ILLUSTRATED BY CRUDE DRAWINGS OF CAVEMEN-LIKE FIGURES CARRYING FLAMING TORCHES.

LONDON - ADD DAY OF PRAYER

DEC 28 1941

THE BISHOP'S STATEMENT READ:

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CALLED HIS PEOPLE TO OBSERVE THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR THE BLESSING AND GUIDANCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AS THEY ENTER THE ORDEAL OF WAR.

"I FEEL SURE THERE WILL BE A GENERAL DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY TO ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES ON THAT DAY IN THEIR PRIVATE AND, WHEREVER THIS MAY BE POSSIBLE, IN THEIR PUBLIC PRAYERS WITH THEIR BRETHREN IN THE UNITED STATES.

"I AM AUTHORIZED TO SAY THAT HIS MAJESTY THE KING HOPES IN THIS WAY THAT MANY OF HIS OWN PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO JOIN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN PRAYER FOR THEM; FOR THEIR COUNTRY, AND FOR THE CAUSE IN WHICH THEY NOW ARE OUR ALLIES AND COMRADES."

ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, INVITED ROMAN CATHOLICS TO JOIN IN THE DAY OF PRAYER.

Joe Marine Amazed At Way British Put On Boxing Bouts

DEC 29 1941

By DREW MIDDLETON

Reykjavik, Iceland, Dec. 27.—(Wide World)—Dear gang: Hey, fellas you ought to see the way the British box.

Us marines are putting on boxing shows every Sunday night in Reykjavik with the British. First we put on a three round bout and then they have one. They won't allow us to fight against the British, I dunno why.

Anyhow it like to kill me the first time I saw one of their bouts. First a sergeant stands in the ring and says in a voice like he was giving you K. P. "So and so of the something light infantry and so and so of the artillery."

The guys in the corners stand up. Then the sergeant wheels about face, clicks his heels and bows to an officer sitting on a little platform. That's the referee. Honest. He never comes in the ring.

He sits there all through the fight. When one guy gives the other the old thumb or its low he hollers at them and they quit and comes over to his side of the ring. He bawls 'em out in a low voice and then hollers "box on" like he was giving orders on parade ground.

But that ain't all, gang. They don't allow no cheering during the rounds. The British act pretty good too. But they sure let go between rounds. When the fight is over the referee raises one of two little flags. If it's red, the guy in the red corner wins and vice versy as they say in the field manual.

The lootenant says it's an old, old custom.

Some of the British are scrappers though. There's an old guy of 44 in there last Sunday night fighting a big military policeman. He was cute as a weasel and the M. P. never did get a good sock at him.

The old guy kept sticking his left in the M.P.'s face. Between the rounds the Limeys in the stands give the M.P. plenty of advice as to where he could go to get away from that left. The old guy got the duke and everybody yelled. Us, too.

Our bouts are pretty good. The boys don't box as much as the British, but they fight more, and they're generally dead bushed at the end of three rounds. Of course we can cheer anytime and we got the usual bunch of wise guys to liven things up.

We got a guy named Pudgy in my company we're trmming down to a light heavy to take some guy a company is blowing about. It's hard work cause most times he's hungry enough to eat the cook but the top keeps an eye on him.

The lootenant boxed for navy and he is teaching Pudgy how. I got six bits on Pudgy.

The bouts are real good fun. After it's over the other night the British general, a guy named Curtis, and General Bonesteel and General Marston climbed into the ring and gave out medals. We all yelled like hell when the old British guy got his.

Then they played the Star Spangled Banner and God Save the King and we all went home.

Give my best to Barney at the beer hall. Hey, there's about 60 guys here who know that gal in Diego I was telling you about.

So long,

Joe Marine.

Singapore, Still Intact, Is Allies' Hope in Pacific

DEC 29 1941

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

Associated Press Special News Service

Three weeks after that black Sunday when Japan struck there are few bright spots to lighten the gloom in the Pacific war theater, but those few are definitely heartening.

It is still a defensive fight against a ruthless aggressor. Yet the prime citadel of Allied hopes of soon reversing the odds in the China Sea, the Singapore base, remains secure.

And a gallant American-Filipino delaying action on Luzon is slowing the hydra-headed Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

These are negative rather than positive factors; but they are laden with future potentialities for the Anglo-American war plan now being completed in Washington. Every day gained in Luzon by Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur's hard-pressed troops is of inestimable value.

It grants British defenders of Singapore that much longer respite from meeting a concentrated Japanese attack on that vital pivot of Allied seapower in the Far East. It is more time gained for the rallying of British-American relief forces on a scale adequate for decisive action, whatever the strategic form it is taking.

Meantime, Japan is dotting all approaches to the China Sea with menacing outposts in an attempt to seal it against expected Anglo-American fleet incursions. Hongkong has been wrested from the British and footholds established on the northern tip of Luzon. Those form, with the great Japanese base on Formosa, a triple protective screen to block the 230-mile-wide northern gateway to the China Sea between Luzon and Formosa.

There seems small doubt that the main Japanese fleet strength is deployed in that area now, supplemented by Japanese Pacific island outposts in the north and now by captured Guam and Wake. That is the vulnerable Japanese flank.

If an Anglo-American counter-attack comes from the south, to reach the China Sea through the Sulu Sea, the Japanese fleet would have the shorter China Sea inside route to meet it.

Nor is that all. Japanese invasion of Davao to control the big gulf of that name on the extreme southern tip of Mindanao Island, most southerly of the Philippine group, affords a northern base to screen the Sulu Sea route. Japanese landings in North Borneo provide a southern portal. And the passage between Mindanao and Borneo is a bit narrower than that between Formosa and Luzon.

Air and submarine bases on the island of Palawan must also be on the Japanese war chart—to furnish a triangular protection for that Sulu Sea approach to the China Sea. From Palawan and Davao also, the interior passage from the Pacific north of Mindanao could be kept under scrutiny.

There is a longer and more southerly route to the China Sea from the Pacific through Netherlands Indies waters via the Java Sea. Already the Japanese have reached out to establish footholds in Sarawak on the northern rim of the great island of Borneo. That they contemplate seizing or already have seized like bases in Java or Sumatra is probable. They have gripped islands midway of the Borneo-Singapore 250-mile sea span to block that south gate to the China Sea.

There remains only the Strait of Malacca, between Malaya and Sumatra, to give entrance to the China Sea. This is the route for British approach to Singapore from the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. And Japanese forces hammering at Singapore's defenses are now on the northern side of the mouth of that strait and in Thailand, close enough for air action.

That is a rough outline of the problem of Allied strategists in planning where to strike with best chances of successfully disrupting Japanese sea and air control of the China Sea. It is a grave one, without question, but it can be solved in time and with the far more favorable turn of the war for Britain and her Russian allies in the European and North African theaters.

The most vulnerable flank of the whole Japanese southward drive to master the China Sea and all of its mainland and insular framework is the span north of Luzon to the southern tip of Japan. That is not her only exposed flank, however.

A victory-elated Russia stands in Siberia within easy air striking distance of the industrial heart of Japan, traditional Russian foe. The German retreat has already freed Moscow of danger for months to come.

In North Africa the British are mopping up remnants of a shattered Axis Libyan army. They also will soon be free to turn eastward at the appointed time in Allied strategy unless the Axis master mind, Hitler, can find means to pin them where they are by new aggressions.

Last Axis-Controlled Airline In South America Is Cut Off

DEC 29 1941

By John Lear.

Associated Press Staff Writer

Adolf Hitler's influence in South America suffered a crushing blow with suspension of flights of the Italian air line, Lati, across the South Atlantic.

Lati was the last remaining transportation link between the Nazified lands of Europe and the southern New World nations Germany has been trying to acquire as agricultural colonies.

Lati carried Axis diplomats and secret agents from Berlin, Rome and even Tokyo, to all the Latin-American republics by way of Africa and Brazil.

Lati carried totalitarian propaganda of all sorts, ranging from personal letters to magazines and onionskin editions of German newspapers which went out from Rio de Janeiro as far north as Mexico and as far south as Patagonia.

Lati carried the vital war materials and military secrets from the shadow of the Panama Canal to the shadow of Hitler's beer cellar, first through its tie-ups with German-dominated air lines which at war's opening covered the continent, and later through the unwilling hands of Pan-American Airways before President Roosevelt's declaration of war cut that route.

Will Hinder Work

Without Lati, "fifth column" work in South America must flounder, headless, deprived of the timely significance it has had in the past in relation to Nazi schemes for world-wide operations.

Since shipping has been cut by the British blockade, the only means of contact with Nazi headquarters in Berlin is the secret short-wave radios hidden in various places between the Caribbean and the Straits of Magellan. And radio messages can be decoded.

It would be foolhardy, however, to dismiss the Axis air line menace as no longer important merely because the planes have been grounded. Influences created by the lines remain, and some of them could be crucial in event of an invasion attempt.

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An influence about the Axis airlines which cannot be removed is the defense loophole created by the fact that Axis pilots mapped virtually all of South America while the planes were in their hands. Scadta, in Colombia, took pictures of the Panama Canal, the islands around it and the Caribbean and Pacific approaches to that vital waterway, not to mention the Magdalena River and the oil fields bordering it. Sedta, in Ecuador, mapped the Pacific coast and made survey flights to the Galapagos Islands south of the Canal. Lufthansa did the same in Peru, not only on the Pacific coast, but across the Andes on the upper waters of the Amazon River. Lloyd Aero Boliviana charted the mountains and waterways of Bolivia as well as the railroads leading into the mines on which the United States relies for strategic minerals. The coasts and rivers of Brazil, Argentina and Chile were covered in at least their most important reaches by Condor, which was alleged to have permitted use of its planes as "spotters" off the Atlantic coast in the famed death battle of the Graf Spee.

Axis Has Them Now

These maps and charts are not only in the hands of the Germans, but probably of their allies,

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Japan, to whom the Pacific islands and the western South American coast are of great importance in the Battle of the Orient.

Many of the men who made the maps and flew the planes are still in the countries where their ships were grounded by North American competition. They are focal points of possible disturbance and "fifth column" work.

The Axis airlines took chances with their crews and passengers which United States lines would not risk. They flew through storms under circumstances which in peacetime were foolhardy, but in wartime supply information.

Only one airline in South America remains today in Axis or pro-Axis hands, now that the Patagonia route in Argentina has been cleansed of Nazis. It is the Italian financed flying boat line which follows the small triangle of waterways from Buenos Aires to Montevideo to Asunction and back to Buenos Aires. It is not dangerous at present because of its size and is expected to die out for lack of fuel. But it could be built up if the United States did the unexpected and failed to hold friendly Latin feeling. The same is true of air France, which, although it has no planes, has a charter for experimental service in Argentina.

U. S. ENVOY HAS NOSE FOR NAZIS

Braden, New Ambassador to Cuba, Thorn in Side to Axis Agents While in South America

Editor's Note—John Lear met Spruille Braden, new United States Ambassador to Cuba, during a 13-month reporting tour of South America. In this story, Lear gives Wide World readers an intimate picture of the man now assigned to handle U. S. interests in this vital Caribbean island.

BY JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Wide World).—Spruille Braden, the new United States Ambassador to Cuba, has a nose for Nazis.

His offices in Bogota during his ambassadorship to Colombia — the post he leaves to replace George Messersmith at Havana — had a more complete record of known or alleged Axis agents in that country than was to be found in any other embassy or legation in South America.

MADE FIRST "BLACKLIST"

There were more than 5000 cards in a special fifth column index file. Each card bore the name, address, ostensible occupation, undercover activities and favorite hang-outs of a man or woman known or believed to be associated in some direct or indirect manner with Germany.

Braden was not content with listing identified and suspected Nazis and pro-Nazis in Colombia. He did everything he could to weed them out.

He was the first to complete a "blacklist" of Axis businesses. At his insistence, United States firms employing Germans or pro-Germans as distribution agents were prodded into changing their representatives in Colombia months prior to the time when such changes were made a general practice on the continent. By the time the full blacklist was officially announced in Washington, most of the desired shifts already had been made, which was one reason why Colombia protested against the published list.

Foiled Wire Tappers

Braden also secured the co-operation of the Colombian government in removing Nazis and Nazi sympathizers from key jobs in the oil fields along the Magdalena River a year before the more spectacular crackdowns of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay on their "fifth columns."

He anticipated so many Axis moves that his home telephone wires were tapped as early as last Christmas. But he had advance information on that, too. He showed me, after lunch at his house one day, where the taps were placed. He said the tappers never learned anything. They only embarrassed his wife's friends, who couldn't understand why she failed to answer questions on the phone.

Probably Braden's success in fighting the unorthodox methods of the Axis is largely due to the fact that he is unorthodox.

When I first met him in Bogota he popped into the reception room with no introduction of any sort and said "Hello." I was talking to him for five minutes before I realized I was addressing the ambassador and not one of his secretaries.

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Patience Outstanding Virtue

He is tall and husky, with enough circumference at the waist to keep him from worrying about losing a few pounds. So he is just the man for a wear and tear assignment like a Nazi "nerve war."

No matter how late he was out the night before (he dances amazingly well for his weight, and plays a brilliant hand of bridge) he has always read his four newspapers before he arrives at the office between 10 and 11 a. m. Anyone sitting anywhere in his embassy can tell when he arrives. The place starts to hum like a battery of bees.

In Latin lands where patience is the supreme virtue, he is almost never nettled, or at least rarely shows it. He states his opinions frankly, and expects others to do the same. His men like him because they can disagree with him as heartily as their consciences require without fear of reckoning with a grudge later.

Built Friendship for U. S.

He eats, sleeps and lives the good neighbor policy, which he believes must be based on mutual respect. Latin-American respect for the United States, which many veteran United States residents in those lands thought had been in danger of forfeit in recent years, was given a sudden boost by a Braden idea—he suggested that generals of Latin-American armies be shown the defensive power of North America, and the generals went home convinced that Uncle Sam would be a strong ally.

The walls of Braden's office and reception room are virtually papered with photographs, portraits and sketches of famous Latin-Americans. Almost every one bears a friendly note of some sort. Together, they bear testimony to 20 years of life and work in the southern half of the western hemisphere.

Arbitrated Chaco War

Politically, Braden began his career in 1920, as a member of the inter-American high commission, representing Chile. In 1933 he was a United States delegate to the Pan-American conference at Montevideo, and two years later to the conference at Buenos Aires. From 1934 to 1939, he headed the advisory council of the division of international conferences of the State Department.

His greatest achievement in hemisphere affairs up to the time of his Colombian ambassadorship was his work in arbitration of the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay. He kept at that knotty problem four years,

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keeping explosive meetings from breaking apart until an accord was attained.

President Roosevelt appointed Braden as minister to Colombia when Colombia became a potential danger spot because of its proximity to the Panama Canal at war's opening in 1939. He was later promoted to ambassador. In that position, in addition to fighting the Nazis, he smoothed the way for the first working agreement under the Havana accords, providing co-operative arming of Latin danger spots. This concerned surveying of the Colombian islands of San Andres y Providencia.

Wife Can Get Off Diet Now

Braden is known for his businessman's approach. He learned to be a business man in a Latin atmosphere, having left the Montana home of his mining family to develop mining properties in the Andes. There he stayed, to swing bigger deals, including electrification of the Chilean railways.

His assignment to Cuba may involve any one of a number of developments. A supplementary trade treaty between Cuba and the United States is now on the fire. An agreement for United States purchase of Cuban sugar during the war emergency is under discussion.

Cuba is so close to the United States it is almost a part of the country. Its position is strategic in relation to the Panama Canal. It has been granted a lend-lease loan of undisclosed amount for undisclosed defense purposes.

One member of the Braden family (the ambassador has two sons, two daughters) who will be glad for the new job is petite, blonde Mrs. Braden. Because of Bogota's chill height, she had to live on a diet she disliked during her husband's stay in Colombia. In Cuba, eating once again will be fun.

Leave Blank

Roosevelt, Navy Pledge Aid To Filipinos; Japs Reported Retreating At One Point

POSITIVE HELP TO COME, FLEET NOT IDLE, ISLAND WARRIORS ARE ASSURED

Joint Messages Make It Emphatic That Every Resource Of The United States Is Being Dedicated To 'Utter Defeat' Of Japanese

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—The Navy Department assured the Philippines tonight that it was charting a course which would result in positive assistance to the islands in their fight against Japan.

The navy's statement follows:

"The Navy Department tonight announced the Japanese Government is circulating rumors for the obvious purpose of persuading the United States to disclose the location and intentions of the American Pacific fleet. It is obvious that these rumors are intended for and directed at the Philippine Islands.

"The Philippines may rest assured that while the United States Navy will not be tricked into disclosing vital information, the fleet is not idle. The United States Navy is following an intensive and well-planned campaign against the Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands."

'We Will Do Duty' Avers President

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Pledges Islanders 'Their Freedom Will Be Redeemed', 'Independence Established, Protected'

Fleet Following Intensive Plan

Campaign to Offer 'Positive Assistance'; Won't Be Tricked Into Disclosing Vital Information

Washington, Dec. 28.—(AP.)—President Roosevelt sent to the embattled people of the Philippines tonight his "solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

And the Navy added its assurance that it was "following an intensive and well-planned campaign against the Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands."

The President's pledge, backed, he said, by "the entire resources, in men and in material, of the United States," was given in a message broadcast to Manila which reflected his indignation at the destructive and deliberate two-days bombing of the undefended capital of the archipelago by Japanese warplanes in disregard of its status as an open city.

Mr. Roosevelt's ringing encouragement said that he counted "on every Philippine man, woman and child to do his duty" and concluded grimly: "We will do ours."

Admiration for Filipinos

At the same time he expressed "the profound admiration of every American" for the Filipinos' "gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressor."

Soon after the White House made the President's message public, the Navy Department issued its statement, saying that the Japanese government was "circulating rumors for the obvious purpose of persuading the United States to disclose the location and intentions of the American Pacific Fleet.

"The Philippines may rest assured," the statement continued, "that while the United States Navy will not be tricked into disclosing vital information, the fleet is not idle. The United States Navy is following an intensive and well-planned campaign against the Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands."

Both the President's message and the Navy's statement were seen as efforts to counteract propaganda by which the Japanese apparently seek to frighten the Filipinos and convince them that the defense of the islands is hopeless.

Text of Message.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's message was as follows:

The People of the Philippines:

News of your gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressor has elicited the profound admiration of every American. As President of the United States, I know that I speak for all our people on this solemn occasion.

The resources of the United States, of the British Empire, of the Netherlands East Indies and of the Chinese republic have been dedicated by their people to the utter and complete defeat of the Japanese war lords. In this great struggle of the Pacific the loyal Americans of the Philippine Islands are called upon to play a crucial role.

They have played, and they are playing tonight, their part with the greatest gallantry.

As President I wish to express to them my feeling of sincere admiration for the fight they are now making.

The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come. I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources of the United States stand behind that pledge.

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Calling on Islanders.

It is not for me or for the people of this country to tell you where your duty lies. We are engaged in a great and common cause. I count on every Philippine man, woman and child to do his duty. We will do ours.

The White House said that the President's message was broadcast by short wave to Manila where it was rebroadcast and given to the press. Mr. Roosevelt did not broadcast in person.

The President earlier had called in the Army and Navy High Command for a conference which lasted an hour and a half.

'Hush-Hush' Meeting.

There was nothing, however, to indicate whether the Sabbath afternoon consultation was anything beyond routine. The President ordinarily sees the same officials several times weekly.

Secretary Knox, asked as he left the White House whether there was anything he could say about the meeting, replied:

"It was very hush-hush."

A meeting of the British-American War Council, composed of military, naval and air chiefs of the two nations, presumably was held during the forenoon.

The War Council, it was indicated, met elsewhere than the executive mansion.

Speculation on 'Chat.'

No Britons were present, Knox said, at the conference between the President and the Army and Navy chieftains.

Others attending, in addition to the Navy Secretary, were Secretary of War Stimson; General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the Fleet, and Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, director of war plans for the Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement last night that he would give a detailed accounting of the conferences, as soon as possible, stirred speculation, meantime, over whether he planned another fireside chat in the near future.

30.24 — 13003

30.24 — 13803

Japs Increasing Pressure On Manila from Southeast

MANILA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Japanese pressure against the defenders of the Philippines is increasing from the southeast, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

A communique issued in mid-afternoon by the headquarters of the U. S. Army forces of the Far East said:

"Enemy pressure is increasing from the southeast. Our troops are resisting vallantly.

"There is little change in the north.

"Our anti-aircraft shot down at least three enemy bombers yesterday. Our bombers hit enemy transports at Davao Christmas night successfully. One transport is known to have been sunk."

NORTH LUZON BATTLE CALLED 'WELL IN HAND'

American Officer Returns To Manila With Word From Front

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City Blasted From Air Again, But Without Loss Of Life

BY CLARK LEE

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 28—An American officer arriving from the northern Luzon front reported tonight the Japanese appeared to be falling back at one point and the situation in general was "very well in hand."

This officer told the Manila *Bulletin* that Filipino troops were "fighting marvelously" and that "morale and spirit are the highest."

It was in one sector of the Lingayen front that the Japanese appeared to be losing ground before the native defenders.

Anti-aircraft guns are functioning efficiently on the northern front and knocked down a total of nine Japaneshe planes yesterday, he said.

Raiders Succeed Both

Meanwhile, massed Japanese raiders spread fire and ruin in undefended Manila for the second successive day, and the Philippines' outnumbered defenders battled against increasing pressure from the invaders in southeastern Luzon.

For two hours and four minutes the unchallenged Japanese planes flew low and deliberately, across Manila from 11.24 A. M. until 1.28 P. M., unloading scores of bombs, while the city shuddered anew at the tremendous explosions and columns of smoke rose.

First Check Shows None Killed

At least five formations of nine planes each, their rising hun emblems clearly visible, pounded the city, but despite the ferocity of the assault a preliminary check showed none killed among the population and only three injured.

On the fighting fronts, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported the island defenders were valiantly resisting mounting Japanese pressure in the Atimonan sector, seventy-five miles southeast of Manila, while to the north it said there was little change in the situation. Three Japanese bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft batteries yesterday.

Bombers Sink Japanese Transport

At Japanese-occupied Davao, on the island of Mindanao, army headquarters announced, American bombers sank at least one enemy transport and scored hits on others Christmas night.

Today's raiders over Manila soared in straight lines of three. As darkness settled, the glow of fires still raging was reflected in the sky. One of the fires appeared to be in the vicinity of Fort Santiago.

There were four major fires but as the night wore on all died down.

College Buildings Burn

Within the walled city the Japanese bombs fired the buildings of Deletran College, added new damage to the already badly damaged Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina schools and fired an entire block.

One bomb hit the Dunlop Tire Company building and another flattened United States Army quartermaster buildings.

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Bombs set afire the big Elizalde rope warehouse on the Pasig river, just back of the Escolta, Manila's leading business thoroughfare. J. M. Elizalde, resident commissioner in Washington, is one of the principal owners.

Among the dead in yesterday's heavy assault was William Barker, 19, son of Capt. William Barker, head of the San Ferando fire station, which was destroyed. The captain and his daughter, Elsie, were injured.

Blackout Ordered Off

Tonight Manila was a blaze of light for the first time in nearly three weeks as the result of the removal of blackout restrictions so that the city might fully conform with its declared status of an open, or undefended, civilian center.

The Tokyo radio, broadcasting in the Filipino Tagalog language, advised residents of the city tonight to leave Manila and go to the inland towns of Antipolo and Montalban because Japan does not recognize the capital as an open city and will continue the aerial attacks. The towns are in Rizal province, in which Manila is located.

Without a shot to interfere with their aim, the Japanese bombardiers dropped explosives four times on the old walled area in the heart of the business section, before turning their attention to the port area where in the opinion of observers were located the only possible military objectives.

Treasury Struck Again

The Treasury building was hit, adding to the wreckage created by yesterday's bombing of that structure, as were old Fort Santiago, headquarters of the Philippine Department of United States Army Engineers on an island of the Pasig river; the buildings of Deletran College adjoining Santa Domingo Church, which was destroyed yesterday, and the plant of the Manila *Herald*, the city's only afternoon newspaper. All these buildings were set on fire.

[A broadcast by Bert Silen, of NBC, said the property damage was even heavier than on Saturday.]

One Pier Badly Damaged

Although the Japanese bombed at will, many of their missiles went astray in the Pasig river when they attempted to hit boats tied up there.

An inspection of burned areas in the port district showed that one pier had been badly damaged and three others slightly damaged yesterday.

Fires from a freighter in the bay and from the old Spanish city had blazed throughout the night.

Tokyo radio broadcasts announcing that Japan was refusing to recognize Manila as an open city because this status had only been accorded "arbitrarily" by United States authorities were greeted with defiance by Filipinos.

Accused By MacArthur

"Until Manila was declared an open city it was noticeable that the Japanese did not attempt to attack civilian installations from the air," said tonight's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters.

"But as soon as the army was withdrawn, including anti-aircraft protection, they immediately raided, hitting all types of civilian premises, including bridges, convents, churches, business houses and residences.

"Manila will no longer be blacked out. Tonight and all nights in the future Manila will be lighted."

Back General's Decision

It was clear that the Filipinos were in agreement with the decision of General MacArthur to declare the city undefended.

Earlier Japanese broadcasts had demanded that Filipinos "cease all resistance" as a condition for Japan's recognition of Manila as an open city.

Reinforcements were reported to have been sent to the land fronts both north and south, but their strength was not disclosed, and there was nothing announced as to the exact position of the contending forces.

[A German broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch declared the Japanese made two new landings on the west coast within forty-four miles of Manila.]

Report Desultory Fighting

It was reported early today that the fighting in the north below Lingayen was desultory. One newspaper dispatch put the Japanese at Paniqui and Moncada, some eighty miles north of Manila in the broad Pampagna corridor.

Gov. Santiago Estrada, who arrived from Pangasinan province, told of fierce fighting, however, when the Japanese attempted to advance eastward toward the summer capital of Baguio. The small town of Tayug, thirty-five miles east of Lingayen, has changed hands several times, he said.

To the south, an advance Japanese guard was reported to have reached Luisiana, about forty-six miles southeast of Manila, in an advance from Mauban on Lamon Bay, and others were said to have reached Sariaya, about sixty-six miles southeast of the capital, in an advance from Atimonan on Lamon Bay.

Mountains, tortuous roads and Laguna Lake still separated them from Manila.

"We Can Take It," Sayre Asserts

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre of the Philippines declared in a statement to the island population today that "anyone who has been in Manila since the outbreak of the war must feel convinced that we can take it as well as the people of London, of Moscow, or of Chungking."

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"Help is surely coming—help of sufficient adequacy and power that the invader will be driven from our midst and he will be rendered powerless ever to threaten us again," Sayre said in the statement, broadcast from Manila by NBC.

"This is a time when the courage of all the people of these islands, whatever their nationality, is being put to the test. We are being afforded a rare opportunity to show the stuff of which we are made."

Manila Citizens Balk At Turning On Lights, Fearing Further Raids

Manila, Dec. 28 (AP)—Police cars picked their way through bomb-scarred streets tonight with loud-speakers blaring:

"Turn on your lights, the blackout is ended!"

But after twenty lightless nights and two days of wanton destruction spilled upon the undefended city by the Japanese, Manilans were reluctant to heed the order.

Here and there a light appeared in residential sections, but most homes remained dark as if the occupants felt the darkness would keep the raiders away.

"We do not trust the Japanese. They bomb Manila although it is an open city and they might come tonight," was the frequent comment.

With the blackout ended in conformity with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's declaration of Manila as an open city, the radio station resumed long-wave broadcasting.

Famed Statue Survives Raid

Manila, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Philippines' most-famed Catholic statue, Our Lady of the Rosary, survived the Japanese raid which sent the equally famous old Spanish Santo Domingo Church to flaming destruction.

The venerated image of the Virgin Mary was saved by priests and church servants who braved the flames and entered the church shortly after bombs had wrecked the bell tower and roof.

The statue, with its elaborate jeweled clock, was found unmarred and carried to a nearby, undamaged convent.

Filipino Mayor Climbs Atop A Japanese Tank For Heroic Last Stand

Manila, Dec. 28 (AP)—The heroic last stand of Mayor Nicomedes Suller of San Manuel, Pangasinan province, who climbed aboard a Japanese tank and emptied his revolver through a porthole before he was riddled with bullets, was told today by Gov. Santiago Estrada.

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Three days ago a heavily armed Japanese patrol, supported by tanks, reached San Manuel in the Japanese push from the Lingayen coast north of Manila.

Civilians began firing and Suller managed to climb aboard one tank. He fired all the shots in his revolver through the porthole before the Japanese struck him down, the Governor said.

WAR OFFICE SAYS ATTACK WILL CONTINUE

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Capital Held Nerve Center Of Military Resistance In Philippines

Tokyo Claims New Advances In Island And Malaya

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (Official Broadcasts Recorded by AP)—Japanese forces in the Philippines refuse to be bound by the United States declaration of Manila as an open city, a War Office spokesman said today.

The Japanese will not consider their action at all limited by such "arbitrary and unilateral announcements" and will proceed to carry out their war objectives, the spokesman declared.

He said Manila had served as a nerve center of military resistance, even yet was surrounded at close quarters by military establishments. He asserted that the United States declaration was misleading and that Japan had received no official notification on it.

Japs Drop Pamphlets

Japan nevertheless has dropped pamphlets over Manila urging the population to leave the city for two designated refugee centers, Antipolo and Montalban, and is restricting her attacks to military installations and the harbor, he declared. It was strongly denied that the Japanese air force had attacked schools, hospitals and

churches.

Meanwhile, Japanese forces were declared to be continuing their advance both in British Malaya and the Philippines.

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[A German broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said the Japanese on Saturday made two more landings on Luzon Island, this time on the west coast within forty-four miles of Manila. Previous reports from Manila of a Japanese landing at Nasugbu, just to the south of the entrance to Manila Bay, proved to be erroneous. Nasugbu is in the locality described by the German broadcast. The German radio also said the Japanese had occupied Alabat Island in Lamon Bay on Luzon's southeast coast.]

Third Of Malay Claimed

A *Nichi Nichi* dispatch declared approximately one third of the Malay peninsula is in Japanese hands and that the British so far have lost twelve infantry battalions, two mountain artillery battalions and three companies of engineers. Fifteen thousand Indian troops deserted to the Japanese side, *Nichi Nichi* declared.

Domei news agency said the Japanese had the northern state of Perak virtually in their hands and were pressing against the frontier of Selangor state to the south.

At Hongkong Japanese held a formal triumphal review in the former British crown colony at 2 P. M., three days after its surrender.

Troops Reviewed

Vice-Admiral Masaichi Niimi and Lieut. Gen. Ryu Sakai, who commanded the navy and army forces in the campaign against Hongkong, reviewed their troops at Kowloon, on the mainland, then crossed to the scene of the first Japanese landing on Hongkong Island on December 18.

Arriving in Victoria on horseback, the two commanders inspected army units which lined two and a half miles of Queens Road, while army and navy planes roared overhead.

The two commanders then addressed an assembly of detachment commanders in the governor-general's residence.

More than 6,000 British prisoners have been counted up to December 27, it was announced.

Japs Set Up Prisoners' Bureau

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—A bureau to be entrusted with supervision and treatment of war prisoners and with informing nations as well as families involved in the captures will be set up by the Japanese Government tomorrow under the direct jurisdiction of Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister.

JAPS GIRD FOR FIRE RAIDS

Large-Scale Drills Planned For Whole Nation

Tokyo, Dec. 28 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Domei said today that large-scale air-raid drills would be conducted soon throughout Japan, with particular emphasis upon protection of communication lines and the problem of controlling and extinguishing fires.

The drills will be made as realistic as possible, but will be conducted without the use of [illegible] bombs, which will be reserved for use in event of a real raid, the news agency declared.

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Japanese Time Table

Tokio, Dec. 28 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.).—Domei declared tonight that Japanese forces are concentrating their main effort in the Philippines in an attempt to capture Manila "before New Year's." (The Japanese New Year holiday extends to January 10.)

Japs Shoot Works For Quick Win

But Timetable May Collapse and Experts Believe She Cannot Survive Long War

BY GLENN BABB.

New York, Dec. 29.—(Wide World)—Japan, choosing her own time, launched her war on the United States and Britain at the moment she had brought most of the factors that favor her to their highest degrees of effectiveness.

Just now she is enjoying to the full the advantages these factors give her. But she is operating on a time schedule that will not permit of many delays or deviations. Occidental economists agree that unless they have misread all the data available Japan must win quickly or suffer defeat and economic collapse.

To an overwhelming, appalling degree Japan is shooting the works on her lightning war in the Pacific. Economically she was 100 per cent mobilized when she struck at Pearl Harbor. Just about all she had was ready. But the fact remains it was about all she had. Unless she has won a new empire long before that is gone, shep robably will find her- is gone, she probably will find her-

Elements of Strength.

Japan's elements of strength are these: Complete preparation, the result of at least five years of unstinting, unflagging effort on the part of a regimented people; an army tempered by more than four years of actual campaigning and a navy and air force secretly armed on a scale unsuspected by her enemies, all fully mobilized; all the best of the geographical situation, shorter lines of communication and an interior position in the vast battlefield of the Western Pacific; some measure of guidance from her ally, Germany, up to this point the most advanced military power in the world; a united people and leadership; a morale which combines a fatalistic readiness to win or die, bitter racial hatred of the enemy, desperation, and a dream of world dominion.

But she has far less of all the material resources needed for war than the United States, one of the powers she had challenged. She has far less industrial capacity. She must go abroad for nearly all her oil, most of the metals vital to modern war, iron, copper, tin, nickel, aluminum, tungsten and others, and for her rubber.

She has spent five years and a sizable portion of her national income in accumulating vast stores of these materials.

Oil is the crux of her problem. Hugh Dalton, Britain's minister of economic warfare and probably the best authority on this point, estimated that she jumped into the World War with enough oil to fight it all out for 14 months. It seems a fair assumption that that is indicative of her reserves in other essentials.

Much, of course, can be done in 14 months. But actually Japan has no such term at her disposal. She must win a new, rich empire before her present supplies are gone. That means the oil, rubber, tin and iron producing lands of British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

But she must also count on the readiness of her foes to apply the "scorched earth" policy.

Thus her time table calls for a desperately close connection with destiny. If her schedule is thrown out of kilter by a handful of United Sates Marines at Wake Island or similar American-British feats in the Philippines or Malaya and the danger of missing that connection is all the greater. The weeks count.

Japan piled up her war stores in the greatest possible secrecy and the governments of her foes can only estimate their extent. But the experts agree that the vital fact is these stores can be replacel only by conquest of new territories.

Japan entered this war with her economic resources extended to the utmost. By the standards of the old orthodox economics she has long been on the brink of bankruptcy. But these standards no longer apply when a nation is mobilized in the totalitarian way.

Whole People Harnessed.

At the present stage of Japan's economy money is perhaps less important than it would seem. The debts are nearly all owed her own people, her credit or the purchasing power of her money abroad do not figure any more. The whole people is harnessed to the war effort and know they must depend entirely on their own resources, barring a providential total German victory. There is no turning back to the old home, to the relative comfort and security the Japanese had before they decided to gamble it all on conquest.

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Japan is facing a food shortage, too. Before she mobilized some 2,000,000 young men from her little rice farms and upland fields she was virtually self sustaining, at least in the staples of her diet. But the farms are feeling the shortage of manpower, the factories have drawn away almost as many as the army and navy. The navy's claims on man-power and the fuel shortage have cut deeply into the catch of the fishing fleets, which numbered nearly 1,000,000 men and women a few years ago.

Geography is all on Japan's side in this first phase but this may change steadily with the passing months. She has an Achilles heel in the nearness of Russian Vladivostok, only 700 miles from the crowded, flimsy industrial warrens of Tokyo, only 500 from the grimy factory communities of the Osaka region and northern Kyushu.

Gen. MacArthur is Probably The Coolest Man in Manila

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By R. P. CRONIN

MANILA. (The Jersey Journal Special News Service.)—Douglas MacArthur, son of a general and a four-star general in his own right, is probably the coolest man in Manila these days as he directs the defenses of the Philippines.

Even when the thud of Japanese bombs and the bark of anti-aircraft fire penetrate to the heart of his headquarters, the general spurns air raid shelters and continues to study the war maps which cover the walls and desks of his spacious office.

When an aide suggested the American flag on the headquarters might serve as a guide to enemy air men, MacArthur said the now historic words:

"Take every other normal precaution for protection of the headquarters, but let's keep the flag flying."

And as he studies war plans, MacArthur paces back and forth—a MacArthur trait that some might call nerves but I name it habit, having known the general over a period of years.

When he devised Philippine defense plans six years ago, he told me he wasn't saying the Philippines could be defended successfully against invasion by a major power, but that he could make the conquest of the islands so costly in money and ships that any major power would hesitate to attempt large-scale invasion.

The other day he passed me in his automobile near army headquarters. He gave me a broad smile as I saluted with a two-finger V, and he came back snappily with both hands displaying a double-V.

Today, at 62, Gen. MacArthur appears much younger. He has changed little physically since the days of World War I and his tour of duty as chief of staff.

The general always has been proud of the MacArthur family military record. Time and again he has reminded me that he is a professional soldier.

But this man from Wisconsin is far more than that. To those who know him personally, he is a family man who adores his wife and makes a hobby of his young son, Arthur, 3½ years old and named after his grandfather.

Like a true army wife, Mrs. MacArthur, the former Jean Faircloth, of Mufreesboro, Tenn., has declined to move to safer hinterlands. She remains at home with her son, and the general spends his few free hours with them.

Veteran at 25

Portrait Of U.S. Pilot, War Hero

By Russell Brines

Associated Press War Correspondent

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Manila, Dec. 28.—Thumbnail portrait of one of America's leading fighting pilots:

Long hours of practice in acrobatic flying bore fruit recently when Lieut. Boyd (Buzz) Wagner, of Johnstown, Pa., found himself over the airfield established at Vigan by the invading Japanese.

With Lieut. Russell M. Church as "wingman," Wagner had gone out on a reconnaissance mission. Fliers often hunt in pairs. They give each other protection. A wingman flies just off the wing of his leader.

Suddenly Church's ship was struck by antiaircraft fire. Evidently he knew the end had come.

Forcing his burning plane into a half-mile dive, he released his bombs. He made no effort to bail out. His plane crashed.

Wagner already had made one bombing dive over two dozen Japanese planes, parked on the field. He saw that Church had been hit

Guns Sweep Enemy

Disregarding the fact that his chances of emerging alive from solo attack were slim, Wagner came back, his guns swept the parked enemy ships with bullets. Five times he flew over his target.

During one of his zooms an enemy plane took off. Wagner couldn't see it. His own wing obscured his view of that part of the field. To get a better look at the airport, he rolled his ship over on its back. That was where his long hours of acrobatic practice in the air came in.

Then he saw the Japanese plane. He righted his ship. He throttled back, letting his enemy gain a little headway. When he finally opened fire, his guns tore a wing off the enemy ship.

It was typical of Wagner, who is expected to receive the Distinguished Service Order for his exploits in the battle of the Philippines, to prepare for air combat the hard way—by meeting every emergency he could think of in mock combat ahead of the outbreak of war.

Shoots Way Out

In the last few days he has shot his way out of an attack of five enemy planes. He has attacked as many planes lone-handed, shooting down two, and returned unscathed. In the attack on Vigan Church Wagner scored hit after hit on the Japanese planes and on the airport. At least ten were destroyed. A fuel depot was left in flames.

Wagner is not alone among the heroic air defenders of the Philippines. Others are fighting just as hard, just as bravely. But he personifies the spirit of the United States Army air forces.

He is an aeronautical engineer—and likes swing music. His quarters contains a stack of phonograph records. His first concern is for the men under his command. His reports are filled with praise for them. Mention of his own fights is brief.

Three years of engineering at the University of Pittsburgh took him to Randolph Field, Tex. He was graduated with a second lieutenant's commission from adjacent Kelly Field in 1938. He had spent a year in the Philippines when the war began.

Standing before his superiors after the Vigan affair, he was like an embarrassed schoolboy. He is only 25.

"Well," he reported haltingly, "maybe I got a few of 'em because I sort of bombed and machine-gunned for quite a while. I don't think I could miss all the time."

Jap Propaganda Says San Francisco Afire

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—(AP.)—Short wave listeners in Manila today were informed that San Francisco had been attacked by Japanese bombers which left the city in flames.

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This announcement came from the public relations office of the 12th Naval District. The statement said in part:

"Manila listeners to a short wave broadcast from San Francisco early this morning were amazed to hear that the city by the Golden Gate had sustained a bombing attack by 'a fleet of Japanese planes' and that 'many buildings were in flames.'

"This was the first evidence of an apparent new propaganda technique by the Japanese, an effort to create panic by means of the direct lie. Actually, San Francisco spent a quiet night."

30.24— 13805

30.24— 13805

Chinese Rout Japanese Driving Upon Changsha

Three Tokio Columns Aimed at Capital of Hunan

CHUNGKING, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Chinese reported today that their forces had counter-attacked Japanese driving upon Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and hurled the invaders back ten miles at one point between the Sinsiang and Milo Rivers.

The Japanese column which had reached within fifty miles of Changsha before being turned back, was one of three spearheads aimed at the city by the Japanese. The other two, considerably farther from the provincial capital, were reported to be making little progress.

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Tokio Reports Anhwei Victory

TOKIO, Dec. 28 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP).—Japanese forces mopping up mountain areas in southern Anhwei Province, China, during the last week have dealt a crushing blow to four Chinese divisions and have killed 2,227 enemy troops, Domei, Japan's news agency, reported today from Shanghai.

Chiang Kai-shek Assumes Soong Post Until Arrival

CHUNGKING, Dec. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—The Chinese government announced today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would assume temporarily the duties of foreign minister pending the arrival from Washington of T. V. Soong, who was named to the post last week.

It will be the first time that Chiang has taken the helm at the foreign office.

BRITISH FEELING MORE OPTIMISM ABOUT MALAYA

Japanese Beaten Back, Singapore Assured It Will Get Men, Supplies

By C. Yates McDaniel

SINGAPORE, Dec. 28 (AP)—Optimism overshadowed anxiety for the first time today as British Malaya began it fourth week of war in the Pacific with the announcement that imperial troops had beaten back the Japanese, inflicting heavy losses, in the Chemor area of Perak state.

Drive Loses Impetus

Most hopeful developments to the British were assurances from Washington and London that Malaya's pressing need for men and armaments would be met and the fact that during the past week the enemy's drive toward Singapore had lost its initial impetus.

For the past seven days the invaders have netted no major gains on land and have scored no striking sea or air successes.

Although the preparatory work of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham is generally appreciated in Malaya, Britons here were heartened also by the arrival of the more youthful Gen. Sir Henry R. Pownall to succeed him as commander-in-chief of Britain's far East forces.

The new commander's recent important fighting commands and experience as vice-chief of the imperial general staff, it was pointed out, should fit him for the great battle of Singapore in which three weeks of fighting in Northern Malaya have been mere preliminaries.

RAF on Offensive

Malaya's spirits were lifted further by the RAF's return to the offensive.

Following up a successful raid earlier in the week, British bombers last night again blasted the Patani airdrome in Northwest Malaya where at least 10 enemy planes were said officially to have been destroyed on the ground, others damaged and many fires started.

After a week of comparative quiet on the land fronts, British advance units, backed up by artillery, beat off the Japanese at Chemor, a railroad point about 12 miles north of Ipoh, the most vital tin mining and communications center in Perak state, about 290 airline miles north of Singapore.

The British yesterday also beat off Japanese patrols at a strategic ferry crossing over the Perak River, which parallels the British positions along the Malayan north-south railroad, about 15 miles southwest of Ipoh.

Japanese Ambushed

Applying "Indian warfare" methods learned in the early days of the invasion, an official announcement said, the British killed at least 60 Japanese in an ambush in Northern Perak.

After an enemy bicycle vanguard was allowed through a British position the defenders opened a lethal fire, annihilating the main force. The ambush, it said, was repeated when the Japanese attempted a flanking attack.

In desperation, it said, some Japanese shed their shoes and scrambled up trees to escape the withering British fire but were methodically picked off by snipers.

Enemy trucks smashed by British artillery Saturday on the Eastern Malaya coast about 180 miles north of Singapore were said to have been patrols which apparently filtered through from the Kota Bharu zone where the original enemy landing in Malaya was made Dec. 8.

Can Keep Up Pressure

British sources regarded the recent lull as unrelated to the Japanese occupation with the Philippines. They predicted that Japan would try to win a decision there first in the hope of isolating Singapore but said the Japanese had ample forces in Malaya to keep up their pressure on this front.

What has happened, they said, is that the momentum developed from the first, surprise attacks has been spent and the Japanese troops—believed to be veterans of the war in China—have lost steam after plunging in to drive southward as far and as fast as possible.

Official sources said Japanese air operations so far had been directed chiefly against British communications and indicated that activity against main centers in Southern Malaya were restricted more by a lack of suitable airfields than by a shortage of planes.

Despite the early reverses, military circles were confident that "the time for a sound crack at the enemy will come in Malaya as it has in Africa."

Surprises Not Expected

They saw little likelihood that the Japanese could spring any major new tactical surprises.

Three weeks of experience has taught the British how to counter infiltration tactics, they said, and they have learned that lightly-clad men walking through rubber plantations are likely to be Japanese, that anti-tank rifles can stop the enemy's light tanks and that withdrawal usually is unnecessary from threatened positions because Japanese vanguards are seldom strong.

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CHURCHILL RAISES AUSTRALIAN HOPES

Sends Encouraging Reply To Curtin On Importance Of Pacific Front

Canberra's War Cabinet To Discuss Prime Minister's Answer Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Dec. 28—Prime Minister John Curtin's emphatic views concerning the paramount importance of the Pacific front in the war have received an encouraging reply from Winston Churchill, official sources said today.

It was disclosed that the War Cabinet would discuss the reply on Tuesday and the War Council would meet on the following day.

It was expected that the two groups will lay plans for a greatly expanded output of aircraft.

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Defense Held Paramount

In a speech to a conference of representatives of employe and employer organizations and judges and officers of the Federal and state arbitration courts, Prime Minister Curtin today declared Australia's peacetime industrial practices "must be overridden by the stern duty of defending Australia from attack."

The conference resolved to "assist the Government to achieve and maintain continuous production at the highest possible level in all branches of industry for the duration of the war."

In a clarification of his views expressed in a newspaper article yesterday in which he declared Australia's main reliance is upon the United States, Curtin today said he looked for no weakening of the dominion's link with Great Britain.

Alliance Inevitable

At a press conference he said he regarded a military alliance between Australia and the United States as inevitable because of their geographical situation but that he did not look upon such a link as a political fusion.

He added that he conceived of Australian-United States relations as similar to the *entente cordiale* between France and Britain established in the reign of King Edward VII.

New Zealand Minister To Washington Named

Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 28 (AP).—With the approval of King George VI and President Roosevelt, Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, has been appointed New Zealand's First Minister to Washington.

Moslems Back India Defense

NAGPUR, India, Dec. 28 (AP).—The working committee of the Moslem League, in a resolution reiterating its willingness to share responsibility for defending India, declared today that "the entry of Japan into the war on the side of the Axis powers has brought the danger much closer" to India.

600 Casualties In Burma Raid

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 28—(AP)—Six hundred civilian casualties resulted from the first Japanese raid on Rangoon in Burma last Tuesday, it was reported by informed quarters today. The casualties were lighter in the second raid on Christmas Day, however.

JAP 'CHUTISTS OPEN INVASION OF INDIES

Air-Borne Troops Land In Sumatra On Flank Of Singapore Defenses

Dutch Locked In Battle With Foe—Australian Bombers Hit Cruiser

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[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 28—Japanese parachute troops have landed on the island of Sumatra on the flank of Britain's Singapore defenses in the first enemy attempt to establish a foothold on the Netherlands East Indies' soil, the Dutch reported tonight.

Parachutists drifted down about ten miles from Medan, the site of an air-attacked Dutch civil airport on the east coast of Sumatra, the Aneta news agency said. There were no immediate details of the strength or success of this air-borne invasion.

Battle Proceeding

Aneta said the battle against the parachutists still was proceeding.

This effort to win an initial foothold on the westernmost island of the Indies was one of a series of Japanese scatter-blows which ranged across the breadth of the archipelago eastward to New Guinea, but apparently cost the Japanese more than they were worth.

Off the Minahassa Peninsula of northern Celebes, Aneta said, Australian planes scored direct hits on a small Japanese cruiser and left it with its stern aflame.

Peninsula Strafed

Several places on the peninsula were said to have been bombed and machine-gunned, but with no considerable damage.

One person was killed and uncounted others wounded, Aneta said, in a Sunday morning daylight raid on Sorong, on the north coast of New Guinea, where homes, shops and office buildings were demolished and many fires set.

Two other Japanese air assaults on outlying Dutch islands were reported in a brief communique.

Aircraft Attacked

In one, it said, a number of anchored naval aircraft were attacked and some damage was caused but "further particulars are not available."

In the other, also in an eastern region of the archipelago, it said a Dutch Royal Packet Navigation Company merchant vessel was attacked and machine-gunned by Japanese aircraft which killed one person and wounded three others but caused insignificant damage.

Heaviest of the Japanese air blows, apparently, was that at Medan, which evidently was intended as a diversion and cover to draw Dutch attention from the parachutists dropping in the vicinity.

A direct hit was scored on the office of the K. N. I. L. M.—the Royal Netherlands Indies Airline—and one plane was destroyed by fire as it was about to take off, Aneta said. In all, twenty persons were killed and forty were wounded at the field.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands East Indies Government warned the population not to run out to retrieve propaganda leaflets dropped from Japanese aircraft because of the danger of being machine-gunned.

The Japanese, it was explained, have been known to scatter leaflets to lure people from their shelters, only to spray them with lead from their fighter planes as was done in Penang.

Advantages Noted

A base on Sumatra would have obvious advantages for the Japanese in their campaign against Singapore.

Most of the island's east coast faces British Malaya across the Malacca strait, which is narrowest and filled with stepping-stone islands near Britain's great Far Eastern citadel.

The Medan area is directly opposite Penang, the Japanese-occupied island off the Malayan west coast, and a Japanese base there would serve the double-edged purpose, therefore, of providing flank protection for the southward drive into Malaya and a close flanking threat to Singapore itself.

Bhosk

Another Alamo:-

Wake Island Epic Narrated

DEC 29 1941

By TOM YARBROUGH
Associated Press Correspondent

Honolulu, Dec. 28—A moving narrative of the heroic fourteen-day defense of Wake island, released today by the navy, told how the defending marines, with only four planes in action, shot down at least a dozen Japanese planes and knocked out of action five enemy warships—three destroyers, a cruiser and a submarine.

Not until December 22 in its final dispatch did the outnumbered and overwhelmed garrison of less than 400 Marines admit defeat. Even then it reported "the issue is in doubt."

The story of the heroic defense, as released by the navy, follows:

"This is part, and only a part, of the story of the Battleof Wake Island. Its compilation was taken from official dispatches sent while the battle raged, when time was precious and no words wasted. Therefore, it is devoid of any but the simplest facts.

"The battle began almost at the same time as the assault lunched against Pearl Harbor. The day and hour was different because Wake Island lies west of the International dateline. It was Sunday, the seventh, in Honolulu; Monday, the eighth, on Wake. The battle ended sometime after 5 P. M., December 22, Wake time.

"That was the hour of the dispatching of the last report from Wake's defenders to headquarters of the Fourteenth Naval District at Pearl Harbor. The report said that the enemy was on the island and that several ships and a transport were moving in. Shortly afterward the Wake radio fell silent, not to be heard again.

"Official reports indicate that probably no military force in American history, not even the defenders of the Alamo, ever fought against greater odds nor with greater effect in view of those odds.

"The reports show that during the fourteen days of Wake's siege not fewer than 200 Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned the tiny isle's defenders. This figure does not include those in the final attack, whereof the number is unknown. But as many as fifty bombers, some four-motored seaplanes, attacked the island in a single raid. During the closing days of the siege they (the defenders) had only two and finally one plane. These were patched together between flights.

"Nevertheless, marine flyers, plus anti-aircraft batteries, managed to bring down at least twelve enemy planes. After the first surprise attack, the enemy acquired a healthy respect for this defense combination and gave up low-altitude strafing and bombing for high-level attack.

"Even so, until the garrison was overwhelmed by a landing force, the marines, flyers and anti-aircraft batteries continued to give a good account of themselves.

Marines Meet Attack

"The first attack on the eighth was made by between twenty and thirty twin-engined bombers, apparently of medium class. These were land planes and possibly from Japan's mandated islands south of Wake. They carried light bombs and were armed with incendiary cannon and machine guns.

"Four of the twelve marine planes based on the island were in the air when the enemy appeared in a low glide out o fa cloud bank. The other eight planes were being serviced. The enemy went for these at once. Seven were total losses from bomb hits and fire and only the remnants of the eighth salvagable. The landing field was damaged but remained useable.

"Also, enemy bombs failed to find marine stores and aviation gasoline. The gasoline supply of the Pan American Airways' base was ignited.

"Casualties in the first raid were heavy. Some twenty-five persons were killed and more than that number wounded.

20 In Next Raid

"Raid No. 2 followed the next day at almost the same hour. About twenty bombers attacked, these including incendiaries in their bomb loads. Raid No. 3 came before the day was over—this was the 9th of December at Wake Island. Due to vigorous plane and anti-aircraft defenses, damage was less severe than on December 8.

"The third day of the battle, December 10, brought the fourth air raid and the first surface attack. As dawn broke, enemy warships started pumping shells onto the flat, virtually shelterless atoll. There is practically not a natural cover against bombardment on Wake. Except for man-made construction, its surface is bare and inhospitable.

"As the enemy warships opened fire, their aircraft came over in waves. Nevertheless, Wake's guns replied with such good effect to this double attack that a light cruiser and destroyer were sunk. The defenders also had the satisfaction of chalking up a total of six enemy planes destroyed to and including this third day of the battle.

Shore Batteries Effective

"The effectiveness of the Wake shore batteries, demonstrated by the sinking of two warships, evidently impressed the enemy, for, although on that day two transports with escort cruisers and destroyers were sighted, they made no effort to land troops. They held off beyond the range of shore batteries. The purpose of this delay soon was evident.

Eighteen planes, making the fifth raid of the battle, appeared from the southwest. As in this day's earlier action the enemy was badly worsted. Although his bombs did no damage beyond further pulverized beaches, two of his planes were shot town.

"Terse official dispatches made no mention of the garrison's feelings, but the results of the blows exchanged December 10 must have been encouraging. And after almost constant action for three days the marines still had three planes. They lost only one out of four with which they started the battle, eight having been destroyed on the ground out of the original force of twelve.

Enemy Seaplane Downed

"December 11 was another bright day in the defense of Wake. Toward dawn a four-engined enemy seaplane attacked. Marine flyers were ready for it and promptly shot it down. Meanwhile, the convoy reappeared and defending flyers attacked this, severely damaging one of its vessels. A submarine, which was discovered, was attacked with bombs and sunk.

"The enemy did not appear at Wake December 12.

"In early morning of December 13, attacking by moonlight, large four-engined bombers came over the island. They were held off sufficiently by anti-aircraft fire to prevent damage, although bombs dropped.

"December 14 was not so heartening. Nearly fifty enemy medium bombers came over in a succession of waves, the heaviest onslaught of the battle. Anti-aircraft and planes brought down three and damaged several others. But of the marines' three planes, one was destroyed on the ground and another washed out landing in damaged condition although the pilot escaped.

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Incendiaries Are Used

"The Japanese used incendiary bullets and bombs in this raid and caused heavy damage. By pattern bombing they were able to cover much of the island areas with such large numbers of planes. When the raid was over the marine defenders, had one plane left in service.

"How the marines were able to patch up another plane in the space of a few hours on the blacked-out island with wrecked facilities may never be known. But when daylight of the fifteenth came, the marines again had two planes.

"During the night the ninth raid was made, but no serious damage was done.

"On the sixteenth more than twenty-five bombers raided the island and again in the early evening of the seventeenth. By now practically every installation on the island was heavily damaged. The storehouse with spare parts and other material was gone, burned to the ground. The machine shop and blacksmith shop were wiped out. Frames of some of the buildings were standing, but the roofs and walls were badly damaged.

More And More Damage

"On December 18 a heavy force of bombers, apparently medium-class, two-engined craft which had carried out most of the raids, again attacked. They dropped heavy bombs which caused severe damage to buildings left standing.

"Next day there was no raid, but on the twentieth large numbers of dive bombers, apparently operating from a carrier, attacked.

"On the twenty-first the enemy withheld his hand, then came back on the twenty-second for the kill. Both land-based and carrier operated planes attacked in large force—how large was never reported.

"Among the carrier planes were modern fighters. Nevertheless, against these overwhelming odds, Wake's two planes went up to give battle. Several enemy planes were shot down but one of the Wake pilots was lost and the second forced down, wounded. Wake had no further air defenses and the enemy closed in rapidly from sea after that. The island was shelled heavily and continuously, a barrage being laid down behind which the enemy began a landing attempt.

To The Very End

"Early the morning of December 22 Wake reported in the next-to-its-final dispatch that the enemy was on the island. Then for the first time did the courageous garrison admit the battle was lost, and even then in as gallant a bit of understatement as a brave man ever wrote.

"'The issue is in doubt,' the dispatch related. That was the end. The last report said the enemy had gained a foothold and that more ships and a transport were moving in. Even in this final phase the Wake batteries blasted away with great effect.

"The last phrase of the last dispatch was the statement that two of the enemy destroyers had been disabled. In all, the Wake garrison shot down at least a dozen enemy planes and took a toll of at least five enemy warships—three destroyers, cruiser and a submarine."

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14 Civilian Workers Killed On Wake Island

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) said tonight that the navy listed fourteen fatalities among about 1,000 civilian construction workers on Wake Island.

One of those killed was Joe McDonald, Jr., of Reno, an engineer and the son of the editor of the Nevada *State Journal*.

McCurran said McDonald was the only Nevadan among those killed and that he did not make note of the names of the other thirteen when he inspected the casualty list at the Navy Department yesterday. Reporters seeking to obtain the names direct from the navy were told by officers that the list was "not available."

Thanks Are Extended Civilians In Honolulu

Army Grateful For Care Given To Its Women And Children

Honolulu, Dec. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department, today thanked the civilian population of Honolulu for its "genuine and spontaneous kindness and helpfulness" in caring for women and children evacuated from army posts after the Japanese struck at this area December 7.

In an open letter, General Emmons told the citizens:

"The assistance gave relief, comfort and a feeling of security" to the evacuees, and "the whole morale of the army and of husbands and fathers at their posts of duty in the field was strengthened thereby."

'We Wish They'd Come Again,' Navy Flyer Says In Hawaii

Newsmen On Tour Shown Evidence That Aerial Line Of Defense Is Back In Commission

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Honolulu, Dec. 28—Uncle Sam's naval aerial defense was ready and willing today for the Japanese to repeat their sneak visit to Hawaii.

"We wish they would come again," said the commander of a naval air station on Oahu Island.

This air station was the first objective of the Japanese squadrons which struck Hawaii three weeks ago today.

Newspapermen taken on a tour of the station by naval officers saw new planes amid the wreckage caused by the enemy's first attack.

Bomb craters, machine-gun perforations, a burned hangar and hillside graves remained as reminders of the attack, but there was ample evidence that the line of defense was back in commission.

The commander said that twelve Japanese planes attacked the station at 7.45 o'clock the morning of December 7, while another formation swept over at 10,000 feet.

"The twelve that slammed us seemed to know exactly where they were going," the commander said. "They strafed planes, hangars and cars with machine-gun incendiary bullets. They did plenty of damage, but salvage work was started immediately and there was a good chance of saving the burning hangar.

"However, twenty-five minutes later, a second group of eighteen, some fighters and some bombers, swooped in and an almost direct bomb hit damaged our fire-fighting equipment. They dropped eighteen bombs. Practically all of our planes were disabled."

The commander said the Japanese planes that crashed carried parts made in the United States and were of "first-class construction."

He told how one Japanese pilot, brought down by rifle fire, wore a threadbare and extensively patched blue uniform and carried a chart of the Hawaiian Islands and nearby waters.

This pilot was given a military burial by the men whom he had been sent to kill.

RAF STRIKES ANEW AT AXIS LIFELINE

Bombers Blast Ships And Supplies In Ports Of Tripoli And Zuara

Virtually All Fascist Resistance Reported Broken

DEC 29 1941

By [illegible]

Lethal Pens, Cameras

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Dec. 28—The first wounded to return from the Libyan campaign disclosed today the retreating Axis armies had left a trail of fountain pens and movie cameras filled with explosives and that they had caused

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many British casualties.

The pens exploded when the ends were removed and the cameras blew up when the cranks were turned.

By EDWARD KENNEDY

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Cairo, Dec. 28—Units of the RAF with the aid of Free French bombers have struck fresh blows at the Axis life line in Libya, British headquarters reported today, while tank-supported British troops maintained continuously increasing pressure on the main force of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel's African army.

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British and French warplanes not only blasted Axis motor transport and fuel-tank trucks southwest of Agedabia, where Rommel's forces are engaged, but also were said to have ranged far to the west in raids on ships and supplies in the principal Libyan port of Tripoli and the harbor of Zuara, a railhead seventy miles further west and only thirty miles from the border of French Tunisia.

[London observers yesterday expressed a growing conviction that the Axis is rushing heavy reinforcements to Tripoli in spite of the constant toll of transports being taken by the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The London radio, heard in New York by CBS, quoted a Reuters correspondent with the Imperial Eighth Army as saying that "enemy bombers based on Crete and Greece now are attacking our lines and communications."]

Tripoli Attacked

The attacks on Tripoli and Zuara took place Friday night. At Tripoli, capital of Libya and only major supply port in Axis hands since the fall of Bengasi, the bombers have scored direct hits on ships in the harbor, started a large fire, and machine-gunned a transport steaming in the direction of Homs seventy miles to the east.

Two merchant ships were the principal targets at Zuara, the communique reported, and one of them exploded as the result of a direct hit. Supply dumps in the town also were bombed.

The RAF also gave an expanded account of a raid on Tripoli Wednesday night, in which bombs were said to have been dropped on Axis naval units northwest of the town, and "violent explosions" were set off on the Spanish quays.

Resistance Wiped Out

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's Eighth Army, said the Middle East command, has wiped out virtually all resistance in the ninety-mile area from Bengasi south to Agedabia, where the main battle is in progress. Small pockets of Axis resistance in that area are being mopped up, the communique said.

A British source declared General Rommel's "considerable forces" were being assaulted constantly at Agedabia, but that it was not yet clear whether the Axis commander was making a definite stand or merely fighting a delaying action in the hope of obtaining reinforcements.

Axis Internal Trouble

Capture of court-martial records of the German air force during the advance in Cyrenaica have disclosed numerous cases of "regrettable clashes" between Nazi and Italian airmen.

Many of these were laid to the Germans drinking too much Italian wine. In the case of a German flyer who hit his superior officer, the court recommended a tighter rein on the sale of liquor in canteens.

The Italians, on the other hand, were blamed by the court-martial review for a number of traffic accidents in which German troops were involved. The Italians were guilty of "bad road discipline," it said, pointing out that the Nazis must make allowances for this and "cut down their speed accordingly."

British Tank Attack Repulsed, Rome Claims

Rome, Dec. 28 (Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—The Italian high command asserted today that Axis forces south of the fallen Libyan port of Bengasi had repulsed a tank-supported British assault but acknowledged that some prisoners had fallen into the hands of the attackers.

The daily war bulletin mentioned artillery activity in the Salum and Bardia sectors and said German planes had repeatedly attacked airports in the British rear, damaging tanks and grounded aircraft and causing many fires.

Italian naval anti-aircraft batteries were credited with shooting down three British planes in the North African war theaters, and four more were said to have been destroyed while attacking Tripoli.

The British Mediterranean base of Malta was attacked again by German air raiders, which shot down three British planes and destroyed four more on the ground, the communique said.

Death For Food Hoarding

Bern, Dec. 28 (AP)—On official Italian news agency dispatch said today that the death penalty had been decreed in Libya for grave cases of food hoarding.

Bengasi Is Observed As Stark Ruin

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RAF Bombing Nearly Wrecked Port Before Capture, is Report; Harbor Ship Graveyard

BY PRESTON GROVER.

With the British Army in Bengasi, Dec. 25.—(Delayed.)—(AP.)—Triumphant British troops planted the Union Jack again over Bengasi this Christmas Day but if Santa Claus had been around he wouldn't have recognized the place.

In the 10 months since the Germans and Italians wrested the north African port from the British only to lose it again, the RAF has literally blown to pieces Mussolini's once proud symbol of empire.

On the sea front it looked like another Dunkerque, with the harbor this time filled with sunken Axis vessels instead of sunken British craft. Harbor buildings are wrecked. Many buildings deep in the city are as full of holes as a moth-eaten cutaway.

Desolate Spot.

This was the scene of utter desolation as I arrived yesterday afternoon. With a Scottish driver and a British newsreel cameraman, I broke away from a British motorized column approaching the city along the coast from the north and drove 40 miles through "enemy" territory.

We got here without sighting a solitary Italian soldier. Preceding us by two hours was a column of British armored cars which had blazed a bee-line 200 miles across the roadless desert.

They found Bengasi deserted save for a few thousand wide-eyed natives who for the most part cautiously remained indoors.

The most pleased were some 90 wounded British soldiers left in a hospital and a dozen or more, not wounded, who had been sheltered by friendly Arab residents, in some cases for several weeks, after being cut off from their own forces.

Barely had we arrived, however, when the German air force made a visit. Huge, slow-moving planes came in so close it was almost possible at times to hit them with rocks.

Catholic Church Saved.

Among the few undamaged buildings here are a Catholic church and a brewery, out of operation because of a lack of supplies. Catholic fathers continued occupancy of the church, whose bells tinkled pleasantly on this quiet, sunny Christmas morning.

The whole Christmas Eve scene was a weird spectacle. Palms and other trees were as green as in midsummer, swaying gently in the chill air. Expensively furnished hotels were stripped by the departing Italians. Curtains hung wet and limp from bombed houses.

Just as at Dunkerque, which I saw after the British withdrawal, Bengasi's harbor is full of ships in every stage of sinkage.

Two 10-000-tonners side by side were hit alongside the quay and settled a few feet to the bottom, leaving most of their hulls above water. Farther out were ships with only their superstructures showing while a few hundred yards from the quay in deeper water there were ships with only the tips of their masts showing.

Two vessels literally were cut in half by direct hits. The iron door of one squeaked eerily, opening and clanking shut with each succeeding wave.

German Plane Carries Bumper to Cut Cables

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LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—A German Heinkel bombing plane recently shot down in Great Britain was equipped with a sharp "bumper" designed to cut through barrage balloon cables, the British disclosed today. Long metal blades extended from the wing tips of the plane to a point about five feet in front of the cockpit and were held rigid by braces extending back to the leading edge of the wings.

The contraption made the plane look like a pointed arrow in flight, but it was evident that the weight of the cutter and its supports would decrease the plane's speed and bomb-carrying capacity.

Slight Damage In Malta Raids

Valletta, Malta, Dec. 28 (AP)—A succession of aerial attacks on this British naval base within the last twenty-four hours resulted in the death of a few civilians, injuries to others, and slight damage. Two Axis bombers were shot down.

British Ships Reported Sunk

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that the auxiliary vessel H. M. S. Chakdina, a converted 3,033-ton passenger vessel, and the former yacht Rosabelle, also in the British naval service, had been sunk, but gave no details.

Bag Nazi Bomber

London, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Admiralty announced today that a German bomber was shot down by gunfire during a raid on a convoy in which no damage was done.

Deny Report High Nazis Flee Reich

Rumor Von Brauchitsch, Another General in Ireland After Hess-Like Flight Spiked

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Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 28—(AP.)—Informed sources declared tonight there was no truth to rumors current in Northern Ireland that two of Adolf Hitler's generals, one of them Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, had landed in County Kerry from a forced-down German airplane.

(Belfast dispatches mentioned County Cork.)

Such a plane did come down Friday in County Kerry, near Waterville on Eire's southwest coast, but no important Nazi was among its four occupants, these sources said.

In fact, they asserted, none held a rank higher than sergeant, none was more than 28 years old and all were bona fide German airmen.

Plane Actually Down.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Dec. 28.—(AP.) — Rumors were currernt tonight that two of Adolf Hitler's generals had landed Hess-like in County Cork, Eire, and one such unconfirmed report was that Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch was one of them.

Von Brauchitsch was removed from the command of the German Army by Hitler on December 19 and has been reported seen in Vienna in civilian clothes.

Of the whole story, this much was known to be true: That a German plane actually did make a forced landing Friday in County Kerry, near Waterville on the southwest coast of Eire, and that the occupants were interned.

This was a revision of a previous official Eire announcement which said the plane came down in County Cork.

That much had been announced yesterday in Dublin. But the official announcement was not amplified and informed sources at Dublin refused to comment.

Four In Plane.

It is understood, however, that there were, in all, four men in the plane, described in Belfast as of a reconnaissance type, and that all were unhurt although the plane was badly damaged.

The rumors at once recalled the prize mystery of the war, the parachute landing of Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess from a crash-bound Messerschmitt in Scotland on last May 10.

Evidence of a rift between Hitler and Von Brauchitsch more deep-seated than the Fuehrer's mere dissatisfaction with German Army operations was indicated by their inability to get together on the story explaining Von Brauchitsch's ouster just one week ago.

Hitler said he fully recognized "the merits of the present supreme commander" but he had been induced by the magnitude of the war in Russia to "follow his intuitions" and take over the post.

Stories Differ.

The next day Von Brauchitsch issued an order of the day to his armies saying he had sought his own dismissal "on account of heart trouble."

Rumors current at the time of Von Brauchitsch's dismissal hinted also at the possibility of a breach between Hitler and other of his topflight commanders.

Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock, commander of German forces on the Moscow front, was mentioned among others in these unconfirmed reports as one who might have been relieved of his command.

London Also Denies.

London, Dec. 28.—(AP.)—A British source declared tonight that "absolutely nothing" was known here about a report that an important Nazi personage had landed by airplane in Ireland.

New York, Dec. 28 (AP) — The British radio quoted a Kuibyshev broadcast today as saying that from November 25 to December 25 the Germans lost 120,000 officers and men on the Moscow road alone. The period covers the Soviet counter-offensive.

Leave Blank

EDEN AND STALIN CONFER IN MOSCOW, REACH FULL ACCORD ON WAR PROGRAM

Both See Need For 'Utter Defeat Of Hitlerite Germany'

Kremlin Parley Keeps In Touch With Churchill And Roosevelt

DEC 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Monday, Dec. 29—The Soviet Union and Great Britain announced today they had agreed on plans to prosecute the war and discussed post-war organization of Europe in a series of talks in the Kremlin between Premier Stalin and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

A communique on the conferences was issued here simultaneously with an identical announcement in London.

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Dec. 29—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Premier Joseph Stalin have been in conference in Moscow for the past two weeks and have reached an agreement in full on conduct of the war and especially on "the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany," the Foreign Office disclosed in a historic announcement at midnight.

Eden and Stalin were talking in the Kremlin, it was disclosed, even as Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were conferring in the White House.

Statesmen Keep In Touch

The four statemen in their two conferences kept in constant touch with each other, producing in effect a great unity of policy directed at the final defeat of Hitlerism and looking toward reconstruction of the post-war world.

The Eden-Stalin talks, the Foreign Office said, "took place in a friendly atmosphere and showed an identity of views of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war."

This identity of views covered especially the aim to defeat Hitlerite Germany "and adoption of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future."

Views Exchanged

There also was "an exchange of views on questions relating to the post-war organization of peace and security" which "provided much important and useful material, which will facilitate future elaboration of concrete proposa's on this subject."

The announcement ended recent speculation over the whereabouts of Eden—speculation which frequently was made over the German radio stations, just as they had speculated on Churchill's whereabouts prior to the disclosure that he had arrived in Washington.

United Action Agreed On

The United States, Britain and Russia through the two conferences were understood to have agreed upon concerted action throughout the world on land, on the sea and in the air, and in addition were understood to have made equally important decisions on production, on a common pooling of war material, and on a common diplomatic policy.

Military representatives of China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were understood to have been present at the Moscow conferences, as well as the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Huggesen, and the Minister to Iran, Sir Reader Bullard.

The presence of the latter two was taken to indicate that the Middle East situation was involved in the talks, and that joint action in that area may have been one of the problems particularly stressed.

General Nye Takes Part

The vice-chief of the British imperial staff, Lieut. Gen. Archibald Nye, took part also, obviously in connection with the battlefront plans.

An official spokesman declined to comment on whether Eden was returning to Britain, and on a Tokyo report that he was en route to Chungking to confer with Chiang Kai-shek.

The Foreign Office announcement said:

"In the second half of December, 1941, there took place in Moscow between the President of the Council of People's Commissars, Joseph Stalin, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, on the one hand, and British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, on the other, an exhaustive exchange of views on questions relating to the conduct of the war and to post-war organization and peace and security in Europe.

Two Envoys Present

"The Soviet Ambassador in Great Britain, I. M. Maisky, and his Majesty's Ambassador in the USSR, Sir S. Cripps, were present at these conversations.

"Further, some of the meetings were attended by the British permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir A. Cadogan, and by the vice-chief of the British imperial general staff, Lieut. Gen. Archibald Nye.

"The conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed an identity of views of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war, and especially with regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and adoption of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future.

Importance Stressed

"An exchange of views on questions relating to the post-war organization of peace and security provided much important and useful material which will facilitate future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject.

"Both parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new important forward step toward closer collaboration between the USSR and Great Britain."

Arrangements for the Moscow conference were completed, informed sources said, and Eden already had left London before the Japanese attack on the United States.

It was observed that the vast extention of the war enormously increased the significance of the Foreign Minister's visit to the Kremlin.

All sources agreed that Washington and Moscow conferences would have a decisive effect on the war, likely to prove another step toward formation of a supreme Allied war council.

Nazi Division Of Boys Flees As Reds Attack

Counter-Offensive Gains North And South Of Moscow

DEC 29 1941

Germans Use Raw Men

Moscow, Dec. 28 (AP)—Raw German youths of 17 and 18 years, composing most of an entire German division, dropped their arms and fled at the first Russian assault in the Kalinin sector, 95 miles northwest of Moscow, Red Army dispatches reported today as the Russian counter-offensive continued to regain ground both north and south of the capital.

Panic was said to have spread and untrained reinforcements from the transport and clerical sections of the German Army were reported to have been rushed into the breach in a desperate effort to stem the rout.

(To the Germans, it has become "imperative that the present retreat must be stopped at all costs," the Moscow radio said in quoting an appeal by the Commander of the Nazi 23rd Division for a "revival of self-confidence" among his troops. The broadcast was repeated by the British radio and heard in New York by CBS.)

The Soviet Information Bureau said 332 towns and villages have been reoccupied in the area in the last 10 days.

The roads west and southwest of Kalinin on the frozen upper Volga were described in dispatches as littered with equipment abandoned by the young German soldiers.

A column of trucks in working order and with their tanks full of fuel, an artillery battery complete with shell-filled cases and 20 motorcycles were among the material hastily abandoned by the Germans, said Russian accounts.

The motorcycles were used by the Russians, they said, to chase the routed forces.

The official communique listed 103 tanks, 180 guns, 86 mine-throwers, six flamethrowers, 1,323 trucks, 348 motorcycles, eight planes and six radio stations among the war equipment seized during the 10-day period in the sector.

In the same time, 38 tanks, 120 guns and 400 trucks were listed among much other material said to have been destroyed by the Red forces.

South of Moscow, the Red Army widened its fan-like offensive across the Oka River between Kaluga and Orel, threatening the rear of these two major communication centers in the heart of European Russia. Kaluga is about 100 miles south of the capital and Orel about 200 miles.

The Russians pushed through Likhvin, 30 miles south of Kaluga and 50 miles west of Tula, and on through Belev, about 50 miles southeast of Kaluga.

They thus were menacing the German line of retreat westward from Kaluga toward Smolensk, 220 miles west of Moscow.

Besides driving between Kaluga and Orel, the Russians also were pressing a frontal assault toward Orel by taking 24 settlements and the town of Novosil, 40 miles east of that rail center.

Eighty miles farther south, the Russians already had announced the occupation of Tim, 40 miles east of Kursk on the main Moscow-Kharkov Railway. They said today that they had inflicted heavy losses on German units there, including the Ninth Tank Division, 16th Motorized Division and 299th Infantry Division. The Germans lost more than 1,000 dead there on Dec. 26 alone, the Russians estimated.

In the same general southwest area more than 100 villages and towns are again in Russian hands, it was reported today.

In a decree, Premier Joseph Stalin named six new lieutenant generals and 24 major generals.

Finns Admit Soviet Attacks

Claim Lines Hold But Omit Details

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 28.—(AP)—Russian attacks on all Finnish fronts were acknowledged in a war communique today but it said they were repulsed everywhere.

The war bulletin gave no specific details of place or strength of the Russian assaults but cited Red army initiative on the Karelian isthmus, along the Svir river on the northern and eastern fronts.

The strongest apparently was in the north where the communique said "an enemy battalion attempted to penetrate our lines at a certain point but the assault was repulsed."

It reported heavy artillery fire and lively patrol activity also on both sides of the main Finnish fronts.

MORE RUSSIANS ATTEND CHURCH, BISHOP ASSERTS

Prelate Declares Religious Freedom Will Continue After Victory

DEC 29 1941

By Eddy Gilmore

KUIBYSHEV, Dec. 28 (Wide World)—The bearded, bright-eyed, 62-years-old Archbishop of Samara sat in a room which featured a portrait of the Madonna and Child in one corner and a poster of a Red army soldier bayoneting a Nazi in the other.

Church With People

"The church," said the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, "always has been with the state or rather the people in crucial hours.

"Solemn services now are being said throughout Russia not only for our own warriors but for those of America and Britain, too, especially since we learned about the wanton Japanese attack."

I had submitted a set of questions to the archbishop two days earlier, and he had the answers written when I was granted an interview.

Question: "How much restraint is now placed upon worship in Russia?"

Answer: "One should draw a clear line of distinction between the Soviet government and those organizations which conduct antireligious propaganda, as for instance, the Union of Militant Godless. Our cause is to defend religion, theirs to defy, the majority of orthodox clergy does not oppose the Soviet authorities."

Q. "Do you think relations between the church and state will remain as they are now after victory? Will they be better or worse?"

Freedom Will Last

A. "Doubts of Russian Orthodox churchmen about the Soviets have vanished. I do not expect any changes in the existing attitude of the state after victory."

Q. "Has there been more or less worship and public church attendance since the beginning of the Russian-German war?"

A. "Since the church has been severed from the state, religion has become freer. As always happens, church attendance gains in times of national disaster and serious menace to the people."

Q. "How do you account for the change?"

A. "Now almost everyone has some relative at the front."

Q. "There are people who contend there is little or no difference between Hitler's and the Soviet's attitudes toward the church. Can you comment?"

A. "There is a tremendous difference between Hitler's and the Soviet's attitudes toward the church. Hitler has invented a god of his own."

Q. "What percentage of Russians now are churchgoers?"

No answer.

Q. "What percentage of the Red army are churchgoers?"

A. "Many believers are being called to arms. Some worship in civilian clothes, some in uniform, so maybe there are more Red army men who are believers than we know of ourselves."

Q. "What percentage of the youth are churchgoers?"

A. "About 5 per cent."

Concluding, the archbishop said: "God Almighty has assigned Russia to be the savior and bring the foe to reason for the benefit of the whole of Western Europe."

BRITISH TROOPS RAID NAZI POST ON NORSE COAST

Join Navy And RAF In Swift Thrust; Force Believed Commandos

Bombers Open New Attack After Blasting Foe's Factory Centers

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 28—A British army force—probably the Commandos—joined hands with the royal navy and the RAF yesterday in a successful lightning invasion thrust against a

30.24 — 13809

30.24 — 13809

Nazi stronghold in German - occupied Norway, it was disclosed tonight.

Although there has not yet been any official statement as to where the raid was made, an Admiralty announcement that it was directed "mainly against shipping," coupled with an RAF communique of an attack last night on the Sola airdrome near Stavanger, was taken as an indication the landing was made at or near that important port.

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"Biggest Feather Yet"

Military observers pointed out that such a raid, carried out under the noses of as strong a Nazi force as it known to be at Stavanger, would be the "biggest feather yet" in the cap of the Commandos—Britain's famous if mysterious hand-picked troops which already have carried out other forays against German-occupied territories—even if the operation was on a "small scale," as the Admiralty reported.

The only other information offered by the Admiralty, which promised further news "as soon as details are available," was that all ships taking part in the raid returned "fit for immediate service."

RAF Renews Raids

The RAF, which last night bombarded targets in industrial western Germany, in Holland and in France, apparently returned to the attack this afternoon. For observers in a south coast town watched strong formations of British bombers, with fighter plane escorts, roaring out over the Channel in the direction of the French coast.

The Air Ministry reported a "powerful force" of bombers raided Düsseldorf, one of the Ruhr valley's chief manufacturing cities, last night in a heavy bombing attack which left many fires.

[Berlin, in acknowledging the raid, claimed that ten more British bombers were shot down.]

Nazi Planes Blasted

At the Sösterberg airdrome in Holland the RAF planes loosed their bombs on the runways just as Nazi aircraft were landing, while still other forces attacked the naval base of Brest, where German battleships are taking shelter, and the harbor works at Boulogne.

The communique said the RAF lost seven bombers in these operations. A Nazi bomber, the Admiralty said, was shot down in an unsuccessful attack on a convoy.

Germans Admit Raid, Claim Destroyer Sunk

Berlin, Dec. 28—(Official Broadcast Recorded By AP)—British naval forces which made two surprise landings on the Norwegian coast were driven back to their ships in short, violent engagements yesterday and one of the destroyers of the fleeing warship formation was sunk, a German communique declared today.

A cruiser and another destroyer were damaged by planing German aircraft, and 10 bombers of the heavily air-supported British expedition were shot down in sharp dogfights and thick anti-aircraft fire, it said.

The German patrol boat Foehn was sent down under the crashing fire of the cruiser and several destroyers as they bore down on the isolated Norwegian coast, the communique continued, but not until after the patrol boat in a "heroic struggle" had shot down one of the swarm of attacking bombers.

The British warships also sank several Norwegian coastal steamers in their attack.

Authoritative sources, elaborating on the High Command of the raid which they termed nothing more than "an adventurous episode," pointed out the character of the Norwegian coast offers opportunities for landing attempts, "particularly in the winter months with their continual darkness, when fog envelops the entire coast."

"The few German outposts and advance positions," they explained, "are open to surprise attacks. It is possible for the enemy to land there, but a brief counter-attack suffices to force the landing troops to withdraw to their ships unless they are risking complete annihilation. This also was the situation in this latest enemy attempt."

From the Russian Front, the High Command reported the destruction of three more small transports and the damaging of four others and a gunboat in the narrow straits of Kerch by strong dive bomber formations. The High Command announced yesterday that four transports were sunk and five damaged in that passage between the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Nazis In Norway Act To Avert Typhus Spread

Bern, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Stockholm correspondent of the Swiss newspaper *Neue Zuercher* tonight quoted the Swedish press as saying that the population of Narvik, in northern Norway, had been vaccinated recently against several diseases, including typhus.

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This measure was said to be in connection with a German intention to move greater units of German soldiers from northern Finland to Norway. The dispatch said that spotted typhus already had appeared in some areas in northern Finland.

One Swedish paper spoke of extended Russian prison camps in northern Norway, some of which had as many as 40,000 prisoners who are being used in construction work on highways and also to shovel snow.

Nazis Decry Interest in Russia

The Berlin radio, in a Spanish-language broadcast heard in New York last night by the National Broadcasting Company, said: "People all over the world are far too interested in the events on the Far Eastern front to pay any attention to what is going on in Russia."

Heavy Serb Fighting Reported

BERNE, Dec. 28 (AP).—A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" said tonight that Field Marshal Milan Nedich's Yugoslav troops, who are co-operating with the German occupation forces in former Yugoslavia, had advanced further south in Serbia and are now cleaning up insurgents in the neighborhood of Leskovaks, thirty-five miles south of Nish. Heavy fighting near Lebani also was reported.

U. S. Envoy And Whole Staff Hustled Out Of Bulgaria

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Earle, In Turkey, Says Retreating Nazis May Burn And Loot Occupied Europe

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Dec. 27 (Delayed)—George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, and all his legation staff arrived in Istanbul today after being hustled out of Bulgaria mysteriously amid rumors of a Nazi plot against them to create an "incident."

Instead of being put on the train at the regular station in the center of Sofia, Earle and his staff were taken at the last minute to little-used stations on the outskirts of the Bulgarian capital.

Members of the legation staff said the Bulgars explained the sudden shift in plans by blaming the Russians. The Bulgars claimed "there is danger the Russians are planning a bombing in order to make it appear that Bulgaria is violating diplomatic protection."

Nazi Plot Suspected

The general opinion among the legation staff, however, was that the Bulgars heard in advance of a Nazi plot to create an "incident" and that they had used this device to keep Bulgaria's record clean.

Earle said "German fortunes definitely are declining, but the death throes may be unprecedentedly violent." He added that there was some evidence that the Germans are planning to destroy utterly everything in any occupied countries they are forced to leave "in the biggest vandalism in history."

German Gloom Noted

Assumption of personal command of the army by Adolf Hitler "sickened the German people and soldiers alike," he said, adding that a monotonous dreariness prevails throughout Germany and among her satellites so that "it is impossible to distinguish the conquerors from the conquered."

The hospitals of Rumania and Hungary, Earle said, are choked with German wounded from Eastern front hospital trains arriving constantly, creating an ever-deepening gloom.

20 Americans Left Behind

Today's arrivals, who included Major Cornelius C. Jadwin, the legation military attache, reached here after a hard automobile and train journey through the worst snowstorm experienced in European Turkey in many years.

All non-diplomatic American residents in Bulgaria, numbering about twenty, had to be left behind because the Nazi-controlled Bulgarian police would not permit them to cross the border even though the Bulgarian Foreign Office had issued them exit visas. Bulgaria has declared war on the United States.

Those left behind included ten women, mostly teachers in American schools in Bulgaria, and four children. It was believed the Germans wish to hold all possible Americans in Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Germany in order to trade them off for Germans living in the United States.

Madrid Foreign Minister Host To Axis Officials

Spanish-German-Italian Talks "Were Of Cordial Nature," Rome Announces

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Rome radio, as heard today by CBS, reported that Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, yesterday at Madrid received the Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, the Italian Ambassador to Madrid and the Charge D'Affaires of Germany's Madrid Embassy.

Rome said the subject of their talks was not known, "but it is officially stated that they were of a cordial nature."

De Gaulle to Get Views Of Allies on Island Coup

Office at London Reveals Plan for 'Exchange' of Ideas

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP). — Free French headquarters announced tonight there will be an "exchange of views" between General Charles de Gaulle and interested Allied governments on diplomatic questions involved in the occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland.

The United States has described the Free French occupation of the Vichy French possesions in the Western Hemisphere as "arbitrary" and done without consultation with Washington.

Vote 98.2 Per Cent for De Gaulle

ST. PIERRE, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Free French Information Bureau announced tonight that the question of Free French rule over St. Pierre and Miquelon has been "definitely established" by final returns from a plebiscite showing 98.2 per cent for General Charles de Gaulle's leadership.

After compiling votes cast today in the last of the islands' several districts, it announced the vote was: 783 for Free France, 215 void and 14 for collaboration with the Vichy government.

The bureau said this overwhelming majority was registered "despite propaganda from Vichy, despite the presence of a representative of the Vichy government during the voting and despite the fear of foreign intervention."

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(Strong opposition has been registered by the United States against the Free French seizure of the islands, which lie off southern Newfoundland, by the de Gaullists.)

Control of St. Pierre and Miquelon has been in the hands of the Free French since an expedition arrived aboard four corvettes Christmas Eve and ousted the Vichy-appointed regime.

Mexican General Staff Will Be Strengthened

Mexico City, Dec. 28.—(AP.)—Important military changes expected to center more power in the presidential general staff will be made known within the coming week, it was said tonight in authoritative quarters.

The purpose was said to be to put the country's most able generals in key positions.

No change is contemplated, it was said, in the Pacific Coast command, which recently was placed under General Lazaro Cardenas. General Reynaldo Perez Gallardo, former governor of San Luis Potosi, and Colonel Damasco Cardenas, General Cardenas's brother, have been assigned to the coast and will leave at once to form a part of General Cardenas' staff.

The projected changes are expected to affect various parts of the country. Five cavalry regiments are to be transformed into infantry units as part of a general army reorganization plan.

Naval infantry forces are to be increased by more than 60 per cent in order to garrison vital points on both coasts. A number of seaplanes are expected shortly from the United States for use in coastal reconnaissance.

Speaks Tomorrow In Ottawa

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—An atmosphere reminiscent of the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth in 1939 fell upon this snow-mantled dominion capital tonight as it prepared to welcome Winston Churchill on his arrival from his historic conferences in Washington with President Roosevelt.

The British Prime Minister will address a joint informal meeting of the Senate and House of Commons Tuesday, and Canadians expect it to equal in importance his speech last week before the United States Congress in Washington. The Ottawa address will be broadcast over national and international networks.

He will attend a meeting of the war committee of the Canadian cabinet and will meet cabinet members and chiefs at a reception.

Cuba Plans Health Parley For Defense

Havana, Dec. 28.—The Cuban government has invited Vice President Henry A. Wallace, several congressional leaders, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, and other medical leaders to come to Cuba to organize health work in connection with continental defense, it was announced today.

U. S.-Salvador Arms Contract

San Salvador, El Salvador, Dec. 28 (AP)—Congress today approved a decree authorizing President Martinez to accept a United States offer of a $1,640,000 armament contract under which El Salvador would pay back only $1,040,000 in six annual installments, without interest.

U.S. Communiques on Far East

MANILA, Dec. 28 (AP).—A communique of the United States Army forces in the Far East:

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Nothing new since morning from the front.

Until Manila was declared an open city, it was noticeable that the Japanese did not attempt to attack civilian installations from the air.

But as soon as the Army was withdrawn, including anti-aircraft protection, they immediately raided, hitting all types of civilian premises, including bridges, convents, churches, business houses and residences.

Manila will no longer be blacked out. Tonight and all nights in the future Manila will be lighted.

A night communique:

Enemy pressure is increasing from the southeast. Our troops are resisting valiantly. There is little change in the north.

Our anti-aircraft shot down at least three enemy bombers yesterday. Our bombers hit enemy transports at Davao Christmas night successfully. One transport was known to have been sunk.

MANILA, Dec. 28 (AP).—A communique from American forces on the northern Luzon front:

On Dec. 28 there was little activity on the Lingayen front. The Japanese apparently have reorganized behind the Agno River preparatory to an attempt to push south.

Newly formed Philippine Army troops, under fire since the beginning of the war, are rapidly becoming seasoned veterans and are approaching the standards of the well trained Philippine Scouts.

Japanese advances have been considerably slowed up, due to the excellent demolition work executed by our troops under supervision of Army engineers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER: Fighting on all fronts on the Island of Luzon was confined to relatively unimportant operations. Enemy reinforcements are landing in large numbers in the vicinity of Damortis on Lingayen Gulf. Heavy enemy air activity continues.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Communiques

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 28 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

On the Perak front our forces are in contact with the enemy. There has been patrol activity around Blanja.

In the Chemor area an enemy attack was beaten off with severe losses.

Our artillery has been harassing the enemy's lines of communication and interfering with his efforts to cross the Perak River.

In northeastern Malaya our artillery knocked out two of five enemy lorries (trucks) proceeding along the coast between Kemaman and Kuantan.

Some armed Japanese dressed as Malays were captured yesterday.

During the night our aircraft carried out a very successful bombing attack on Supgeipaadi airdrome. At least ten enemy aircraft were completely desaroyed on the ground and numbers of others were damaged.

Some buildings were destroyed and many fires were started. A heavy explosion occurred, and the resultant fires could be seen by crews of returning aircraft at a distance of fifty miles. All our aircraft returned safely.

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (AP).—A British general headquarters communique:

Yesterday our forces intensified their pressure on the enemy in the Agedabia area.

The area between Bengazi and Agedabia now is almost clear of enemy forces, and such small parties as remain there are steadily being mopped up.

Still more enemy motor transports and petrol-tank wagons were destroyed by our air forces yesterday southwest of Agedabia.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

A strong R. A. F. force and Free French bomber aircraft attacked objectives within the Bardia perimeter yesterday. Hits were scored on pillboxes and gunnery defense positions, as well as motor transport vehicles and barrack buildings, where fires broke out.

During Friday night bomber aircraft raided two merchant ships in Zuara harbor, on the coast of Tripolitania. A hit was obtained on one of the ships, which blew up with a violent explosion. Store dumps in the town also were bombed.

The harbor at Tripoli again was attacked, bombs falling on ships in the port and a large fire being started near the Spanish fort. Aircraft also machine-gunned an enemy transport moving from Tripoli toward Homs.

Further details now are available on the raid carried out on Tripoli during Wednesday night. A number of violent explosions took place on the Spanish quays, while motor transport, military huts and shipping were machine-gunned.

Bombs also were dropped on a group of enemy naval units northwest of the town, results being unobserved.

Enemy aircraft were active over the approaches to Malta yesterday, but were intercepted by our fighters, which shot down one Ju-88.

From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing, but the pilot is safe.

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

On Saturday, Dec. 27, a small-scale raid, mainly against enemy shipping, was carried out on the Norwegian coast by the combined force of the Royal Navy, Army and R. A. F.

The operation was entirely successful in all respects, and all our ships returned fit for immediate service.

A further communique will be issued as soon as details are available.

Another Admiralty communique:

An enemy bomber was destroyed last night by the gunfire of one of our convoys. No casualty or damage was suffered either by the ships in the convoy or their escorts. There are no survivors from the enemy aircraft.

An Air Ministry communique:

Last night a powerful force of Bomber Command aircraft attacked targets in western Germany.

At Duesseldorf, the main objective, industrial targets were heavily bombed and many fires were left burning.

The airdrome at Soesterberg, in Holland, was attacked while enemy aircraft were landing, and bombs were seen to burst on the runways.

Other forces attacked the naval base at Brest and docks at Boulogne.

Mines were laid in enemy waters. Hudson aircrift of the Coastal Command last night bombed the airdrome at Sola, Norway.

Seven aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing from these operations.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

There was slight coastal activity by the enemy during the early part of last night.

Bombs which were dropped at one point on the northeast coast of England caused but little damage. No one was seriously injured.

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 28 (AP).—A Netherlands East Indies communique:

In the outer possessions of the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese bombers attacked a number of naval aircraft lying on the water, causing some damage. Further particulars are not available.

In the eastern part of the Netherlands East Indies archipelago, a ship of the K. P. M.—Royal Packet Navigation Company—was attacked and machine-gunned by Japanese aircraft. One person was killed and three were wounded. Damage done to the ship is insignificant.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP).—A late Soviet communique:

During Dec. 28, our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors, our troops engaging the enemy, continued their advance and occupied a number of inhabited localities. On Dec. 27, eight German planes were brought down. Our losses were six planes.

On Dec. 27, seven German planes were brought down in the vicinity of Moscow.

A communique broadcast by the Soviet Information Bureau:

During the night of Dec. 27-29, our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On one sector of the southwestern front, our troops captured 250 lorries, twenty motor cars, twenty motorcycles, an ammunition dump, provisions and other equipment.

Our units operating on one sector of the southwestern front engaged in fierce fifighting with the enemy, successfully advanced and occupied a number of inhabited localities.

Inhabitants of village "B," armed with rifles, captured some of the Germans and took an active part in the fighting.

As a result of two days' fighting, our troops on one sector of the Leningrad front captured eighteen German machine-guns, five mortars, more than 100 rifles, 700 mines, 3,000 grenades, 25,000 cartridges, and annihilated over 500 officers and men.

DEC 29 1941

German

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—A German high command communique:

In the southern sector of the eastern front, the enemy, who had made a few local breaches in our positions, was thrown back by a daring counter-attack. German, Italian and Slovak troops, as well as Danish, Finnish, Flemish, Dutch and Norwegian volunteers of an S. S. Viking division, have again distinguished themselves in the fighting.

In the central sector of the eastern front, strong enemy attacks were halted in hard fighting.

Weak enemy attacks in the northern sector of the front also were repulsed on all sectors of the front. The German air force supported operations of the army by effective attacks on prepared positions, installations in the rear of the enemy and railway objectives.

In the Straits of Kerch, strong bomber and dive-bomber formations continued their attacks on enemy shipping. They sank three transports totaling 2,800 tons and damaged a gunboat and four other ships.

Off the east coast of England, a merchantship of 5,000 tons was sunk bybombers in the night of Dec. 27.

British naval forces on Dec. 27 attempted a surprise attack at two remote points of the Norwegian coast. After brief, violent engagements, the British landing detachments were ejected by local patrols of the army and navy. The British landing detachments retired to their ships.

German bombers sank a destroyer of the fleeing warship formation. A cruiser and another destroyer were damaged. Ten enemy bombers were shot down in air fights and by our anti-aircraft artillery.

During the approach of the enemy, the German patrol boat Foehn was attacked by numerous bombers. The patrol boat shot down one enemy bomber and then lost in a heroic struggle against the superior fire of a Britisch cruiser and several destroyers. Some Norwegian merchant ships which were engaged in peaceful coast traffic were attacked and sunk by the British.

In North Africa, British attacks on German-Italian positions were frustrated. Formations of the German air force successfully attacked British airdromes, motorized columns and encampments in Cyrenaica.

During bomb attacks on airdromes and harbor installations at Malta, three British planes were shot down by escorting German pursuit planes.

British bombers raided western Germany last night. A number of civilians were killed or wounded. According to reports thus far at hand, ten enemy bombers were shot down by night chasers and anti-aircraft artillery.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 28 (AP).—A Finnish communique:

Karelian Isthmus: There was infantry and artillery harassing fire on both sides. The Totleben fortification was shelled in the Rajajooki area. Our own artillery scored hits on enemy positions, silenced a couple of cannon and dispersed a detachment numbering about 100 men.

Svir River front: The center was unusually lively with harassing fire by both sides. The enemy launched a heavy local attack against our lines, but was repulsed. Also to the eastward, the enemy attacked with the strength of a couple of companies but was thrown back. Local patrol activity was lively.

East front: In the southern sectors there was artillery and trench mortar harassing fire on both sides, as well as infantry skirmishes. An enemy detachment numbering about 100 men attempted to advance but was repulsed, and the enemy was forced to retreat. In the center, there was patrol activity by both sides.

North: An enemy battalion attempted to penetrate our lines at a certain point, but the assault was repulsed.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 28 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

An enemy formation supported by tanks attempted to attack south of Bengasi. The enemy was repulsed and suffered some losses. They have taken some prisoners.

There was artillery activity on the Sollum and Bardia fronts.

A German air formation has repeatedly attacked airports in the British rear. Explosions and fire were observed. Tanks and several planes were damaged or destroyed.

Italian naval anti-aircraft batteries succeeded in shooting down three British planes. Four were shot down during air raids on Tripoli.

German air formations have repeatedly attacked Malta with notable results. Three planes were shot down in air combats. Four were set on fire on the ground.

Requisitioning By U. S. Of Odenwald Approved

Puerto Rican Court Order Guarantees Possession Of German Ship Seized in Atlantic

DEC 29 1941

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 28 (AP). Possession of the 5,038-ton German freighter Odenwald by the United States was guaranteed today in a court order approving the requisition of the vessel by the United States Maritime Commission. Its cargo of raw rubber and automobile tires will go to the Defense Supply Commission.

The Odenwald was seized by the United States cruiser Omaha in South Atlantic waters November 16, and her crew members were stopped in their attempt to scuttle her.

At the time of her seizure, the Odenwald was reported to be flying the American flag and to have had the Stars and Stripes painted on her sides.

Severe Rules Clamped Down On Coast Fishing

Licensing And Identification Of All Boats And Men Required As Anti-Spy Step On Atlantic

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ironclad regulations designed to prevent espionage and sabotage have been clamped down on commercial and sport fishing along the Atlantic Coast.

DEC 29 1941

The rulings, requiring the licensing and identification of all fishing boats, their owners, operators, crews and dock handlers, were made mandatory Christmas Day after fishing-boat operators failed to comply voluntarily

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with the regulations laid down by Secretary Morgenthau last October.

Under the restrictions fishing boat operators must be finger-printed, give complete information about themselves and submit to investigation of their citizenship, character, records and associations. Enforcement of the rulings is in charge of the Coast Guard.

Axis Aliens Surrender Radios And Cameras

DEC 29 1941

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—(AP.)—Scores of Axis aliens appeared at San Francisco police stations today with short wave radios and cameras which had been ordered surrendered by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Only one police station, however, accepted the articles. Officers at the others informed the aliens they had no authority to accept the radios and cameras.

Chief of Police Charles Dullea indicated he was awaiting formal Federal orders. He approved the action of Lieutenant Dan Collins of Northern Station who acted on his initiative and gave receipts to the aliens.

Biddle issued the surrender order after it was reported unauthorized short-wave messages were being sent and received on the Pacific Coast.

"I hope the Americans beat the tar out of those Japanese war lords," said George S. Hirooka, vegetable stand operator, as he turned over his camera to police at Los Angeles.

The Japanese said he is giving a 10 cent defense savings stamp with every vegetable purchase of $1 or more.

Police were receipting for the cameras and radios, and storing them for the duration.

Enemy Envoys Living in Comfort

DEC 29 1941

German Diplomats At Popular Resort

Housed at White Sulphur Springs, State Department Informs Nazis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—(AP)—All members of the German embassy staff and their dependents have been housed comfortably at the Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and are receiving considerate treatment, the State Department said, last week.

The department has requested the American legation in Bern to inform the Swiss government, for transmission to the German government, of the conditions under which their embassy personnel and dependents are living.

In particular, the following conditions apply:

1. The whole group is permitted freely to move about in an extensive area of park grounds outside the hotel. This arrangement includes the mineral springs.

2. The German charge d'affaires with his wife can, upon request, also visit the town.

3. The representative of the Swiss legation is permitted free access to the German group at all times.

4. There is unrestricted two-way telephone communication at all times between the German group and the Swiss legation at Washington.

5. Postal communication between the Swiss legation and the German group is also permitted.

The department pointed out that since diplomatic relations were severed, the United States Government, under international law, has treated on a reciprocal basis the former representatives of the governments with which it is now at war.

The department understands that reciprocal treatment is being accorded the American diplomatic representatives in Germany.

Recent news dispatches via neutral countries reported that American diplomats and newspaper correspondents in Germany have been taken to Bad Nauheim in Southern Germany to await departure for the United States. Bad Nauheim is a popular health resort with several good hotels.

Hillman Asks 24-Hour Day In Training Of War Workers

Knudsen Urges Vital Defense Plants To Avoid Shutdowns For Year-End Inventories

DEC 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—OPM officials called on vocational schools today for an around-the-clock program of training of workers for war industries and, coincidentally, urged that vital defense plans keep their machinery humming despite year-end inventories.

Sidney Hillman, associate director of the OPM, asked that vocational institutions place all shop and training machinery on a twenty-four-hour-day and seven-day-week basis.

600 Now On Schedule

He said that more than 600 schools already were operating on that schedule and added that the existing pool of skilled workers soon would be entirely absorbed in war industries.

"The outbreak of war makes it as imperative to use our training machinery to the utmost as it does to use our production machinery full-time," Hillman said.

He added that all available persons, including women and "loyal non-citizens," should be trained to hold skilled jobs in the nation's wartime production machine.

Total To Be Boosted

Originally, the 1942 training program contemplated instruction of 900,000 defense workers, but Hillman said our involvement in war would boost the total far above that figure.

From William S. Knudsen, director general, meanwhile, came another OPM statement that war industries should attempt to avoid shutdowns for year-end inventories.

Saying instances where companies planned such shutdowns had been brought to his attention, Knudsen added:

'This will mean a loss of many man hours and if the practice is prevalent throughout the country there will result a serious delay in getting war materials to our hard-pressed fighting forces.

Time Important Now

"Each man hour spent on war materials now will be worth several later on. Our important time is today, and we must make the most of it."

Knudsen added that if any war industry found it "absolutely necessary" to shut down for inventory, it should "take every possible step to minimize the period of such shutdown."

In the textile and fiber section of OPM, Frank L. Walton urged mills to speed up production of cotton yarns and fabrics by working overtime and by beginning third-shift operations wherever possible.

Unemployment Up, CIO Says

Walton, chief of his section, declared that "defense demands are increasing rapidly and will, no doubt, continue to increase."

In the field of labor, the CIO said material shortages were causing economic dislocations which would add about 2,500,000 persons to the rolls of the unemployed. That increase would bring unemployment to approximately 7,500,000, a CIO statement added.

Obey Air-Raid Alarms, General Warns Nation

Chief Of Interceptor Command Points Out That Discipline Is Most Important Now

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, commanding officer of the First Interceptor Command, appealed tonight to every American citizen to obey without question every air-raid alarm as a solemn, serious and patriotic duty.

Stressing that an air-raid warning was merely a warning and not a definite promise of enemy attack, General McDonnell declared in a nation-wide broadcast:

"An alert and disciplined people with a sense of their common good and their common safety will already have solved one of the great problems of air defense."

He said it still was a matter of "speculation and conjecture" whether New York city or the Atlantic seaboard would suffer air raids, but added: "Success in war is built upon surprise. We must therefore estimate the enemy's capabilities rather than his probable intentions."

FINANCE PROBLEM TO FACE CONGRESS

DEC 29 1941

Austin Says Anti-Axis Powers Must Plan Monetary Exchange Stabilization

Program Is Held Imperative To Efficient Coordination Of War Effort

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 28—Senator Austin (Rep., Vt.) predicted today that the United States, England, Russia, China and other nations battling the Axis powers must work out a plan for stabilizing their monetary exchanges "in order to coordinate efficiently our full war effort."

Austin, assistant Senate Republican leader, said this would be one of the many war problems facing the new session of Congress that will begin next week.

Would Prevent Fluctuations

The Vermont Senator supported the lease-lend program, but he said he thought it would not prove adequate in meeting financial problems of the joint war efforts of the Allies.

Wide fluctuation among monetary values of anti-Axis nations could cause "serious difficulties," he said, and must be "neutralized."

"We are going places we never dreamed we would go before we get through," he commented.

Second Session January 5

Any monetary agreement probably would be only for the duration of the war, Austin said, but he added that a similar problem would rise again with peace.

Congressional leaders plan to begin the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress January 5.

The new session ordinarily would begin January 3, but leaders expected general agreement on a delay until Monday, January 5. All pending legislative matters will carry through into the new session.

DEC 29 1941

Major Fiscal Problems

House committees will begin consideration of major fiscal problems—writing a new tax bill to bring in additional billions of Federal revenue and making wartime appropriations with an eye to trimming non-vital expenditures.

The Senate will have three major matters for immediate disposition: price-control legislation already voted by the House; the effort to disqualify Senator Langer (Rep., N. D.), and proposed legislation against strikes.

The Senate Banking Committee is scheduled to complete revision of wartime price-control legislation Friday after drastic rewriting of the measure passed by the House before the outbreak of war.

Debate Is Expected

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee already has voted, 13 to 3, to deny Langer his seat. A spirited debate possibly lasting a week or longer is expected to precede Senate action.

Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah), chairman, said he would call the Senate Labor Committee together soon after the first of the year to discuss a variety of bills dealing with wartime labor policies.

Thomas was associate moderator of the special labor-industry conference which recently agreed on elimination of all work stoppages, and arbitration by a war labor board of such disputes as arise.

Legislation Opposed

Thomas said he believed this board could be set up under executive order without Congressional action, and indicated he thought no legislation should be enacted.

"The conference assumed there will not be any strikes during the war, and we must give it full faith and credit," Thomas said.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, a private organization, made public a statement signed by 352 persons saying enactment of anti-strike legislation would be "a dire threat" to the unity needed for prosecution of the war.

Leave Blank

NEW YORK, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RAID ON THE HELPLESS AND UNDEFENDED CITY OF MANILA CAUSED GREATER PROPERTY DAMAGE EVEN THAN YESTERDAY'S THREE HOUR AND 17 MINUTE ASSAULT, BERT SILEN, NBC BROADCASTER IN THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL, REPORTED.

THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES OF THE FAR EAST ORDERED BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED, IN LINE WITH REGULATIONS DECLARING THE CAPITAL AN OPEN CITY, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 20 NIGHTS MOTORISTS WERE ABLE TO TRAVEL THE STREETS WITH AUTOMOBILE LIGHTS BLAZING.

INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED THAT EVEN IN AN AIR RAID LIGHTS CAN BE LEFT BURNING, SILEN SAID.

DESPITE THE HEAVIER PROPERTY DAMAGE, LOSS OF LIFE WAS LIGHTER IN TODAY'S BOMBING, SILEN SAID. AN IRON WORKS, THE PHILIPPINE DAILY HERALD OFFICE AND THE FAMOUS OLD DELETRAN COLLEGE BUILDINGS ADJOINING SANTA DOMINGO CHURCH WERE HIT AND DESTROYED, SILEN SAID.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES OF THE FAR EAST AT MANILA ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCING THAT AT LEAST ONE JAPANESE TRANSPORT WAS SUNK BY U.S. BOMBERS AT DAVAO ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BERT SILEN, NBC BROADCASTER, REPORTED TODAY.

MANILA, DEC. 26 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY NO JAPANESE FORCES HAD LANDED AT NASUGBU AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. A SPECIAL PATROL WAS SENT TO INVESTIGATE AND FOUND NO INVADERS THERE.

BERLIN, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE JAPANESE MADE TWO MORE LANDINGS ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON ISLAND, THIS TIME WITHIN 44 MILES OF MANILA, ON SATURDAY, SAID A GERMAN BROADCAST OF TOKYO DISPATCHES TODAY.

IN ADDITION THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE OCCUPIED THE ISLAND OF ALABAT IN XXX LAMON BAY ON LUZON'S SOUTHEAST COAST.

CHUNGKING, DEC. 27 (DELAYED)-(AP)-A MESSAGE FROM HONGKONG DATED DEC. 25, THE DAY THE BRITISH EMPIRE GARRISON SURRENDERED, SAYS THAT WILLIAM KAILEY, WHOSE HOME IS BROOKLYN (THE ADDRESS GIVEN WAS 1280 PACIFIC STREET) HAD BEEN MISSING SEVERAL DAYS AND WAS BELIEVED TO BE DEAD.

A FURTHER REPORT TO AMERICAN OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE INDICATED THAT THERE WERE ABOUT 1,200 UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN HONGKONG, OF WHICH SIX HUNDRED WERE OF CHINESE AND 200 OF FILIPINO ORIGIN.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28-(AP)-A CBS BROADCAST FROM RANGOON TONIGHT SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLIERS DESTROYED 17 JAPANESE PLANES AND LOST ONLY FOUR OF THEIR OWN RECENTLY OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF NEW GUINEA IN THE MOST DECISIVE AERIAL VICTORY OF THE WAR IN THAT PART OF THE PACIFIC.

THE AMERICANS WERE MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS PARTICIPATING IN THE PATROL OVER THE BURMA ROAD.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 29-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY LAST NIGHT, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

CUERNAVACA, MEXICO, DEC 28-(AP)-TEN OR TWELVE MEN DESCRIBED BY POLICE AS GERMANS ATTACKED A GROUP OF CHILEANS AND MEXICANS TONIGHT AS THEY WERE TOASTING PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT AND AVILA CAMACHO, INFLICTING A SCALP WOUND ON THE CHILEAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

DEC 29 1941

SN1208AES

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAYDEC. 29)

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

MAKE SACRIFICES

IN DEFENSE WORK

NO PAY, LONG HOURS

DEC 29 1941

LOS ANGELES HAS

HUNDREDS ON JOB (660)

BY C.H.MCMURTRY

(ADVANCE) LOS ANGELES, DEC 28-(WIDE WORLD)-NEARLY 1,000 WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARE HELPING PROTECT SPRAWLING LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND ITS

30.24— 13813 30.R4 — 13813

DEFENSE-VITAL INDUSTRIES FROM POSSIBLE AIR RAIDS BY ENEMY BOMBERS--
AND THEY CAN KEEP A SECRET.

DEC 29 1941

THEY ARE WORKING SIX HOURS DAILY--AND SEVEN DAYS A WEEK--IN THE AIR RAID WARNING SERVICE SET UP BY MAJOR JAMES E.TOTTEN OF THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS. SOME FEW ARE WORKING LONGER--10 OR 12 HOURS A DAY.

MORE ARE NEEDED. AND MORE ARE VOLUNTEERING, DAILY. MAJOR TOTTEN SAID THERE WERE 750 VOLUNTEERS, THEN SAID WAIT A MINUTE. THAT MIGHT BE TOO HIGH. A RECHECK SHOWED 850. ONE HUNDRED HAD COME IN THAT DAY.

THE WOMEN ANSWER TELEPHONES AT A GIANT SWITCHBOARD. THEY WORK AS STENOGRAPHERS, AS TYPISTS. MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, THEY PLOT THE COURSE OF ANY UNIDENTIFIED PLANES REPORTED NEARING LOS ANGELES.

IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR--THERE WAS A BLACKOUT AND TWO AIR ALERTS, ALL BASED ON REPORTS OF UNIDENTIFIED PLANES. FROM OBSERVERS PLACED STRATEGICALLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY, THEY PLOTTED THE COURSE OF THE PLANES--AND WARNED MILITARY SERVICES JUST WHERE THE CRAFT WERE AND THEIR APPARENT OBJECTIVE, JUDGED BY THE ROUTES THEY TOOK.

THE WOMEN ARE MAKING SACRIFICES--GIVING UP HOME, LEISURE, DATES, SLEEP, HOLIDAY PARTIES--TO HELP THE MILITARY SERVICES PROTECT THEIR HOMELAND.

THAT'S ONE REASON MAJOR TOTTEN IS ANXIOUS TO GET MORE VOLUNTEERS. HE WANTS AT LEAST 2,000. THEN HE CAN REDUCE THEIR HOURS TO SIX EVERY OTHER DAY.

THE WOMEN WORK FREE. ONLY A FEW, THOSE WHO ARRIVE AT 1 A.M., AND THOSE WHO LEAVE AT 1 A.M.. ARE GIVEN TRANSPORTATION. THE SALVATION ARMY OPERATES A SMALL LUNCH STAND IN THE FIVE STORY BUILDING THE SERVICE OCCUPIES. IT SERVES COFFEE, SANDWICHES AND DOUGHNUTS FREE.

WHAT TYPE OF WOMEN ARE BEST SUITED FOR THE SERVICE? MAJOR TOTTEN SAYS THEY MUST: BE BETWEEN 18 AND 45 YEARS OLD, BUT MAY BE SINGLE, MARRIED OR DIVORCED. THEY MUST NOT HAVE YOUNG CHILDREN WHO REQUIRE ATTENTION AT HOME.

PREFERABLY UNEMPLOYED, AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL. HOWEVER, THE SERVICE ACCEPTS WORKING GIRLS--AND HAS MANY WHO DONATE SIX HOURS NIGHTLY AFTER WORKING IN A STORE OR OFFICE ALL DAY.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD, TYPING OR STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE IS PREFERRED, BUT NOT REQUIRED. "IF THEY CAN DO ONE OF THESE THINGS, WE CAN QUICKLY FIT THEM INTO THE SERVICE," THE MAJOR SAID. "IF THEY CAN'T, WE'LL TRAIN THEM AS PLOTTERS, TELLERS, CLERKS OR MESSENGERS."

BE ABLE TO TAKE ORDERS--AND CARRY THEM OUT.

HAVE GOOD HEALTH, GOOD HEARING AND GOOD EYESIGHT.

BE MENTALLY ALERT. DEC 29 1941

BE ABLE TO TALK WELL INTO A TELEPHONE--AND TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IS TELEPHONED TO THEM.

DEC 29 1941

POSSIBLY MOST IMPORTANT, KEEP A SECRET. THEIR WORK IS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.

BARBARA ANN KIRCHNER, WHO WORKS IN MAJOR TOTTEN'S PRIVATE OFFICE, WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO VOLUNTEER. SHE'S BEEN WORKING SINCE BEFORE

THANKSGIVING--THREE WEEKS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

"I'VE BEEN HOME ONLY THREE OR FOUR TIMES IN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS," SHE SAID--AND SMILED, ALTHOUGH SHE'D BEEN ON DUTY AROUND THE CLOCK. "I USUALLY SLEEP THREE OR FOUR HOURS ON A BUNK THE SALVATION ARMY PROVIDES ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, THEN COME BACK TO WORK. I HAD 10 HOURS SLEEP LAST NIGHT--AND DID I FEEL GOOD. THAT WAS THE FIRST NIGHT I'VE REALLY SLEPT SINCE I CAME HERE.

DEC 29 1941

"NO ONE REALIZES WHAT SACRIFICES THESE WOMEN ARE MAKING. EVEN THEIR NEIGHBORS DON'T. AND THE PUBLIC CAN'T POSSIBLY. THEY GO UNRECOGNIZED BECAUSE THEY DON'T EVEN WEAR ANY UNIFORM."

MAJOR TOTTEN INTERRUPTED TO ADD:

"THESE WOMEN HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD AND FAITHFULLY AND LONG HOURS EVER SINCE THE WAR STARTED. MANY OF THEM WORK SIX HOURS EVERY OTHER NIGHT IN ADDITION TO ALL DAY AT THE OFFICE. THEY'RE GIVING UP HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS."

SO WAS MAJOR TOTTEN. IT WAS 11 P.M.--AND HE'D BEEN AT HIS DESK SINCE 8 A.M. HE WAS WEARY. THERE WERE TIRED LINES AROUND HIS EYES AND HIS VOICE WAS TIRED. HE WAS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WHOLE SETUP, WHICH INVOLVES AN ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE AND GUARDS OF SCORES OF SOLDIERS.

PROBABLY THE NO.1 VOLUNTEER OF ALL OF THESE WOMEN IS MRS.BARBARA MCCARTHY. SHE'S DEAN OF WOMEN NOW. AND WHAT DOES A DEAN OF WOMEN DO?

"WHY, KEEP ALL OF THESE OTHER WOMEN HAPPY."

HOW DOES SHE DO IT?

"I COULDN'T POSSIBLY SAY," MRS.MCCARTHY LAUGHED. "BUT THEY'RE A SWELL BUNCH."

BUT WHAT ABOUT KEEPING MR.MCCARTHY HAPPY? IT WAS 11 P.M., REMEMBER, AND SHE'D BEEN ON THE JOB SINCE 9 A.M.--14 HOURS.

"OH, HE DOESN'T EVEN KNOW ME ANY MORE. HE TELEPHONED HE'D PICK ME UP TONIGHT, AND SAID I'D BETTER HAVE SOMEONE ALONG TO INTRODUCE US."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC.29, SENT DEC.26)

DEC 26 41

DN134AES

Japs Hammer Corregidor Fortress Two Hours, May Be Opening of Long Siege

DEC 30 1941

Raid Island Whose Guns Guard Sole Sea Approach To Capital of Philippines

FOUR PLANES ARE SAID LOST BY NIPPONESE

DEC 30

Spirits of Defenders High, Resistance Stubborn, Washington Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—In a terrific effort to soften up the coast defenses of Manila Bay, a huge force of Japanese bombers blasted at them for three hours, the War Department reported today, but antiaircraft fire brought down four of the enemy craft.

Guard Entrance

The heavy fortifications guarding the entrance to the bay include Ft. Mills on Corregidor Island, Ft. Drum across the bay, Ft. Hughes and others.

Meantime, north of Manila, American and Filipino defense forces—with spirits high and resistance stubborn—fought doggedly against heavily reinforced invaders on a shortened defense line.

Sink Two Ships

At sea, American submarines torpedoed and sank two more Japanese ships, a transport and a supply vessel. This success was slightly diminished by scant damage Japanese planes inflicted upon an American destroyer. The Navy Department reported only minor casualties aboard.

Good tidings continued to come in concerning the part American volunteer fliers played in combatting a Japanese bombing raid on Rangoon, Burma, the day after Christmas. The China Defense Supplies, Inc., announced it had received a message saying that the American volunteer unit of the Chinese air force shot down 26 Japanese planes out of a squadron of 80. The Americans lost only two of their own planes, the message added.

Four Destroyed Earlier

The Japanese losses, it was pointed out, were in addition to the destruction of four enemy bombers by an American volunteer unit south of Kunming, China, three days previously.

Scornfully, the State Department replied to a Japanese protest alleging that 10 Japanese nationals were killed (presumably by Americans or Filipinos) at Davao in the Philippines at the time Japanese forces attacked that city.

Declaring that it had no reports whatsoever that would substantiate the alleged killings the department accused the Japanese of trying "to divert attention from their own in-

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HIT CORREGIDOR ISLAND, GUARDING ENTRANCE TO HARBOR, FOR TWO HOURS

DEC 30 1941

Assault is Staged As Invaders Land New Units in Southern Luzon; Situation In North Unchanged

Young Filipinos Beat Off Enemy Attacks At Tayug; U. S. Subs Sink Nippon Supply Ship and Transport

iquities by making accusations against others."

The department then called attention to the bombing of Manila, saying the Japanese have "ruthlessly, wantonly and with complete lack of humanity bombed the defenseless civilian population of a declared open city, have killed scores of civilians and have wounded hundreds more."

In another announcement, the department said it had received word that the American consulate at Manila was undamaged and the entire diplomatic staff safe as well.

DEC 30 1941

Terse Communique

The War Department high-lighted the day's Philippine developments with a terse communique relating Gen. Douglas MacArthur's consolidation of a majority of his troops in Pampanga Province and the shortening of his lines.

This strategy was an apparent move to fall back on a better-defended position north of the Philippine capital.

MacArthur's report to the military establishment here underscored the high spirits in which the American and Philippine troops met the foe. They battled a strengthened enemy and against heavy odds. "Losses were heavy on both sides" was the communique's cryptic climax.

The Japanese brought up tank regiments, horse cavalry and several infantry divisions to reinforce their position, the communique said. Veteran soldiers, modernly equipped, composed the Japanese units.

Manila Has Respite

Meanwhile, Manila, its citizenry burning in anger against Japan's assault from the skies, had a respite from bombing. But Corregidor, the island fortress at the door of Manila Bay, was subjected for two hours to an air attack. The Japanese were said to have lost a number of planes in the effort. The effect of the raid was not disclosed.

Other Philippine fronts apparently remained unchanged, although reports filtering into Manila from Northern Luzon indicated that the Japanese might be falling back in one sector 100 miles north of Manila.

Gen. MacArthur's new consolidated line seemed to be midway between the Gulf of Lingayen and Manila, an area long pictured as a probable standpoint against invasion.

Consolidation of defending troops in Pampanga Province placed them not far above Manila. The northern border of Pampanga is about 55 miles above the capital and the southern boundary about 25 miles.

Deep Withdrawal Possible

There were a number of suggestions in War Department and Manila reports that a deep American withdrawal might have to be effected in the face of a sharply augmented enemy.

Filipinos were advised by the office of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre to remain quietly in their homes if Manila were occupied. He did not tell them this, however, without first assuring them that:

"Help is surely coming—help of such adequacy and power that the invader will be driven from our midst and will be rendered powerless ever to threaten us again."

The ringing resolve came scarcely more than a day after President Roosevelt issued his statement to the Philippine people, pledging that their freedom would be redeemed and their independence established and maintained.

The determined but somber tone of the Sayre pronouncement was emphasized by the admonition that "in the event of occupation all inhabitants remain quietly in their houses. Let us show that we can be calm and self-controlled."

Propaganda Fails

There was every indication that the Japanese had failed miserably in their propaganda effort to drive a wedge between the Filipinos and the Americans. Scores of stories related how steadfast and heroic were the citizens and soldiers of the commonwealth. From Northern Luzon came reports of "suicide squads" of young Filipino soldiers who halted the first rush of Japanese invaders and of others who were so eager to get at the foe that they plunged in ahead of American tanks.

A high Filipino in Manila said the citizenry was so incensed that he "could go out on the downtown plazas today and raise thousands of middle-aged and older men who are anxious to go to the front lines to battle these destroyers."

Approximately 4000 prisoners in Bilibid Prison were reported to have attempted to escape because they wanted to get out to fight the Japanese.

Warns of Retribution

Here in Washington, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, called the bombing of Manila "the most stupid imaginable" because of "the retribution Japan has brought on herself."

"Manila is suffering," Barkley said in a statement, "with its 600,000 helpless inhabitants huddled under the rain of Japanese missiles. Think of Tokyo, with 10 times as many inhabitants, when the inevitable day of destruction comes, as our bombers swoop down upon the city."

President Roosevelt, his historic week of world-wide war mapping with Prime Minister Churchill at an end, began the last week of the old year with a relatively light schedule for the day, conferring with Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands minister, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

From the White House came the suggestion that it might take time for sufficient aid to reach the Philippines. This, said Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, took into account the tremendous distances involved.

Asked if the President's use of the word "redeem" in the message to the Philippine people indicated that the President felt the islands might be lost temporarily, Early replied: "I shouldn't think so, no."

Developments on the great civilian defense front brought a prediction from government experts that the new restrictions on automobile tires might cut 1942 gasoline consumption by 85 per cent under this year's use.

"Everything Quiet"

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 30 (AP)—This open city, still smoking from the week-end Japanese air raids, had a seventeen-minute alarm this morning, but no planes appeared, and the United States Armed Forces in the Far East at 11:45 A. M. issued its shortest communiqué of the war:

"Everything is quiet."

A haze out over Manila Bay prevented observers from seeing whether the Japanese had again attacked Corregidor, the island fortress at the harbor mouth, which was heavily attacked from the air yesterday. After those opening salvos of what may be a long and dramatic siege, the Japanese dropped leaflets bearing the Japanese and Philippine flags and the words:

"We join you in honoring the memory of José Rizal."

The Filipino patriot Rizal was shot by the Spanish forty-five years ago today.

The assault on Corregidor was a costly one, for the Japanese lost "a number" of planes to the accuracy of the fortress gunners. Four were shot down out of one formation of 27.

Ignoring undefended Manila, which had been savagely bombarded on Saturday and Sunday, the raiders circled high over Corregidor unloading their bombs.

MORE TROOPS LANDED

This first officially reported sustained attack upon the heavily fortified little Gibraltar of the Philippines came as the invaders landed new land forces in southern Luzon where island defenders were battling steadily rising pressure while on the northern fronts the situation was little changed.

Heretofore Manila observers had noted one or two flights of Japanese planes over Corregidor and saw bombs dropped in that direction but these were short and the attackers flew extremely high, maneuvering away from the fortress guns.

Official reports of damage were lacking but General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters indicated the effectiveness of the defending gunners with the succinct statement:

"A number of Japanese planes were shot down."

This opening major assault was considered here to be the forerunner of many more to come.

Although Manila went through Monday bomb-free, two alerts sounded in the city. One observation plane flew low during the morning over the Pasig river and other areas of Manila proper.

Capital residents still were apprehensive lest yesterday's lull might be only a temporary respite while the Japanese were concentrating on Corregidor.

Apparently the elimination of everything of a military nature in Manila as a result of the city's official designation as an open city had been completed today.

An Army officer arrived from the northern front reported that at the time of his departure the assailant appeared to be falling back from Tayug, 100 miles north of Manila and 20 miles inland from Lingayen Gulf.

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HEROIC RESISTANCE

A Manila newspaper reporter returning from the same theatre, told of the heroic resistance of young Filipino soldiers who, with heedless valor, had breasted the full shock of the initial Japanese push and for 48 hours beginning on Christmas morning had beaten off the attackers until the American command had been able to reorganize its main bodies on favorable terrain.

(These and other reports in Manila indicated an improvement in the Lingayen Gulf area, but the supposition arose that they had referred to developments now superseded.)

(The War department's communique issued from Washington on Monday morning stated that General MacArthur had consolidated the majority of his troops in Pampanga province, thus shortening his lines, and that the enemy in recent days had been heavily reinforced by several infantry divisions, tank regiments and horse cavalry.

(It thus appeared, on the basis of this communique, that MacArthur's main bodies had fallen back to an area about 55 miles below the Lingayen gulf and about the same distance above Manila.

(The Navy reported in Washington new successes for U. S. submarines. Sunk in the Far East were two additional Japanese ships, a transport and a supply vessel. An American destroyer was attacked by enemy planes and slightly damaged.)

While military information was scarce during the day in Manila, it became increasingly apparent that the violent Japanese air attacks upon this undefended city after it had been declared open, had produced a deep and bitter anger, not the terror that had been intended.

While the ordinary people walked silently amid the tragic wreckage, Filipino spokesmen made plain their determination.

Said one:

"The Filipinos are so incensed that I could go out on the downtown Plaza today and raise thousands of middle-aged and older men anxious to go to the front lines to battle these destroyers."

Said the radio commentator, Ignacio Javier, in a broadcast to the country:

"It is now plain that the Japanese are changing their tactics toward the Filipino people.

Cannot Divide U. S.

"They realize that they cannot divide us from our American benefactors and protectors, nay, comrades. They realize that they cannot fool us with promises and propaganda. Now they are resorting to the usual weapon of the stupid and clumsy. They are trying to intimidate us by bombing churches and colleges as soon as Manila is (declared) an open city."

More than 4,000 prisoners, it developed, attempted to break from Bilibid Prison late Sunday night to join in the fight against the Japanese. Minority pro-Japanese felons had put about untrue rumors that the American and Filipino forces had been unable to halt the Japanese, said press accounts, and the great majority then revolted in an effort to help at the front.

No Raid On Manila

Today, this city had a respite from aerial assault, at least up until late afternoon.

Four other raiders unsuccessfully attacked two bridges near Calumpit in Balacan province, twenty-six miles northwest of Manila. Three civilians were wounded there.

DEC 30 1941

Anti-aircraft gun emplacements indicated that anti-aircraft guns alone had shot down nine Japanese planes Saturday. Three more were smashed Sunday.

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 30 (AP)—The opening salvoes of what may be a long and dramatic siege of the Corregidor Island fortress whose powerful guns stand athwart the sole seaway approach to Manila were fired yesterday when Japanese planes roared through an earth-shaking barrage to blast the citadel for two hours.

Suicide Units Rush Ahead Of Tanks

[By the Associated Press]

DEC 30 1941

Manila, Dec. 29—"Suicide squads" of young Filipino soldiers were credited today with halting the first rush of the Japanese advance in northern Luzon and helping to drive back the invaders in at least one sector. But United States Army headquarters at the same time warned of a fresh threat in the south, where, it said, the Japanese were landing reinforcements.

Army advices otherwise were meager simply reporting "no material change" in the north or south. An officer returned from the northern front said the Japanese appeared to be falling back from Tayug, 100 miles north of Manila and 20 miles inland from Lingayen Gulf, and a Manila bulletin reported back from the same sector told of the work of the "suicide squads."

"In Full Retreat"

(Bert Silen, NBC reporter in Manila, said eyewitnesses reported the Japanese "in full retreat" in the province of Pangasisnan, just south of Lingayen Gulf, with four towns recaptured out of the six they had occupied. In the south, Silen said, the defenders' lines "are in excellent position . . . expected to hold the enemy in check.")

The young Filipinos, he said, had fought off the Japanese for at least forty-eight hours beginning Christmas morning, thus enabling the army command to reorganize the main body of the defense forces and redispose them.

Transports Chased

One tank commander told the reporter that "during our many sallies into enemy territory those Filipinos just rushed in front of our tanks to get at the Japs. Hell, what do they think our tanks are here for?"

After the American lines had been reestablished, the fighting settled down into long-range artillery exchanges, with frequent tank action in which the Japanese infantry, following up its tanks, was said to have lost heavily.

A fleet of Japanese transports in Lingayen Gulf, off the coast of the province of La Union, was reported driven off by the American guns without even attempting any further landings.

No Raiders Appear

Manila, meanwhile, after two days of successive bombing in spite of its designation as an open city, saw no raiders today. There was a fifty-six-minute air raid alarm starting at 12.37 P. M., but no raiders appeared.

An earlier alarm at 8.30 A. M. was caused by a Japanese reconnaissance plane which roared over the walled city's bombed area and down the Pasig river. The alert lasted an hour and two minutes.

(Silen reported two alarms without bombs being dropped. He said there were unconfirmed reports that Dutch planes had sunk twelve Japanese transports seeking to land reinforcements at Davao, on the Island of Mindanao.)

Prisoners Revolt

Approximately 4,000 prisoners in Bilibid Prison attempted an unsuccessful break late Sunday night reportedly because they wished to join the army and fight the Japanese.

Press reports said that prisoners of pro-Japanese Ganap party affiliations had circulated rumors the United States and Philippine forces had been unable to stem the Japanese advance, and that the prisoners revolted. Several buildings were set afire and ten of the prisoners were believed to have been shot or burned to death. All the prisoners were kept within the compound.

That the Filipino reaction to Japanese bombings of Manila Saturday and Sunday was one of bitter indignation rather than terror was evident on all sides as masses of people viewed the scenes of death and destruction.

One high Filipino said "Filipinos are so incensed that I could go out on the downtown plazas today and raise thousands of middle-aged and older men who are anxious to go to the front lines to battle these destroyers."

Jap Tactics Changed

Ignacio Javier, a Filipino radio commentator, said during a broadcast, "It is now plain that the Japanese are changing their tactics toward the Filipino people. They realize they cannot divide us from our American benefactor and protectors, nay, comrades. They realize they cannot fool us with promises and propaganda. Now they are resorting to the usual weapon of the stupid and clumsy. They are trying to intimidate us by bombing churches and colleges as soon as Manila is an open city."

Eight coastal ships which had been moored in the Pasig river and which had been objectives of repeated bombing by the Japanese Sunday and Saturday were scuttled in order to elminate them as targets.

Even their superstructures were destroyed as the river is too shallow to permit them to be completely submerged.

The raiders who bombed the city Sunday for the second consecutive day found no opposition.

12 Planes Bagged

Japanese planes raided the island fortress of Corregidor, at the entrance to Manila Bay, for two hours, but lost a number of planes in the operation. Four planes staged an unsuccessful attack on two bridges near Calumpit in Balacan province, twenty-six miles northwest of Manila, where three civilians were injured.

Anti-aircraft guns at the front were reported to have brought down nine Japanese planes Saturday, and official advices said three more were shot down Sunday.

(A Tokyo broadcast said the spokesman of the naval section of imperial headquarters today denied that Japanese air forces had bombed indiscriminately at Manila. He said the navy would produce photographs "to blast all such allegations intended to discredit the imperial forces.")

Roaring in at low altitudes, at least five formations of nine planes each pounded the city savagely between 11.24 A. M. and 1.28 P. M., loosing scores of bombs and setting at least four major fires.

At 4.22 P. M. Manila had another forty-six-minute alert when three more Japanese air raiders strafed suburban Camp Murphy—which previously had been evacuated—from a height of only 200 feet.

Though preliminary reports showed that Sunday morning's attack injured only three persons and caused no fatalities, material damage was heavy.

The Philippine Treasury Building, badly damaged in Saturday's three-hour-and-17-minute assault, was hit again. Also struck were old Fort Santiago and the headquarters of the U. S. Army Engineers on an island in the Pasig river, the buildings of Deletran College adjoining Santo Domingo Church, which was destroyed yesterday, and the plant of the Manila Herald.

Two Schools Struck

One bomb struck the Dunlop Tire Co. building and others hit the Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina Schools, starting a fire which swept through an entire block.

Bombs also fired the big Elizalde rope warehouse on the Pasig river, just back of the Escolta, Manila's main business thoroughfare.

A communique issued from General MacArthur's headquarters declared pointedly that "until Manila was declared an open city it was noticeable the Japanese did not attempt to attack civilian installations from the air.

"But as soon as the Army was withdrawn, including anti-aircraft protection, they immediately raided, hitting all types of civilian premises, including bridges, convents, churches, business houses and residences."

Despite this declaration, and a Tokyo announcement asserting the Japanese had no intention of recognizing Manila as an open city, there was no hint that authorities planned to restore Manila's defenses.

On the contrary, MacArthur's headquarters announced last evening that Manila no longer would be blacked out and the radio station was permitted to resume long-wave broadcasts.

"Tonight and all nights in the future Manila will be lighted," the announcement said.

In accordance with the order police cars picked their way through bomb-scarred streets last evening with loudspeakers blaring: "Turn on your lights — the blackout is ended."

After 20 lightless nights, however, Manila residents appeared reluctant to heed the order. Here and there a light appeared in residential sections, but most homes remained dark.

(The Tokyo radio broadcast explaining the official Japanese attitude toward Manila declared that it had been a nerve center for resistance in the Philippines, and that the Japanese air force would continue its attacks.

(The broadcast urged Manila residents to leave the city and go to the inland towns of Antipolo and Montalban in Rizal province, in which Manila is situated.)

Arm All, Leader Urges

Meanwhile, Pedro Abad Santos, Philippine Communist Party leader, urged the Government to mobilize the masses for national defense and give the people arms with which to fight the invaders.

Earlier four Chinese and one Filipino were arrested on charges of wartime profiteering as the Government continued its campaign against unreasonable prices.

A gasoline-rationing order was suspended, meanwhile, and civilians were told they would be permitted to purchase gas as long as the supply lasted. They were warned, however, that supplies were limited because of the destruction of tank facilities.

Filipinos Urged To Stay Calm

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Dec. 29—The office of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre issued a statement today assuring Filipinos that "help is surely coming" but advising them to remain quietly in their homes in event of occupation.

"Help is surely coming—hedp of such adequacy and power that the invader will be driven from our midst and will be rendered powerless ever to threaten us again," the statement said.

"It is our duty not to demand details, but have an abiding faith that help is on the way."

Hits Rumor-Spreading

The high commissioner's office will continue to do all possible to coordinate "the work of various organization that are striving to make the ilves and property of all the people of this city as secure as possible during the period of waiting," the statement continued, "and urges upon the people of Manila that in the event of occupation all inhabitants remain quietly in their houses. Each of us would have a great responsibility, as any untoward act might bring tragedy to our city and its people. Let us show that we can be calm and self-controlled."

The people were cautioned against repeating "depressing rumors that may have been started for the very purpose of undermining the tough morale of our city."

1st Jap Wave Walked Up to Be Wiped Out

By RUSSELL BRINES.

DEC 30 1941

Manila, Tuesday, Dec. 30 (AP).—The first Japanese troops which came ashore at Mauban on Lamon Bay, southeastern Luzon, were killed to the last man, but the defenders were forced back into the hills by successive Japanese reinforcements, declared two youthful Filipino soldiers interviewed by Manila reporters on their arrival from the front today.

They said six Japanese transports arrived at Mauban, in Tayabas Province, during the rainy Christmas Eve and started landing operations at 2 A. M. Christmas morning.

The Japanese illuminated the entire coastline with blue flares and threw out a smoke screen.

Concentrated fire from the shore nevertheless sank many of their landing boats, but the survivors drove ahead.

"The invaders landed first in waves of 30 to 50 men," said the Filipinos.

"We waited until they were 70 ards away from us before letting go.

"We mowed down the first series, but as succeeding ones came thicker and stretched the battle line wider around the bay, we finally had to retreat.

"We entrenched ourselves in the hills back of the bay."

Then in two days the defenders stopped the Japanese four times halting the forward line but always having to withdraw under the pressure of invader reinforcements even while taking a heavy death toll at every stand.

"They just marched grimly on, without taking cover," said one of the Filipinos.

Soldiers returning from the northern front also reported the Japanese failed to take cover, firing at defenders who were virtually invisible in tall grass.

In the north the Japanese also showed marked inferiority in bayonet fighting and marksmanship, soldiers reported.

Sometimes the invaders wore aluminum plates on their foreheads, they added.

FILIPINOS BACK OPEN CITY EDICT

Manila, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Presidential Secretary Jorgeb Vargas declared today on behalf of the Philippine Government that the Filipino people were in full accord with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's action in declaring Manila an open city.

Mr. Vargas, the number one Commonwealth official in Manila since President Manuel Quezon's departure, made his statement in answer to Japanese assertions that the Filipinos did not approve of Gen. MacArthur's declaration. The secretary emphasized President Quezon had moved the Government offices from Manila so that such a declaration might be made.

New ABCD Ally

DEC 30 1941

With the USAFFE in Central Luzon, Dec. 29 (AP)—The ABCD powers have a new ally in their war against Japan. He is "General Tomas," the ruler of the warlike, if diminutive, Balugas who live in the mountains of west central Luzon.

Tomas, with a sling of poisoned ar-

30.24— 13817 30.24— 13817

rows over his shoulder, an ancient cartridge belt around his waist and a gleaming bolo in his hand, approached a group of American officers. He wore an old United States army shirt and a fatigue cap.

He drew himself up to his full height—four feet—and, with great dignity, informed the officers that the Balugas, with the approval of their tribal councilor, his father, "King Alfonso," had decided unanimously to help America fight Japan.

Tomas previously had captured three Japanese airmen, who had parachuted from their planes, and delivered them to the American forces.

U. S. LIEUTENANT GETS 50 JAPS

With U. S. Troops in Central Luzon, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A United States cavalry colonel told today how one of his lieutenants overpowered a detachment of fifty Japanese soldiers by simply "shouting real loud."

"Thinking they were Filipino troops," said the colonel, "my lieutenant walked within fifty yards of their groups. Suddenly they waved two small Rising Sun flags. He hollered and made signals to tell them they should wait, then went back and got his machine gun and, when he returned . . ."

The colonel went no further.

"Those Charlies—we call them Charlies—can't shoot. Somebody gets hit about every 5,000 shots. At Tayug on Christmas Day we fought them for seven hours and they were firing all the time, making a wonderful display, lots of noise and wasting ammunition.

"When it was all over one of my men was hit in the hand and one horse was killed.

(Tayug is about one hundred miles north of Manila and twenty-five miles inland from the Lingayen Gulf.)

"Busted Their Tank Attack"

"At Binalonan (West of Tayug) the previous day they surprise-attacked before dawn and cut us off from our horses. Our line of withdrawal was open, but we love horses, so we fought our way back to our bivouac. That scrap lasted five hours and ended when we busted their tank attack."

Two American officers, whose names were withheld, were credited with playing an important part in smashing this attack at the price of their lives.

One of the officers, a young lieutenant, took a supply of hand grenades and crawled down an exposed road toward the Japanese tanks. He had almost reached his objective when he was struck three times by machine-gun bullets. Though mortally wounded he kept on and hurled his grenades.

Gasoline Bottles Hurled

A short time later an American major and an unidentified driver operating a mounted 75-millimeter cannon drove off the first few Japanese tanks and then charged down the road with the gun blazing. The leading Japanese tank was smashed by a direct hit, and the attack was halted. The major was killed but the driver somehow escaped.

Filipino scouts, inspired by the action of the Amercan officers, rode in among the Japanese tanks flinging gasoline-filled bottles at them and completed the job of breaking up the attack, thus letting the main body of cavalry make an orderly withdrawal.

The only USAFFE members who have seen recognizable Japanese officers are those who have been taken prisoner.

Members of the Philippine Scouts who were captured and then worked their way back to rejoin their units report that behind the lines the officers can be identified because they are armed only with sabers. All Japanese troops in the front lines have identification marks.

Captives Freed By Japs

Many men who appeared on the Scouts' casualty lists are fighting the Japanese again or, as they put it, "beginning a new life." They were captured by the Japanese and expected to be killed. But they were turned loose, dressed only in their underwear, and told to head into the mountains.

Instead they rejoined their units as soon as possible.

A typical case in this outfit, with its tradition of thirty-four years of tough soldiering under American officers, is that of Private First Class Domingo Hidalgo, who, though he stands only 5 feet 2 and weighs 110 pounds, is a veteran of twelve years' service with the Scouts.

Keeps In The Fighting

Cut off from his cavalry troop at Damortis, Hidalgo spent the night circling the Japanese lines and by the following morning had worked his way through them. Farther south he joined a Philippine army unit which was attacked by the Japanese.

"I ran to a machine gun and succeeded in hitting sixteen Japanese," said Hidalgo.

Later he joined an American tank unit, whose commander reported that "he proved his courage while with us."

Kelly Died Near Home Field

Had Only Two Minutes to Go When a Pair of Jap Fighter Planes Attacked.

With the United States Forces in Central Luzon, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Field artillery officers of the United States Army told this story today of how Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr. met his death after bombing and sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna:

Kelly was within two minutes of his home field, his big bomber sailing along prettily and getting ready to land, when two Japanese fighter planes dove through a bank of low-lying clouds, their cannon and machine guns spitting fire.

Kelly's plane staggered, righted itself and had gone another half-mile when flames suddenly broke out in the motors.

Five members of the crew bailed out and as they neared the ground the Japanese dove repeatedly to machine gun them, but without success.

With the plane shrouded in smoke and flame, Kelly pulled back the stick and got the nose straight in the air when the ship exploded in a blinding blast.

The explosion blew Lieut. Robbins from the plane. He snapped his parachute open and landed burned but in a fighting mood. Kelly died in the explosion.

Said the artillerymen: "The Lord had Robbins by the hand and pulled him out of that plane."

JAPS CLAIM SINKING OF 10 U. S. SHIPS

Eight More Damaged by Submarines, Tokyo Says

TOKYO, Dec. 29—(Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The Japanese high command today announced the capture of Ipoh, Malayan tin mining centre 200 miles north of Singapore, and Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the Island of Borneo, about 475 miles across the South China Sea, east of Singapore.

TEN U. S. SHIPS SUNK

Imperial headquarters also asserted that 10 American ships totalling 70,000 tons have been sunk by Japanese submarines off Hawaii and the United States mainland up to Dec. 25, while eight others totalling another 70,000 tons were damaged.

The situation on Japan's multiple fronts as claimed in a series of communiques broadcast by the news agency Domei:

Philippines—Heavy air raids on Manila's docks and harbor objectives, on the nearby U. S. naval base of Cavite. Intensive fighting raged on all ground fronts in Luzon, with the Japanese less than 100 miles from Manila in the drive southward from Lingayen Gulf.

Malaya—Japanese troops are "pushing southward" in pursuit of the "retreating British," after capturing Ipoh, whose fall "opens to the Japanese advance for the first time modern roads and methods of transportation for a power drive toward Singapore."

Claim Oil Gained

Borneo—Kuching fell after a four-day assault and the Japanese thereby gained "oil and other precious natural resources, while the British lost important air bases." The Japanese navy, operating off shore, downed 10 planes and destroyed two submarines; while losing one destroyer and one minesweeper.

China—Japanese troops crossing swollen Milo River occupied four key points in northeastern Hunan Province, including Kweiyi, "about 50 miles north of Changsha, provincial capital. Japanese planes successfully raided Chinese bases in western Anhwei Province. In northwestern Kiangsi Province, Japanese land forces continued to gain ground against China's new 12th Division along Chin River, while other units operating farther north in a snowstorm captured a point 15 miles west of Wuning.

Meanwhile Masayuki Tani, head of the government information bureau, said that negotiations were under way at Kuibyshev, Russia, for an extension of Japan's fishing rights in Russian coastal waters. The agreement expires Dec. 31.

Premier General Hideki Tojo will fly tomorrow to the grand shrines of Ise, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, to report to the sun goddess, Amaterasu O Mi Kami, on the outbreak of the East Asia war and to pray for victory.

tured by the Japanese yesterday after a four-day assault, a joint army-navy communique announced at the same time.

Admit Destroyer Lost

It said Japanese naval forces sank two submarines and shot down ten large-type aircraft in waters off the Borneo north coast and admitted that on Japanese destroyer and one mine sweeper were lost.

(The navy section of Japanese imperial headquarters declared today in an official broadcast that up to Christmas Day Japanese submarines raiding American commerce off Hawaii and the North American mainland had sunk ten ships totaling 70,000 tons, crippled three others totaling 30,000 tons and damaged another five totaling 40,000 tons.)

The army communique said Japanese units were pushing southward from Ipoh "in pursuit of the retreating British."

Ipoh, it continued, is of considerable strategic value as one of the major stations on the west coast railway system connecting Prai, on the mainland opposite Penang, with Singapore.

"The fall of Ipoh opens to the Japanese advance for the first time modern roads and methods of transportation for a power drive toward Singapore," the communique said.

Jap Infantrymen Called 'Distinctly Fourth-Raters'

By CLARK LEE, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the USAFFE in Central Luzon, Dec. 29—In the opinion of one hard-bitten United States cavalry colonel whose regiment has seen some sharp fighting in northern Luzon, the Japanese troops invading the Philippines are distinctly fourth-raters—and that, he says, is a charitable estimate.

"They're no damned good on the ground," the colonel declared contemptuously. "We licked the pants off them three times and were beaten only by their tanks and planes.

"When our tanks and planes go into action we'll chase them back to the sea.

"One Hit In 5,000 Shots"

Japanese Claim Ipoh, Kuching

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Ipoh, the Malayan communications and tin-mining center, about 290 miles north of Singapore, has been in Japanese hands since about noon yesterday, an army communique declared today.

Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, in the British port of Borneo, was cap-

Japs Tell of U. S. Ships Sunk.

Tokio, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast recorded by A. P.).—The navy section of Imperial Headquarters declared today that up to Christmas Day Japanese submarines raiding American commerce off Hawaii and the North American mainland had sunk ten ships totaling 70,000 tons, crippled three others totaling 30,000 tons and damaged another five totaling 40,000 tons.

Japs Promise New Attacks.

Tokio, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A Tokio radio broadcast today explaining the official Japanese attitude toward Manila declared that it had been a nerve center for resistance in the Philippines and that the Japanese air force

would continue its attacks. The broadcast urged Manila residents to leave the city and go to the inland towns of Antipolo and Montalban in Rizal province, in which Manila is situated.

Meanwhile the spokesman of the naval section of Imperial Headquarters today denied that Japanese Air Forces had bombed indiscriminately at Manila. He said the navy would produce photographs "to blast all such allegations intended to discredit the Imperial forces."

JAPS DISCUSS REDS

Call Them Friends in Telling of Fishery Parley.

Tokio, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Masayuki Tani, head of the Government Information Bureau, told a press conference today that negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union concerning extension of their fisheries agreement, which expires December 31, were continuing at Kuibyshev.

Tani asserted that Japan's relations with Russia continued to be perfectly friendly and that Japan was quite satisfied with them. Relations with Moscow were regulated by the terms of the Japanese-Russian neutrality pact signed at Moscow last April 13, he said.

The fisheries agreement, dating back to 1905, gives Japan the right to fish in certain Russian coastal waters. Authorities on the Far East have expressed the belief that the question of its renewal might provide a test of Russia's stand in regard to the Pacific war.

Tojo To Tell The Goddess

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Premier General Hideki Tojo will fly tomorrow to the Grand Shrines of Ise, 270 miles southwest of Tokyo, to report to the sun goddess, Amaterasu O Mi Kami, the outbreak of the "greater East Asia war" and to pray for ultimate victory, said an official announcement today.

He is expected to return to Tokyo at noon December 31.

(Amaterasu is the principal diety of the Japanese pantheon, "the divine ancestress of the race" and of the imperial house. All major developments are reported to her by high officials making ceremonial visits to her shrines at Ise.)

INVADERS PUSH SOUTH OF IPOH, ON WEST COAST

DEC 30 1941

Complementary Drive On East Side, However, Is Reported Checked

British Admit Fall Of Kuching, Capital Of Sarawak

By C. YATES McDANIEL

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 29—The British defenders of Singapore's approaches fought back strongly today against a Japanese penetration south of Ipoh, tin and communications center in western Malaya, but the invaders' complementary drive along the east coast apparently made no progress.

The fall of Kuching, capital of British-protected Sarawak on the island of Borneo, where the Japanese seek a lodgement in such force as to threaten British-American communication with the allied Dutch East Indies, meantime was conceded. Kuching lies 475 miles due east of Singapore.

Fighting Heavy In Perak

As to the Malayan peninsula itself, the heaviest fighting was in progress in Perak state (presumably in the coastal areas above the Perak river) to the south of Ipoh, which itself is 290 miles north of Singapore and just at the edge of the harsh mountain range which flanks the western coastal plain.

Here, said the British headquarters communique, "our forces are in close contact with the enemy."

Elsewhere in Malaya, it was added, the situation was unchanged. Enemy air attacks on British east coast positions about Kuantan were reported, but caused neither damage nor casualties.

RAF In Heavy Action

At the same time, the Royal Air Force was in heavy action against the Japanese operational bases to the north. Hard hit was the Japanese air base at Sungei Patani, up the west coast from Ipoh, where British bombs left fires and explosions. This was on Sunday night; a previous attack on Saturday night was shown by reconnaisance to have smashed seven Japanese fighter planes and three heavy bombers and to have badly damaged five other enemy fighters.

Headquarters' only reference to Medan in Dutch Sumatra was a report that enemy planes had raided the town, along with Port Swettenham in Malaya, and that only slight damage was done.

Plane Shot Down

In these forays the invader lost one plane shot down and another damaged. Medan lies across the Malacca strait from Penang, Japanese-captured British base off western Malaya.

[As to Ipoh, the British radio pointed out that the announcement of fighting south of Ipoh did not necessarily mean that the town itself had been lost, since it might have been by-passed. The same source quoted a Batavia communique as stating that reports of Japanese parachute landings on Medan were based on a misunderstanding resulting from the official confirmation of the Japanese air raid on the town.]

40-For-One Losses On Japs

A special Reuters correspondent on the northern Malayan front describes the fighting there as unending savage hand-to-hand clashes night and day through the semi-darkness of the rubber country, with the British sometimes inflicting 40-for-1 losses upon the Japanese.

There is no recognizable static front, he wrote, but rather the line wavers fluidly as the Japanese try to infiltrate with tactics generally based on individual effort.

"Small parties are told to reach objectives at all costs," the correspondent related. "Sometimes disguised as Malays, the tommy-gun carrying Japanese use all sorts of tricks to deceive the British."

A favorite trick of the invaders, he said, is to climb rubber trees to drop grenades on the defending forces.

Nippon Forces Sweep Past Tin Center

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 29—The British acknowledged today that Japanese troops had swept south of Ipoh, Malay, tin-mining city and communications center 290 miles north of Singapore, and announced the fall of Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the island of Borneo.

A headquarters communique said the British on the Perak front in Malaya are "in close contact with the enemy south of Ipoh," but gave no further information.

(The British radio in London said the announcement of fighting south of Ipoh "does not necessarily mean that Ipoh has been lost." The broadcast was heard by CBS.)

The Swiss radio, quoting a Bangkok report, said Japanese troops crossed the Perak River after heavy fighting and, after capturing Ipoh, now were advancing southward.

SHIP-A-DAY SINKING RESUMED BY DUTCH

Bombers Score Direct Hit On Japanese Transport Off Sarawak

Batavia Indicates Invaders Failed To Land 'Chutists On Sumatra

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Dec. 29—The Dutch army air force has resumed the Indies' interrupted one-a-day toll of Japanese shipping by scoring a direct hit on a transport off the harbor of Miri in Sarawak, it was announced today.

Aneta news agency, which released the communique, said it had no confirmation of Manila radio reports that twelve more Japanese troopships had been sunk by Dutch planes off Davao in the Philippines. But the communique did credit the squadron of American-built Martin bombers which raided Miri with shooting down "probably" two Japanese fighter planes.

'Chutist Report Minimized

Though the communique gave a detailed account of the Japanese attack on the airport at Medan on Sumatra yesterday, in which thirty persons were killed, seventy wounded and the airdrome was damaged, there was no further official word on the Japanese parachute troops which were reported to have been landed simultaneously within ten miles of Medan.

Observers saw this official silence as an indication the Japanese, in their first effort to effect a landing on Indies territory, had not been able to do so in sufficient force to constitute a serious threat.

[Quoting a Batavia communique as its authority, BBC announced that "the reports of a Japanese parachute landing on Medan in Sumatra are based on a misunderstanding from the Japanese air raid on this town."]

Pamphlets Dropped

It was learned, however, that the Japanese had followed up the Sumatra attack by dropping leaflets over the northern part of the island. Crudely lettered in English and Malayan, they were said to be similar to those dropped on Singapore on Christmas Day and read:

"Stand up hand in hand with one accord. Burn to death the white devils with the blazing, sacred fire of victory."

Today's communique spoke of only scattered activity in the other parts of the archipelago. It confirmed the firing of a Japanese cruiser north of Celebes by Australian warplanes stationed on an Indies airdrome, which first was reported yesterday, and said Japanese bombing and machine-gun attacks at "various places in the outer provinces" caused no military losses.

Meanwhile, the *Soerabaya Handelsblad*, a leading Japanese newspaper, urged the Netherlands government-in-exile in London to release Dutch naval units now in European waters for duty in the Indies in order to "assist the navy here in carrying out its offensive purposes."

Tokyo Claims City

The Tokyo radio broadcast an army announcement saying Ipoh had been in Japanese hands since about noon Sunday.

Elsewhere in Malaya the situation remained unchanged, it was said.

On the east coast, at Kuantan, Japanese aircraft bombed and machine-gunned British positions but no damage or casualties were reported.

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Sarawak Beaten On

Fighting in the Ipoh area blazed up yesterday when the British land units, backed by artillery, beat off the Japanese at Chemor, a railroad point about twelve miles north of Ipoh, and beat off Japanese patrols at a strategic ferry crossing over the Perak river, which runs besides the British positions along the Malayan north-south railroad about fifteen miles southwest of Ipoh.

(The action reported today apparently was in the area southwest of the Malayan city, where fighting has been in progress now for two days.)

Kuching Captured

The British headquarters here said reports regarding Sarawak confirmed the Japanese capture of Kuching, capital of that part of the Borneo Island and 475 miles due east of Singapore.

The communique said that medium bombers of the RAF made another attack on the airdrome at Sungei Patoni, near Penang and nearly one hundred miles north of Ipoh, causing a number of fires and explosions.

Destruction Confirmed

It said that reconnaissances confirmed that British bombers in an attack on that same target Saturday night destroyed seven fighters and three heavy bombers and badly damaged five other Japanese fighters.

The Japanese raided Medan, Sumatra, and Port Swettenham, Malaya, yesterday, the communique added. Slight damage was reported.

There was a raid this morning on Kluang airdrome, it said.

Netherlands Flyers Bomb Transport in Attack Near Miri.

12 SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

Batavia Not Able to Confirm Action by Other Dutch Airmen Near Davao.

Batavia, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Dutch pilots flying American Glenn Martin bombers scored a direct hit on a big Japanese transport and probably downed two protecting fighters in an attack on Miri, Sarawak, and Australian pilots manning American Hudson bombers set fire to a Japanese cruiser steaming north of Celebes, a N. E. I. communique announced today.

This official announcement confirmed previous reports of the hit on the cruiser, which was in a convoy attacked by Australian pilots operating from a Dutch East Indies airdrome.

A special communique declared that bombers of the Indies army air force had attacked a Japanese convoy. No further details were available.

The fact that the communiques made no reference to yesterday's landing of Japanese parachute troops near Medan, on the island of Sumatra, led observers here to believe the invaders had been unable to make much headway in their first attempt to win a foothold on Indies territory.

[BBC, in a broadcast heard in New York by NBC, quoted a Batavia communique as authority for the statement that "the reports of a Japanese parachute landing in Medan on Sumatra are based on a misunderstanding from the Japanese air raid on this town."]

The communiques did, however, raise the toll of a simultaneous Japanese air attack on the Medan airport. "At present," it said, "casualties are reported to amount to 30 dead and 70 injured. Further particulars are awaited." First accounts had fixed the casualty list at 20 killed and 40 wounded.

It was learned on good authority that the Japanese had followed up their attack on Sumatra by dropping leaflets over the northern part of the island warning the population to cease resistance.

The raid on Medan apparently was intended to distract Dutch attention from the parachute troops

30.24—13819

A direct hit was scored on the office of the K. N. I. L. M.—the Royal Netherlands Indies airline.

The action around Medan was part of a series of week-end blows by and against the Japanese.

A Sunday daylight raid on Sorong on the north coast of New Guinea caused the death of one person and the wounding of others, Aneta news agency said.

Homes, shops and office buildings were demolished. Many fires were set.

A brief communique reported two other Japanese air assaults on outlying Dutch islands.

A number of anchored naval aircraft were reported attacked on one. Some damage was caused but particulars were not available.

During the other raid, in an eastern region of the archipelago, the communique said a Dutch merchant vessel was machine-gunned by Japanese aircraft. One person was killed and three persons were wounded. Damage to the ship was slight.

Meanwhile, an official warning was issued against Japanese trickery.

The Netherlands East Indies population was told not to run out after propaganda leaflets dropped from Japanese aircraft because the Japanese often scatter such leaflets to lure people from shelters and spray them with bullets from fighter planes.

An official announcement said 128 persons were killed during the Japanese air attack on the city of Pontianak, in Dutch West Borneo, on December 19.

No conformation could be obtained here of reports broadcast from Manila that Dutch planes had sunk twelve more Japanese transports off Davao, in the Philippines.

Naval Reinforcement Urged.

Aneta reported that the Soerabaya Handelsblad, one of the leading Javanese newspapers, has urged that the Netherlands government-in-exile in London transfer Dutch naval units from European waters to the Indies.

"As long as things had not started moving in the Pacific," said the Handelsblad, "it was a good thing that the Netherlands naval forces tried to jump on the enemy anywhere they could find him in European waters.

"Now things are different and it would be an act of wise naval policy if the relatively valuable naval forces which are at Netherlands disposal in European waters would be sent to the Netherlands Indies to assist the navy here in carrying out its offensive purposes."

Minesweeper, Destroyers Lost, Japanese Admit

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP).—The Tokio radio today broadcast an announcement by the navy section of the Japanese imperial headquarters conceding the loss of one minesweeper and two destroyers in operations off British Borneo. The broadcast was heard by N. B. C.

Jap Spearhead Drives To Within 40 Miles Of Key China City

Civilians Reported Fleeing Changsha; Fresh Troops Bolster Enemy

DEC 30 1941

By the Associated Press

CHUNGKING, Dec. 29.—The main spearhead of a broad Japanese offensive in Central China was reported in Chinese front dispatches today to have pierced to within 40 miles north of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and now for the third time the objective of a major Japanese drive.

Civilians were fleeing the city as the Japanese, reinforced by several thousand fresh troops, drew near, after forcing a crossing of the Milo River under a heavy artillery barrage, the dispatches said.

It was not known whether a small American community, composed mostly of missionaries, had withdrawn. Valuable American property in Changsha includes the Yale-in-China University, a hospital and a medical school.

First Attempt in 1939.

The Japanese first tried to seize Changsha in 1939, but were beaten back short of their goal. Last summer they captured and held it for three days before withdrawing to bases farther north, declaring the purposes of their thrust had been achieved.

A Chinese communique issued here, however, indicated the Chinese were holding the broad Japanese offensive on most of the sectors, which stretch across parts of four provinces.

The Chinese Army newspaper, *Saotangpao*, said the battle above Changsha was not merely a part of the China war, but also a vital phase of the World War.

The Japanese offensive, the paper said, is intended, firstly, to split the Chinese forces along the Hankow-Canton railway in order to lessen Chinese pressure on Kowloon, the mainland part of fallen Hongkong, and to prevent Chinese troops in Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces from reinforcing their Allies in Burma Malaya. Secondly, it is to test the strength of Chinese forces which may be available "under the new strategy of the Allied powers."

The army paper said that the Japanese command fears a Chinese offensive on all fronts, and that the Hunan drive actually is a defensive move intended to ward this off.

It said the Chinese were resisting "along the entire Northern Hunan (Province) front," around Kweiyi on the Yellow River in Honan in the Nanchang area of Northern Kiangsi Province, at Wuning, 75 miles northwest of Nanchang, and on the Southern Anhwei Province front.

Strong Japanese forces appeared on the south bank of the Yellow River near Kweiyi Saturday afternoon, the communique said, and by midnight 6,000 Japanese were locked with defending Chinese in a battle which was costing both sides heavily.

By Sunday morning, the Japanese advance south had been stopped, the communique said, and the Chinese were counterattacking furiously all along the line.

The Japanese left flank on the North Kiangsi front was particularly punished, the Chinese said, in a pitched battle in the Nanchang area, while about 4,000 Japanese were being fought on the outskirts of Hawan, south of Nanchang, which they penetrated Saturday afternoon.

At Wuning, 75 miles northwest of Nanchang the Japanese were checked after several days of hard fighting, the Chinese said.

In Southern Anhwei Province the Chinese drove attacking Japanese back to their starting positions at one highway town, it was said, and Chinese surrounded one Japanese detachment of undisclosed strength.

Australia Plans Hike In Plane Production

DEC 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 29—The Australian War Cabinet is completing a plan for a tremendous expansion of the commonwealth's aircraft production effort which will revolutionize the aircraft industry, it was announced here today.

The plan is expected to take final shape in a War Cabinet session tomorrow. It calls for consolidation of the operations of all aircraft producing agencies, including the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation and the Aircraft Production Commission.

Should Merit Aid

Premier John Curtin declared he was determined that Australia should merit the powerful assistance of her friends in the Pacific by making a powerful effort to help herself.

Curtin, replying to critics of his "look to America" statement, declared today that his sole purpose was to "preserve Australia as a part of the British commonwealth."

Curtin asserted that critics had misinterpreted an article he wrote Saturday for the Melbourne *Herald* in which, discussing Australia's viewpoint on the war, he said:

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America, free from any pangs, about our traditional links of friendship to Britain."

Faces Own Problems

Replying to a statement by Deputy Opposition Leader W. M. Hughes that his article meant Australia should look for aid to America and Russia rather than Britain, Curtin said:

"It doesn't mean what Mr. Hughes says. Australia, as an integral part of the empire, is facing strategical problems of its own defense with sheer realism.

"It is useless to imagine that without a definite plan and without cohesion between the United States, Russia, China, the Netherlands, Britain and Australia in relation to problems in the Pacific, the dangers facing Australia can be averted.

View Termed Deplorable

"I am sure Mr. Hughes acknowledges that the preservation of Australia is vital."

The Sydney *Herald*, meanwhile, described Cutrin's Saturday statement as "deplorable and damaging to Australia's reputation."

The Sydney *Telegraph*, on the other hand, applauded Curtin's attitude as realistic.

Curtin Is Criticized For Remark On Britain

Former Australian Premier Accuses Incumbent One Of Failing To Recognize Ties To London

Sydney, *Tuesday*, Dec. 30 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Robert Menzies said today that Prime Minister John Curtin is making "a grave blunder" if he thinks the ties between Australia and Great Britain are merely traditional.

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Commenting on a statement by Curtin that Australia is dependent on the United States, Menzies said, "If the people of the United Kingdom were our only colleagues in the war, we would fight by their side to the end. The ties between Australia and Britain are real and indissoluable."

NASH FIRST ENVOY OF NEW ZEALAND

DEC 30 1941

New Minister Here Former Labor Party Head.

Auckland, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—With the approval of King George VI and President Roosevelt, Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, has been appointed New Zealand's first Minister to Washington.

Wellington, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser, stressing the United States' importance in the battle of the Pacific, suggested today that perhaps New Zealand could interpret Britain to the United States better than Britain could interpret itself.

Commenting on the appointment of Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, as his country's first Minister to Washington. Fraser said:

"The imperative need of English-speaking peoples to completely pool their resources in order to insure victory in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic has never been greater.

"It has never been more necessary for the United States to have a complete understanding of the viewpoint of British Dominions in the Pacific. It might be that New Zealand, through its Minister in Washington, can help interpret Britain to the United States better than Britain could interpret itself."

DASH

A former president of the New Zealand Labor party, Mr. Nash was named to Prime Minister Peter Fraser's war cabinet last year and lately has been Acting Prime Minister. He has served as Minister of Finance, Customs and Marketing since 1935, and has been a member of the New Zealand Parliament since 1929.

A native of England, where he was born on February 12, 1882, he settled in New Zealand in 1909.

Captive Indians Escape Foe With Valuable Data

New Delhi, India, Dec. 29 (AP)—Five British imperial Indian soldiers escaped from ther Japanese captors with the aid of a Malay Moslem's boat, crossed the Perak river under heavy fire, and reached their lines with valuable information, a dispatch from the front said today.

The same story told how five weary British officers worked their way through the Japanese lines after having been cut off.

War Declaration

Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Government of New Zealand announced today it had declared war on Bulgaria as of December 13.

WAR MOVE SEEN BY INDIA CONGRESS

Group May Overrule Gandhi, Approach Cooperation With Britain

Powerful Faction Favors Action—Decision Soon Is Forecast

DEC 30 1941

By WEM HANCOCK

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Dec. 29—Political leaders viewed as extremely important tonight reports from Bardoli indicating the All-India Congress is about to overrule the policies of Mohandas K. Gandhi in favor of an approach toward war cooperation with Britain.

A protracted deadlock in the sessions of the Congress working committee showed clearly that a powerful perhaps dominant, section favors abandonment of the Gandhi-espoused policy of non-cooperation and non-violence, now that the war is at India's very borders.

Gandhi himself is holding unswervingly to his principles, but may withdraw from the party's leadership, should it decide against him. The Congress, however, would have the benefit of his counsel.

Early Developments Seen

The next few weeks likely will bring the most important political developments since the Congress withdrew from office following the outbreak of war in 1939.

There were indications it would offer to form a coalition national government for the duration, although undoubtedly an effort would first be made to secure a fresh London state-

ment about India's future.

In this connection, there is considerable speculation about the United States' attitude toward India, now that she is an ally, and whether India's position was discussed at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

Chinese Admiral And 82 Britons Flee Hongkong

Escape Of Party In Five Motor Launches Disclosed By Chungking Radio

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—A Chungking broadcast heard here tonight said Chinese Admiral Chang and eighty-two prominent Britons escaped from Hongkong in five motor launches on the day of that colony's capitulation.

It said the Japanese intercepted the party but were beaten off, one launch being sunk.

Among the Britons were listed a Commander and a Lieutenant Commander of the Royal Navy, and RAF Squadron Leader, two Majors and two Captains of the army.

Navy in Terse Log Describes Valiant Wake Island Defense

DEC 30 1941

Traces Story to Demolition of Last Plane and House Until Severely Penalized Japs Invaded Helpless Atoll.

Honolulu, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Dispatches sent while death rained from sky and sea on virtually shelterless Wake Island sketched tersely today how less than 400 Marines, with only four planes aloft, held off numerically superior Japanese for fourteen days, bagging twelve aircraft and five ships before being overpowered.

"Probably no military force in American history, not even the defenders of the Alamo, ever fought against greater odds nor with greater effect in view of those odds," acclaimed the navy in summarizing the reports for the first time.

Nor did those tough marines once admit defeat.

"The issue is in doubt," read the last dispatch sent on December 22.

Attack after attack was hurled back. Beset by 200 planes during those fourteen days, the little garrison, knowing there could be no re-enforcements from Hawaii 2,500 miles away, loosed such deadly fire that the Japanese had to abandon low-flying assaults for a time.

Navy Reveals the Log.

The navy's account, pieced from the dispatches, laid bare a gripping struggle:

December 8—Between twenty and thirty twin-engined bombers in the opening attack caught eight of the garrison's twelve planes on the ground, put the eight out of action and killed twenty-five of the marines.

December 9—There were two more raids by planes which also carried incendiaries, but due to vigorous plane and anti-aircraft defenses, damage was less severe than on December 8.

December 10—There was a fourth air raid at dawn, while for the first time enemy warships "started pumping shells onto the flat, virtually shelterless atoll. . . . Nevertheless Wake's guns replied with such good effect to this double attack that a light cruiser and destroyer were sunk. The defenders also had the satisfaction of chalking up a total of six enemy planes destroyed to and including this third day of the battle."

"The effectiveness of the Wake shore batteries evidently impressed the enemy." Two transports, escorted by cruisers and destroyers, kept out of range and made no attempt to land while eighteen planes came over for the fifth air raid. Only sixteen departed. The marines still had three planes aloft.

December 11—A four-engined seaplane attacked. Marine flyers were ready for it and promptly shot it down. The convoy reappeared. Marine flyers damaged one vessel and sank a submarine.

December 12—The enemy did not appear.

December 13—By moonlight, four-engined bombers came over. Anti-aircraft fire discouraged them from dropping bombs.

Losses Keep Mounting.

December 14—Fifty bombers unloosed the heaviest air raid. Anti-aircraft and planes brought down three and damaged several others. The marines' three planes were reduced to one—but during the brief night hours they managed heroically to patch a second one together.

December 15—At night a ninth air raid caused no serious damage.

December 16—More than twenty-five bombers attacked.

December 17—They came back again. "By now practically every installation on the island was heavily damaged. The storehouse with spare parts and other material was gone, burned to the ground. The machine shop and blacksmith shop were wiped out."

December 18—Two-engined bombers devastated the few buildings left standing.

December 19—There was no raid.

December 20—Dive bombers, evidently from a carrier, roared down on the dwindling group of marines.

December 21—The enemy withheld his hand.

December 22—Land-based and carrier-operated planes attacked in large force—how large was never reported. Wake's two planes gave battle. Several enemy planes were shot down, but one of the Wake pilots was lost and the second forced down, wounded. Wake's air defenses were lost. The enemy at long last landed in force. There came finally a message the navy praised as a big of understatement: "The issue is in doubt."

"The issue is in doubt," the dispatch related. That was the end. The last report said the enemy had gained a foothold and that more ships and a transport were moving in. Even in this final phase the Wake batteries blasted away with great effect.

"The last phrase of the last dispatch was the statement that two of the enemy destroyers had been disabled. In all, the Wake garrison shot down at least a dozen enemy planes and took a toll of at least five enemy warships—three destroyers, a cruiser and a submarine.

14 STILL MISSING IN 2 TORPEDOINGS

Rest Of 65 Men Aboard Two Freighters That Sank Have Been Saved

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Dec. 29—All but fourteen of the sixty-five men aboard two American freighters torpedoed and sunk in the Pacific December 17 were accounted for today with the announcement by naval district headquarters at San Francisco that another boatload of nineteen has been rescued. No other details were given.

The nineteen were from the freighter Manini, which had thirty-three on board. Twelve others of the Manini crew were picked up Saturday in a lifeboat which had been adrift for nine days after the submarine attack. That left only two missing crewmen.

Torpedo Killed Nine

Of thirty-four men aboard the other freighter, the Prusa, nine were killed b. the torpedo which sank it, thirteen were picked up Saturday from a lifeboat, which also had tossed about for nine days, and the other twelve are unaccounted for.

Survivors in two lifeboats picked up Saturday were brought to Honolulu.

Survivors from the Prusa are Levi Plesner, first mate; Henry Hunter, first assistant mate; August Huber, third assistant engineer, and Samuel Bartholomew, Pedro Perez, Joseph Cannon, James D. Clark, Alfred Dyer, Adneris Martinez, John Campbell, Jerry Hammell, Estrada Enrique and George Thompson, all crew members.

Prusa's Captain Missing

The missing from the Prusa, 7,000-ton vessel operated by the Lykes Brothers Lines, included Capt. G. H. Boy. Hope still was held out for their safety. Survivors said they saw the captain and eleven others in a lifeboat immediately following the torpedoing.

The Manini, a 6,000-ton ship, was operated by the Matson Navigation Company. She left Honolulu December 16 for an undisclosed destination and apparently was in the same general location as the Prusa when attacked by an enemy submarine.

19 MORE SAVED IN TORPEDOING OF TWO SHIPS

DEC 30 1941

Survivors From Freighter Manini Are Picked Up in Lifeboat.

25 OTHERS REACH HAWAII

Two New Yorkers Were Standing Watch When Prusa Was Struck by Torpedo.

San Francisco, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Nineteen more survivors of the torpedoed freighter Manini, sunk on December 17, were picked up today, the Twelfth Naval district announced. This accounts for all but two of the thirty-three men on the ship.

The navy disclosed no details of today's rescue, but said that all the rescued men were safe. Twelve men in two lifeboats were picked up on Saturday after nine perilous days on the Pacific Ocean.

The 5,000-ton Manini freighter was sunk at the same time as the 7,000-ton Prusa of the Lykes Brothers Lines. Thirteen of the Prusa's crew of thirty-four were saved.

The men rescued today were believed to have been in a single lifeboat, well-provisioned with fruit, fruit juices and sardines the day before an enemy submarine attacked the freighter. While they did not lack food, they had no protection in the open boat from the blistering sun or the cold nights.

The crew was largely from San Francisco, with a sprinkling of men from other Pacific coast ports.

U.S. Accuses Japanese Of 'Inhumanity'

DEC 30 1941

State Dept. Reply to Protest Cites Attempt to Cover 'Iniquities'; Staff at Manila Safe

Washington, Dec. 29—(AP.)—The United States accused Japan today of bombing the defenseless civilian population of Manila "ruthlessly, wantonly and with a complete lack of humanity," killing scores of civilians and wounding hundreds more.

The accusation was made by the State Department in replying to a charge by the Japanese that 10 of their nationals had been killed, presumably by American authorities, at Davao in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked the city.

The Tokyo protest was relayed through the Swiss legation. The State Department declared that the object of the Japanese was "to divert attention from their iniquities by making accusations against others."

Text of Statement.

The Department issued the following statement:

The Department of State has received through the Swiss legation, representing Japanese interests in the Philippines, a communication from the Japanese government in which it protests the alleged killing of 10 Japanese nationals at the time of the assault by the Japanese forces against Davao on the island of Mindanao.

This Government has not previously heard of the incident and has no reports whatsoever which would substantiate in the slightest degree the incident complained of by the Japanese government.

For days previous to the delivery of this note, the Japanese not only have been continuing their unprovoked aggression against Philippine Islands, but they have also ruthlessly, wantonly and with a complete lack of humanity bombed the defenseless civilian population of a declared open city, have killed scores of civilians and have wounded hundreds more.

Scores Recent Acts.

While the United States would not condone acts of any of its officials or of any persons under its authority which contravene the accepted rules of international law, and will always investigate complaints and take such proper steps as may be warranted under the facts, the record established by Japan over a number of years and in her recent activity in the Philippines clearly shows a wholly wanton disregard by Japan of international law and of principles of humanity and even of the elemental rules of decency designed to avoid needless injury to the defenseless civilian population.

Th objective of the Japanese in making this protest is clear; that is, to attempt to divert attention from their iniquities by making accusations against others.

Consulate Undamaged.

Washington, Dec. 29.—(AP.)—The American Consulate at Manila is "undamaged" and the entire diplomatic staff is "safe and well," the State Department announced tonight.

30.24—13821

Utah Senator Says Big Nations Will Crush Japs

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29—Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah), probably the only member of Congress who can speak and write Japanese, said today he was confident Japan "will be crushed" before the present war ends.

At the same time, Thomas, who spent seven years in Japan as a Mormon missionary, warned against underestimating the fighting power of the Far Eastern enemy.

Japan may score additional early victories and some further new surprises, Thomas said in an interview, "but she can't survive because she is surrounded by the bulkiest nations on earth—Russia, Canada, the United States, the Commonwealth States and Netherland areas."

Psychology Like Hitler's

The Senator, who lived with and taught the Japanese from 1907 to 1913, attributed the present bold attacks upon outposts of the United States and England to the "new rich class, the secret societies and the imperialists who got rich during the last war and got ideas."

He said this combination of powerful groups "have a psychology much like Hitler and Mussolini that if you strike hard enough and fast enough you can have your way."

Thomas said he was confident this country and her anti-Axis allies would be able to crush Japan eventually. He thought this would come when Allied bombers were in a position to pound Tokyo and Nippon's vital war industries, and the lone main railroad line between Tokyo and the port of Osaka.

Daughter Has Jap Name

"Japan is a good deal like France as a military force," Thomas said. "Everything in France was centered in Paris, so that when Paris fell France was done."

Thomas learned to read, converse and write in the difficult Japanese language as head of the Tokyo mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. His daughter, who now works in his office, has a Japanese name, Chiyo Thomas. She was born in Tokyo.

After his missionary work, Thomas returned to this country as a university instructor and during the last war was a major in the Utah National Guard.

"Acted In Good Faith"

He was asked about the negotiations of Japanese diplomats here after military and naval leaders in Japan had decided to launch their surprise attacks on Hawaii and the Philippines.

"I'm certain that the diplomats here were acting in good faith," he said. "They knew what might happen at any moment, but they hoped to prevent it."

Nomura, Kurusu Among Japanese At Hot Springs

Reinebeck, 43 Other Nazi Diplomats Held at Ellis Island

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 29.—(AP.)—About 80 Japanese from the embassy at Washington, headed by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu, arrived here today on a special train in charge of State Department officials.

Agents with the party said the trip and arrival were made without incident. Other groups from Japanese consulates in the United States are expected to join the party here.

The Homestead Hotel, where the diplomatic party is quartered pending arrangements for an exchange of the Japanese and American diplomats now in Japan, is closed to the public and no other guests are registered, a State Department spokesman said.

German Embassy officials and other nationals are quartered at another nearby resort, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

—

New York, Dec. 29.—(AP.)—Dr. Otto Reinebeck, German minister to Central American republics, and 43 other Nazi diplomatic officials were in custody at Ellis Island today following their seizure aboard an American ship arriving from Central America.

Officials said the group would be transferred to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where other Axis nationals enjoying diplomatic status are being kept until their exchange for Americans in Axis countries.

Dr. Reinebeck's activities in Central America aroused widespread press criticism in Costa Rica in July, 1940, when he warned the country not to participate in the Havana Conference on Pan-American solidarity.

DIPLOMATS' HOTEL CLOSED TO PUBLIC

DEC 30 1941

White Sulphur Spa Housing Axis Nationals, Acts "For Time Being"

Greenbrier Management Says Move Was Requested By State Department

[By the Associated Press]

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Dec. 29—The Greenbrier Hotel and cottages have been closed for the "time being" to the public, it was disclosed today.

The famous Eastern spa has been the home for two weeks of about 150 German and Italian nationals, members of diplomatic staffs and their families, and more are en route.

Capital Request

George O'Brien, assistant manager of the hotel, said the closing "was requested by the State Department in Washington, and this we gladly do in a spirit of cooperation."

The closing will be of short duration, O'Brien indicated in saying that "we expect that in another four or five weeks the State Department will have completed plans for moving internees to other sections of the country."

Among those expected to arrive here this week are Dr. Otto Reinebeck, German Minister to Central American Republics, and forty-three other Nazi diplomatic officials. They are at present in custody at Ellis Island after their seizure aboard an American ship arriving from Central America.

COMMANDER COWIE KILLED

Philippine Geodetic Survey Director Dies In Raid

San Francisco, Dec. 29 (AP)—Commander George D. Cowie, 53, Coast Geodetic Survey director in the Philippines, was killed by a bomb in the Philippines Christmas Eve, Rear Admiral Leo O. Colbert, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, reported today.

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He is survived by his wife and a daughter, who were in Manila, and four children in the United States.

Jap Propaganda: San Francisco Declared Afire

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The Navy, disclosing that Japanese broke in on an American short-wave broadcast to the Philippines with false reports of a bombing attack on San Francisco, asked radio listeners today to be watchful for such enemy activities.

An announcement by the Navy said listeners in Manila were astonished Sunday morning when the regular broadcast from San Francisco's Station KGEI was interrupted by announcements that Japanese planes had bombed San Francisco, leaving much of the city in flames.

Naval intelligence officers at Manila reported that KGEI's regular early morning war broadcast was cut into three or four times. Each time an English-speaking announcer read a "flash" giving details of the "San Francisco disaster."

"The interference," said the Navy, "obviously came from a powerful Japanese station deliberately intruding on the KGEI wave length."

Actually San Francisco spent a quiet night during the period it was reported to have been attacked.

Coast Aliens Turn In Cameras, Radios

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Seattle, Wash., Dec. 29 (AP)—Up and down the Pacific Coast Germans, Italian and Japanese nationals are turning in cameras and radios capable of receiving short-wave broadcasts.

In Alameda, Cal., a German surrendered seventeen cameras to police; at San Francisco a Japanese divested himself of four cameras, a German surrendered a camera and a German-made short-wave receiving set; Los Angeles Japanese insisted upon turning in firearms.

In Seattle police were so flooded with the items they were forced to move to larger quarters, but in outlying Tacoma, Puyallup and other smaller cities officers reported a bare trickle, although an increase is expected as tonight's 11 P. M. dead line approaches.

Yarnell for Equal Quota Privileges

Says We Should Be Impartial With All Nations

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NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, addressing delegates to the joint meeting of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration in a discussion of post-war problems today, declared that the United States should no longer exclude Asiatics, but should grant them the same quota privileges as other nationalities.

"Perhaps the most difficult problem is that of surplus population," he said. "Suitable areas are becoming less suitable in desirability and extent. Japan's population increases annually by hundreds of thousands, yet migration into Manchukuo is of small amount on account of the inhospitable climate.

"There are only 700,000 Japanese in Manchukuo after 10 years occupation. China, if taken over, offers no relief as it is already overcrowded."

TYDINGS ENVISIONS JAPS DRIVEN FROM ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D-Md), chairman of the Senate territories committee, expressed the conviction today that current attacks on the Philippine Islands were "but the opening chapter of Filipino hostilities" and that the final chapter would tell of every Japanese invader being driven from the islands.

He made the assertion in a statement prepared for a broadcast to the islands.

"The United States Government and all citizens of the United States," he said, "are watching with keen pride and deep admiration the valiant, gallant and resolute resistance of the combined American-Filipino armies under General MacArthur and of the Filipino people against the savage and lawless Jap invaders."

He told the residents of the islands that "we shall continue our covenant of friendship, helpfulness and support until our every promise to the Filipino people has been fulfilled. In view of their courageous resistance we could do no less."

Hawaii Birthday Ball May Be Victory Fete

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Suggestion Made When Governor Asks To Postpone Marking President's Anniversary

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—To Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter's request that Hawaii be permitted to postpone the President's birthday ball in Honolulu because of the war situation, Keith Morgan, committee chairman, replied:

"Yanks soon be there avenge Pearl Harbor. Your spirit magnificent. Carry on. Hold President's celebration whenever possible. Suggest it connection first big victory."

1,600 Missionaries In Far East From U. S.

Conference Is Told Of Number In War Areas, Including Philippines And China

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—More than 1,600 United States missionaries are in war areas in the Far East, the Committee on East Asia of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America reported today.

Joe J. Mickle, secretary of the committee, said the best available information placed these missionaries as follows: Japan, 82; Korea, 29; penetrated China, 862; Indo-China, 56; Thailand, 83; British Malaya, 69; Netherlands East Indies, 59; Philippine Islands, 424, and 47 en route either to or from the United States.

In addition, he said, there are more than 2,000 missionaries scattered throughout Free China; 300 in Burma; and a few in Oceania who may become involved.

Wife Watches As Japs Down Husband's Plane

Lieutenant At Pearl Harbor Lands In Ocean, Swims Ashore, Gets New Plane, Rejoins Fight

Belleville, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—The wife of Lieut. George R. Bickell, of Nutley, told today how she saw her husband shot down uninjured and take off again in another airplane to fight the Japanese raiders who struck at Pearl Harbor in the dawn of December 7.

Mrs. Bickell said her husband, flight commander of a pursuit squadron, was attacked as his plane and two others were taking off from an auxiliary airfield.

The pilots of the two other craft were killed and Bickell's plane crashed into the sea 200 yards off shore. The Nutley flyer swam ashore and took another plane to join the fight against the air invaders.

Berlin Comments

Berlin, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—The German radio said today the Washington and Moscow conferences "will hardly be regarded by the world as signs of British sense but are more likely to be viewed as signs of the weakness of a whining, aged and blind lion."

REDS SMASH NEW GERMAN DEFENSE LINE

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP) — The westward rolling Soviet offensive smashed German attempts to hold new defense lines on several sectors of the front today and the uninterrupted Red Army advance reoccupied a number of additional villages, the Russians announced tonight.

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"The enemy is suffering heavy losses," added the Soviet Information bureau's late night communique.

In a new burst of aerial activity, the official announcement said, 26 German planes were destroyed yesterday against only six Russian losses.

HAIL NEW ACCORD

While battle line correspondents told of still other successes in every one of the main fighting sectors, the Russian press hailed the Soviet-British accord on Anti-Axis strategy and declared the bonds of the two nations have been "strengthend by the flames of war."

Izvestia, the government newspaper, declared there was no doubt the peoples of both Britain and Russia would receive with great satisfaction the announcement that as a result of the visit of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the Kremlin the two countries are in agreement on policies of defeating Hitler and preventing a repetition of German aggression.

HITLER MAIN ENEMY

The paper stressed the view that Hitler is the main enemy, and that the anti-Hitler coalition "now joined also by the United States with its tremendous resources," would need to exert all its efforts to beat him and his allies.

War reports broadcast on the radio declared Moscow and Tula, 100 miles south, have now been freed of immediate danger as a result of crushing defeats administered to the Germans on both Moscow flanks.

The Nazis wedge at Mozhaisk, 57 miles directly west of the capital, is now threatened as a result of Soviet gains to the north and south, it was said. The reports said the Germans were beginning to withdraw from areas around Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of the capital.

NAZI ATTACK REPULSED

On the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, a new Russian success was said to have resulted in capture of headquarters of a German infantry regiment. The German troops, surprised at night, rushed into the snow wearing only their nightclothes and were mowed down, said the Soviet Information bureau.

An Izvestia correspondent said a picked German division, "crammed with officers" made desperate counterattacks on the Leningrad front but was repulsed without gaining a yard and lost 1,500 men.

The newspaper Pravda reported from the southern front that Italian divisions encountered there put up a sorry appearance, although the Celare Division had offered brave resistance before being ejected from one position.

Large groups of Italians, led by their own officers, often surrender in units, with their weapons in working order, the paper said. Many of them are without overcoats to protect them from the blizzards, and have wound themselves in blankets and shawls, it added.

Eight hundred Italians were killed in one action and nearly two battalions annihilated in another, it was reported, and 106 Russian villages were recovered by the Red Army in six days.

RUSSIA'S ARMIES PRAISED BY EDEN

Foreign Secretary, Back In London, Calls Them 'Truly Magnificent'

Declares Moscow Parleys Were 'Full, Frank And Sincere'

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 30—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned to London early today from two weeks of Moscow conferences at which Britain and Russia came to complete agreement on conduct of the war.

"Our talks in Moscow were full, frank and sincere," Eden said in a statement.

"I was lucky enough to see something of the military performance of the Russian armies, which are truly magnificent."

As Eden and his party left the station a large crowd carrying banners bearing the hammer and sickle cheered and sang the "Internationale."

EDEN RETURNING FROM PARLEY

London, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is expected to return to London within the next few hours from his conferences with Joseph Stalin and other Soviet authorities in Moscow, authoritative informants said late today.

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He will make a statement to the House of Commons on his talks with Stalin in the near future, it was said.

A party of Soviet trade union officials is coming to London with Eden to return the visit paid to Moscow by Sir Walter Citrine and other British trade unionists.

RED 'CHUTISTS SWOOP BEHIND GERMAN LINES

Blow Up 29 Bridges, Kill 400 Nazis and Burn Much Equipment.

RAIDERS THEN RETURN HOME

Russians Smash Efforts to Make Stand at New Defensive Positions in East.

Moscow, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Red Star, the army organ, reported today that Soviet parachutists had landed in the rear of retreating German troops, blown up twenty-nine bridges, killed 400 German officers and men, burned quantities of equipment, then rejoined their detachments. Meanwhile, Soviet forces smashed German attempts to make a stand in new defensive positions and the Red armies occupied a number of additional villages in their unchecked advance, the Russians announced tonight.

Mozhaisk Bulge Threatened, Reds Say

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Dec. 29—Moscow and its armory, Tula, one hundred miles to the south, have been freed from immediate danger by the crushing Red army drive which is pushing back the Germans, the Moscow radio declared today.

With new advances on each flank of the Moscow front, the Russians are threatening the Nazi bulge at Mozhaisk, fifty-seven miles west of Moscow—the pivot of the German arc which three weeks ago menaced Moscow.

450 Towns Retaken In 10 Days

Red army dispatches at the same time told of the rout of raw German youths of 17 and 18 years who made up most of an entire German division. These reports said the youths dropped their arms and fled at the first Russian assault in the Kalinin sector, ninety-five miles northwest of Moscow.

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Headquarters Captured

The morning communique also told of new successes on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, where Russian troops were said to have launched a sudden attack which captured the headquarters of the Three Hundred and Twelfth German Infantry Regiment.

"The attack caught the Germans by surprise," the bulletin declared. "Undressed officers rushed out-of-doors in the snow and were mowed down by our fire. The commander and two of his aides tried to hide, but our bullets overtook them.

Secret Maps Taken

"Red army men captured the headquarters files, secret maps and documents and a large quantity of officers' arms."

The same bulletin also reported that 400 German officers and men were killed and considerable war material captured in a surprise attack on the Leningrad front.

On the southern front, the communique said, Russian planes wiped out more than 1,000 German infantry and destroyed 42 trucks, 70 supply wagons and other equipment in two days' operations.

The Soviet Information Bureau said 450 towns and villages had been reoccupied in the area during the past ten days. Later, the bureau declared more inhabited localities were occupied, but did not give the total.

Thrusts Endanger Germans

It was reported the Germans were resisting doggedly in the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets sectors. Maloyaroslavets is sixty-five miles southwest of Moscow.

However, the Russians claimed their thrusts to the north and south of this part of the front had placed the Germans in a perilous position and that the Germans, evidently aware of this, had begun to withdraw.

The Russians also were said to be widening their offensive across the Oka river between Kaluga, southwest of Moscow, and Orel, about 200 miles from the capital.

They pushed through Likhvin, thirty miles south of Kaluga and fifty miles west of Tula, and on through Belev, about fifty miles southwest of Kaluga, it was reported.

Thus the Red Army was menacing the German line of retreat westward from Kaluga toward Smolensk 220 miles west of Moscow.

106 Villages Claimed.

An Izvestia correspondent said Red Army had recaptured 106 villages on the southwestern front in the last six days.

The paper's correspondent on the Leningrad front told of a determined attack by a picked German division which was "crammed with officers." The division failed to gain a single yard and lost 1,500 men, the writer said.

From the southern front, a Pravda reporter said Italians, led by their officers, were surrendering in units.

They are "starved, frozen, woebegone warriors," wrapped in blankets and wearing women's kerchiefs and stockings, he said.

Eight hundred Italians were killed in one action, nearly two Italian battalions annihilated in another, and the Celare division routed in a third, he reported.

TWO MEETINGS BACK UNITY ON WORLD FRONT

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Stalin-Eden Accord Reached in Moscow Is Linked With Talks Here.

BERLIN SEES WEAKNESS SIGNS

Britain and Russia Are Reported Already Agreed on Post-war Peace and Security.

Moscow, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia and Great Britain were in full accord today on conduct of the war through momentous Moscow negotiations between Premier Stalin and British Foreign Secretary Eden paralleling the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings in Washington.

Their agreement was announced simultaneously in London and Moscow last night following conferences which have taken place during the last half of this month in the Kremlin with the United States kept closely informed.

Not only have the London and Moscow governments agreed upon plans for prosecuting the war, the statement said, but they also have already initiated discussions on post-war peace and security.

German Defeat Discussed.

But the immediate task, it emphasized, is the defeat of Germany. On this subject the joint declaration said:

"The conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed an identity of views of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war, and especially with regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and adoption of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future."

The Stalin-Eden conversations were regarded here as a counterpart of the recently concluded Washington talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and also of their historic Atlantic charter meeting.

The United States interest in the Moscow deliberations was stressed by the fact that Walter Thurston, American charge d'affaires at Kuibyshev, the auxiliary capital, flew to Moscow to keep his Government informed.

Izvestia, the government newspaper, said in an editorial that "there is no doubt that further rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain will meet the ardent approval of the peoples of both countries."

Stalin was flanked at the meetings by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov. Sitting in with Mr. Eden were Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow; Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Lt. Gen. Archibald Edward Nye, vice chief of the British general staff.

Dinner Concludes Visit.

Mr. Eden had five lengthy talks with Stalin, and his visit was concluded with a dinner at the Kremlin attended by the full array of Soviet military and political leaders.

No specific instruments were signed, and the communique gave only the vague outline of the talks, but a high British source said both sides exchanged their views fully, presented concrete proposals and were "well pleased with the results."

The conversations were divided into two parts. The first covered both military and political conduct of the war.

The second involved post-war problems, a subject which was discussed directly for the first time by Stalin and the British Minister.

Impressed With Stalin.

The British delegation was impressed by what was described as the 'well-founded confidence" of Stalin and his thorough grasp of all questions raised.

Mr. Eden spent a day at the Moscow front, visiting the Klin area, 50 miles northwest of the capital. He saw the scene of a sharp tank engagement and talked with a half

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dozen German prisoners who were not aware of his identity.

The prisoners, clad in light overcoats, told Mr. Eden their principal complaint had been the cold.

Mr. Eden himself discarded his famous black homburg for a fur hat during the visit and wore a brown R. A. F. sweater and fleece-lined boots.

He kept a touch of nattiness with a white handkerchief tucked into the breast pocket of his dark suit.

In London it was understood that through the Moscow and Washington conferences the Unted States, Britain and Russia now have agreed on concerted action on the whole World War front and in addition made equally important decisions on production, on a common pooling of war materal and on a common diplomatic policy.

Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was understood to have had a representative at the Kremlin talks and it was reported that Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Huggesen, British Ambassador to Turkey, and Sir Reader Bullard, Minister to Iran also were present.

Hope of Full Collaboration.

The London News Chronicle commented: "Now there is hope of genuine and full collaboration between Britain's major partners, east and west. What is to be most hoped for is a similar mission soon from Washington to Moscow, or vice versa."

The Daily Express emphaszed that "the Axis power must be broken in Germany * * * the Red Army remains our instrument for victory over the German Army; peoples of our whole world alliance should be working with all their energy now to equip our ally for the coming struggle."

Reports reaching London said Mr. Eden was greatly impressed by Stalin's "complete mastery" of all details concerning both political and military supply problems facing Russia, Britain and the United States.

Russ Battleship Hit, Nazis Say

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Berlin, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—The German high command announced the damaging of a Russian battleship at Leningrad and reported the sinking of one Soviet troopship and damage to six others in the Black Sea.

Five direct hits, a communique said, were scored upon the battleship by Nazi heavy artillery supporting German troops before Leningrad.

Action In Kerch Strait

The action against the Russian transports took place in Kerch Strait, between the Crimean penisula and the Caucasus, and was carried out by German bombing planes, the bulletin declared. Numerous other smaller vessels were reported damaged in this action.

(Recurring references in recent German communiques to attacks on Russian shipping in Kerch Strait have led to the supposition that the Russians have been trying to reinforce their troops in the Crimea by water—across the narrow channel—from the Caucasus.)

Violent Defensive Fighting

The German high command dismissed land operations on the Russian front by declaring:

"On the Eastern Front defensive fighting is continuing with undiminishing violence."

35 P. C. Nazi Air Loss Claimed

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 29—Aviation observers estimated today that losses in the campaign against Russia have reduced the German air force to about sixty-five per cent. of its peak strength.

They noted in this connection that there has not been a really big raid on Britain since the Russian war began last June 22.

Termed Worn Out

"The German Air Force is literally worn out," said a reliable commentator with excellent sources of information. "The pilots are tired and there is a real shortage of planes in certain categories. To all appearances the German Air Force is just about thirty-five per cent. under what it was, for instance, when it gave London its first heavy fire bomb attack just a year ago."

In addition to the losses in the Russian campaign, this source said, the Germans' air strength has suffered severely in the Middle East.

"With the *Luftwaffe* in its present condition," he said, "Hitler can't just laugh off the loss of the 476 planes which the British shot down, destroyer or captured from November 18 (the start of the British drive into Libya) to December 23."

New Types Limited

This view that the Nazi air force actually is suffering shortages was supported by a reliable foreign source, who said that, according to information just received from agents on the Continent, the German high command two weeks ago banned the manufacture of any new types of planes which cannot be turned out in mass production.

But this source warned that the present German air lull, which British pilots on patrol over France have noticed, might only mean that "Hitler is getting his forces ready for some kind of winter campaign. On the basis of reports of activities in Sicily the Peloponnesus and North Africa it's a two-to-one bet it will be a *blitz* against the western and middle Mediterranean."

Gas From Greece

In this connection the Air Ministry news service reported today that until the British capture of the Derna airdromes a few days ago; Gen. Erwin Rommel, the Axis commander in Libya, had received gasoline brought from Greece by plane.

The news service said that the RAF in the last thirty-eight days had occupied thirty-nine Axis airdromes in Libya, and that the "twisted skeletons of wrecked aircraft litter every landing ground."

British Sink 8 Ships In Raid on Island Off Norway

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Attack Carried Out by Commandos, Assisted by Navy and R. A. F.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Eight enemy ships totalling 15,650 tons, oil tanks, ammunition stores and a Quisling-owned industrial plant were destroyed during a British raid on the small island of Vaagso, 100 miles north of Bergen, Norway, it was announced officially today.

The raid was carried out Saturday by the mysterious Commando force of the British Army, aided by light forces of the home fleet and by the R. A. F.

The story of the daring thrust against Germany's war machine was told in a communique issued jointly by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry.

Vaagso is the assembly point for German convoys carrying supplies to the far northern front in Russia, and an officer who took part in the raid said the destruction of shipping had hampered German communications to the front.

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Garrison Destroyed.

The entire German garrison on an island involved in the attack was captured or killed, the communique said.

"An enemy tank was put out of action and an oil tank and ammunition stores were destroyed," the communique said.

"A wireless station and a certain industrial plant owned by a Quisling and known to be operating for the Germans were destroyed."

An officer of the combined operations headquarters said the German casualties totaled 120 men and 95 prisoners were taken.

A number of Norwegian civilians returned with the Commandos also.

The Commandos suffered "some casualties," but the raid was called a complete success.

"Although on a small scale, this raid was a good example of the combined operation in which the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force each played an equally important and interdependent part," the communique declared.

Official Story of Raid.

The official story of the raid follows:

Light forces of the home fleet began the action when they arrived off Vaagso Island just before daylight, and under cover of an air-laid smoke screen landed a force of Commandos and some Norwegian troops in naval assault landing craft.

German coast defense guns opened fire on the British ships, but were silenced by the guns of the fleet and by aerial bombs.

The planes gave further support by laying smoke screens to mask the ships and by machine-gunning batteries and barracks on nearby Ragsundo Island.

There were two main military landings—one on the small island of Maaloy and the other at the southwestern extremity of the town of South Vaagso.

The entire garrison of Maaloy was killed or captured and the military storehouses and ammunition dumps were blown up. A battery of four guns also was destroyed.

Stiff Resistance.

"At South Vaagso the Germans put up stiff resistance and in street fighting we suffered some casualties before the town could be brought completely under our control," the communique said.

"An enemy tank was put out of action and oil tanks and ammunition stores were destroyed. A wireless station and a certain industrial plant owned by a Quisling, and known to be operating for the Germans, were destroyed.

"A total of eight enemy ships, including five merchant vessels, two armed trawlers and one armed tug totaling 15,650 tons were destroyed.

"The merchant vessels beached themselves to avoid capture and were destroyed by our naval forces. The armed vessels were sunk.

"An offensive patrol in conjunction with this operation was carried out by Blenheim aircraft of the bomber command. They encountered and attacked a convoy of enemy merchant ships. Many bombs fell among them and one ship was sunk."

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Attack Attacked.

While the operations were proceeding at Vaagso British bombers were attacking Herdla, the nearest enemy airdrome 100 miles down the coast. Wooden runways of the airdrome were hit from a height of 250 feet and a Messerschmitt fighter which was taxiing in at the time was destroyed.

The communique said eight bombers were lost in the operations and three fighters were missing after day-long fighting which came after the sudden raid.

British ships suffered only minor damage from the German air attacks afterwards and all returned fit for immediate service, it was said. British fighters prevented any successful attack on the ships.

Nine "Quislings" were included among the prisoners brought back.

Work Done "Too Quickly."

The soldiers landed at 8:31 a.m., did their work "too quickly" as an officer put it and were able to leave at 2:45 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. as scheduled.

The officer said the three chief captives were the Nazi officer commanding the garrison, the German naval captain of the port and the "chief Quisling," the 40-year-old chairman of the local canning factory supplying food for Nazi troops in Russia.

The Germans declared the British landing party in Norway was driven back to its ships in short and violent engagements Saturday and added that one destroyer of the fleeing British formation was sunk.

The Germans also said a cruiser and another destroyer were damaged by Nazi aircraft.

Berlin acknowledged that the German patrol boat Foehn sank under the fire of the cruiser and several destroyers.

REMADE CLOTHES FOR NAZI ARMY

London, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A vast army of tailors and dressmakers is working day and night in Germany remaking for the army clothing surrendered by the German people, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today.

Fur coats, hats, woolen jumpers, gloves and underwear are being collected throughout the Reich, the dispatch quoted the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Stockholm's Tidningen as saying.

Coat collars are being made into body belts and baby quilts into soldier hoods in the vast remodeling program, the correspondent wrote.

WITNESS TELLS OF NORSE RAID

Reporter Found Commandos Seasick in Channel.

London, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—The Commandos, often called Britain's toughest troops encountered their toughest foe—seasickness—in the raid on Norway Saturday.

Ralph Walling, of Reuters, the first reported ever to accompany the raiding Commandoes, described how the rough North Sea crossing sent many hardened fighters to their bunks.

But all got on their feet to participate in the raid.

It was well that they did, he said, for the Germans, although outnumbered, put up a stiff and skillful fight.

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Walling added that the Germans received little help from their air force although airdromes at Trondheim, Stavanger, Lista, Alborg and Herdla all were within striking distance.

Warships Hammer Coast.

Two single engined Messerschmitts shot down two aircraft supporting the Commandos, he related, while gunners of one warship bagged one Messerschmitt and damaged a Heinkel.

Describing the attack, Walling said:

"The attackers' ships came to anchor and Commando barges were lowered. The warships directed a furious broadside against a four gun Nazi coastal battery on Maaloy Island.

"Beneath a cannonade of fifty shells a minute, a thin snakelike line of Commando barges drove straight for the islet. Within half an hour the raiders had climbed the island's rocky slopes and stormed the guns of the defenders. Many Germans were shot. Twenty were taken prisoner.

Reporter Wades Ashore.

"I waded ashore with the men through knee-deep rocky pools. Then the fun really started. The officers gathered their troops for the most desperate task of that short, eventful day—an advance down the town's main, sniper-infested street.

"Resistance was particularly stubborn in the center of the town. Many Germans roasted to death as they doggedly refused to emerge from homes set aflame by shellfire.

"Meanwhile Norwegian men, women and children anxious to go to England, some laughing, some in tears and all rather scared, were running to board our barges. I saw no civilian casualties."

RAF Lashes Nazi Bases From Norway To France

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Royal Air Force dealt heavy blows on western Germany and Nazi-held continental bases last night in a destructive climax to a week end of assaults by land, sea and air along the 1,000-mile front from Norway to occupied France.

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The RAF, striking "in force in favorable weather for the second successive night," smashed at:

The great naval ports of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, two of Germany's most important war centers.

The huge rubber substitute producing works at Huls, near the Ruhr. Düsseldorf in the Ruhr.

The industrial Rhineland.

Docks at Dunkerque, Boulogne and Brest.

Rail yards at Bethune, France.

Airdromes in the Netherlands.

Rubber Plant Blasted

Particular importance was placed upon the attack at Huls, where massive explosions were reported in the plant which produces considerable quantities of *"Buna,"* Germany's costly rubber substitute.

Coupled with all this destruction poured from the air upon Adolf Hitler's military establishments, was this score, marked up officially in one of the most active week-end British offensives in months:

Eight enemy ships, totaling 15,650 tons, sunk, and oil tanks, ammunition stores and a Quisling-owned industrial plant destroyed by suddenly striking commandos of the British army in a raid on Vaagso and Maaloy islands, one hundred miles north of Bergen, Norway.

The entire garrison of Maaloy Island killed or captured; a total of 120 Nazi casualties and 95 prisoners taken in the entire operation; bomb hits on two German ships off the Netherlands.

Coordination Cited

In an account of the raid carried out Saturday night on Vaagso and Maaloy by commandos landing on the fog-shrouded islands, the British disclosed what was considered a perfect example of absolute coordination of land, sea and air forces.

It was the first time that all three arms participated in a joint action, and it was declared to have gone off "absolutely according to plan from beginning to end."

Official quarters emphasized this was a small-scale operation without bearing on major theaters of the war—an admonition regarded in some circles as an attempt to dispel the often-voiced idea that some such a raid or series of raids might herald the beginning of a continental invasion.

Raid Hailed By Britons

Despite the official tendency to de-emphasize the size of the raid, Britons hailed it as a heavy blow to German shipping, which has used Vaagso as [illegible] point for Nazi convoys carrying supplies to the far northern front in Russia.

During the Vaagso operations British bombers attacked Herdia, the nearest enemy airdrome one hundred miles down the coast. The British acknowledged loss of eight bombers and three fighters in day-long fighting after the raid.

While the RAF offensive again was on the upsurge after a period of virtual inactivity, aviation observers here estimated that German air losses in the Russian campaign have reduced the Nazi air force to about sixty-five per cent. of its peak strength.

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One reliable commentator put it: "The German air force literally is worn out."

RAF Fires Big Nazi Plant

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 29—An explosion of "great violence which shot flames many hundreds of feet into the air" followed an RAF attack last night on the great chemical works at Huls, where Germany manufactures costly rubber substitutes, Air Ministry sources said today.

The explosion came from the very center of the plant and fires spread unchecked to numerous buildings and guided other bombers to the flaring target, it was said.

Fire Seen 100 Miles

Fires visible for 100 miles were observed after British bombings at the Wilhelmshaven docks, and Emden was also bombed in force, the British said.

The raids extended from Western Germany to France and were the second forays over Nazi-held Europe on successive nights. Seven British planes were acknowledged missing.

Secondary targets, the communique said, included docks at Dunkerque, on the "invasion coast" of France, and airdromes in Holland.

Shipping Attacked.

While R. A. F. bombers made these assaults, coastal command planes attacked enemy shipping and the communique said bomb hits were scored on two vessels off the Dutch coast.

Fighter planes on night offensive patrols attacked air bases and other tagets in occupied France and Holland.

The Air Ministry News Service said American-built Havocs also had raided airdromes in German-occupied territory and a railway yard at Bethune, France.

"Considerable activity was interrupted at the Bethune marshalling yards when a Havoc unloaded its bombs and left two fires burning," the news service declared.

The Air Ministry said last night that a "powerful force" of bombers raided Duesseldorf, a principal manufacturing city of the Ruhr Valley, and left many fires burning.

The R. A. F. also attacked the Soesterberg Airdrome in the Netherlands, loosing bombs on the runways just as Nazi aircraft landed. Other bombers attacked the naval base of Brest, where two German battleships are sheltered, and the harbor works at Boulogne.

It was announced tonight that the Mediterranean island fortress of Malta underwent sixty Axis air attacks during Christmas week and said the defenders destroyed seven raiders and so severely damaged fifteen others that it was unlikely the planes ever reached their bases.

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BRITAIN IS HIT BY HEAVIEST RAID IN WEEKS

Nazis Hammer Northeast Coast, Steer Clear Of London

RAF Bombers Lash German Bases Along 1,000-Mile Front

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 29—On this first anniversary of the great fire *Blitz* on London, German raiders pummeled the northeast coast tonight, but steered clear of the British capital.

It was the heaviest Nazi assault in weeks and there were casualties in one town. In one district anti-aircraft guns sent one bomber down in flames, while another fluttered back to sea losing altitude rapidly.

Other raids were reported over the heavily indutrialized Midlands, but no damage was reported immediately from there.

British Coast Town Blasted

A BRITISH NORTHEAST COAST TOWN, Dec. 29 (AP)—German planes blasted this area at length tonight on the first anniversary of the great fire-blitz on London. There were undetermined casualties. One bomber was seen heading seaward, losing altitude rapidly.

Raiders also were over the English Midlands, but no bomb damage was reported immediately.

In London authoritative sources said three enemy planes were destroyed tonight, but did not specify where.

Berlin Admits Emden Raids

Berlin, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast Recorded By A.P.)—Nine British planes were shot down last night during raids on northern and western Germany the German high command declared today.

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A communique said the raids caused dead and injured among the civilian population, "particularly in Emden," site of a big German naval base.

One British plane was shot down yesterday over German-occupied territory, the high command said.

BRITISH SMASH 6 AXIS TANKS IN LIBYA CLASH

Draw Noose Still Tighter Around Foe's Main Force At Agedabia

Heavy Rains Turn Desert Into Mud And Make Operations Difficult

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 29—British mobile columns drawing a noose around the main Axis forces at Agedabia, eighty miles south of Bengasi, were reported officially tonight to have smashed six tanks in a sharp prelude to the big conclusive battle of Cirenaica.

Heavy rains turned the desert into vast mud fields and made ground operations difficult, but the RAF still sprayed explosives on all the tattered German and Italian column which had escaped into Tripolitania via the Bengasi-Agedabia coastal road.

Axis Retreat Continues

Official dispatches established that the Axis concentration in the Agedabia region is not a mere covering force, but embodies the main remnants of Gen. Erwin Rommel's African tank corps along with Italian contingents.

British columns closing in on this area from the south ran into stubborn opposition, but the high command's communique said the Germans and Italians retreated to the west after losing six tanks.

"Northeast of Agedabia," the bulletin added, "our artillery successfully engaged an enemy motor transport column."

The RAF was active all the way to Tripoli, 400 miles to the west of the Cirenacian border, "damaging or destroying a considerable number of vehicles."

British planes also rained bombs on a small pocket of Axis troops still holding out at Bardia, far to the rear of the imperial columns, which last week captured Bengasi.

Even if the Germans and Italians escape British encirclement at Agedabia, it was believed they would run into considerable trouble to the west in Tripolitania. British patrols have been reported 150 miles inside that western half of Libya.

Rome Reports Attacks Repulsed.

Rome, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Attacks by British large motorized forces on an Italian position in the region of Agedabia, ninety miles south of British-held Bengasi, were immediately repulsed by Italian fire and fifty-eight British tanks and armored cars were destroyed or captured, the Italian High Command said today.

British Pursue Foe In Libya

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 29—British columns striking from the south found the retreating main Axis force in the Agedabia area yesterday and compelled at least part of the enemy to pull off to the west, the British command announced today.

Axis forces fleeing to the west lost six tanks, a communique said. The RAF heavily attacked enemy troops isolated in Bardia, and kept up raids on the motor transports along roads westward from Agedabia, "damaging or destroying a considerable number of vehicles."

Bengasi Port Damage

The RAF reported that "about fifteen hulks of ships lie in the inner and outer harbors" of Bengasi, the Italian port which fell to the onrushing British last week. "The whole harbor front is a battered and crumbling ruin" as a result of the RAF's raids preceding the city's fall, said the announcement.

It added that "the natives appear quite unconcerned at the presence of British and imperial troops."

RAF planes again have carried the war deep into the western half of Libya, it was said, attacking Tripoli and other points in Tripolitania, while Free French airmen raided positions still held by encircled Italian forces in the Bardia area, far to the east.

58 British Tanks Claimed By Axis

Berlin, Dec. 29 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The German high command announced today that Axis forces in Libya had destroyed fifty-eight British tanks and other motor vehicles in a fierce counter-attack in the Agedabia zone, ninety miles south of Bengasi.

At the same time German bombing planes and submarines, smashing at British ships along the North African Coast, were credited by the high command with damaging a destroyer and two merchant ships, and sinking two transports aggregating 9,000 tons.

The transports, a communique said, were sunk by submarines off Matruh, Egypt, in an attack on a military convoy. Another ship was reported struck by a torpedo during the same attack.

German bombers scored several direct hits on the destroyer off Tobruk and also on a convoyed sailing ship, the bulletin added.

German planes also were said to have attacked airdromes and port installations at Malta by day and night with good effect.

ROME CLAIMS A HIT ON BRITISH CRUISER

Specifies the Heavy Type—Two Other Ships Listed.

DEC 30 1941

Rome, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Italian torpedo-carrying planes scored hits with aerial torpedoes on a heavy British cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Eastern Mediterranean during a raid on a naval formation, the Italian High Command reported today. The communique said two Curtiss planes were shot down by escorting fighter planes and one Italian plane had not returned.

30.24 — 13825

Unarmed American Quells Arab Rioting in Libya

Enters Barce Alone Ahead of British Armored Column and Organizes Welcoming Committee of Italians

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(Preston Grover, a native of Farmington, Utah, who lists farming, ranching and work in smelters and sugar mills as previous occupations, is a former captain of artillery of the United States organized reserves who joined the Associated Press staff at Salt Lake City in 1927. A crack shot with rifle and pistol, Grover's described the following unarmed adventure in a note to his New York desk as "absolutely screwball, but an unadorned description of what happened.")

By PRESTON GROVER

With the British Army near Bengasi in Libya, Dec. 23—(Delayed)—(AP)—Armed with two rocks and a stick, an American newspaper correspondent walked five miles ahead of a British armored column to Barce, entered the town alone, quieted rioting Arabs and organized an official Italian reception committee to welcome the British who arrived an hour later.

The correspondent was this writer.

The British armored column was winding through a mountain pass toward Bengasi when it was forced to stop to repair the road blown up by the retreating Italians at a point five miles east of Barce and 55 miles east of Bengasi.

The little town of white Italian-style houses was easily visible in the center of the wide valley. The column had encountered no Italians during the day so I felt sure they were in retreat far ahead.

Thinking it would be safe to walk into Barce, I set out.

When barely out of sight of the motor column, I could hear much shooting in Barce, but with my glasses I could make out no defense works.

Arabs Blamed for Shooting

A mile farther along the road I asked an Italian farmer what the shooting was about, and he replied, "Arabs."

I put two good rocks in my pocket, picked up a stick and went on.

By then the shooting in all quarters of Barce was growing in intensity and I was becoming plenty nervous.

From the direction of the center of town came a horse and buggy carrying two Italians and a native, the latter with a rifle. I stopped them.

"Are you a British officer," one of them asked in French.

"No, American correspondent," I replied.

"Good," was the reply.

I told them the British were five kilometers back and asked them to take me to the police station. The rifleman jumped out of the buggy. I took his place and we drove into town.

Rifles were firing in all quarters of the town. There were some hand grenade explosions, too.

I asked one of the Italians why they did not put a stop to the looting and he replied that there were only five gendarmes and 100 Italians in the city, while there were 600 resident Arabs plus several hundred coming from the surrounding desert to enjoy the plundering.

Quiet Comes Over Town

A mob of Arabs gathered around us in the middle of the street as we reached a hotel where the manager spoke English.

"Tell these Arabs that if looting and shooting is not stopped immediately the English will execute at least 50 when they enter the town," I directed the hotel keeper.

At the same time I motioned to five or six Arabs to come forward and hear what was said.

They took to their heels with the message. The mob melted and as the message was broadcast, quiet came over the town. In 20 minutes scarcely a shot could be heard.

A young sergeant gendarme, who was chief of police, appeared with his four policemen. The hotel keeper sent for the mayor.

The mayor, who also was the town doctor, came from the hospital with an overcoat pulled over his white surgeon's gown. He said that the last Italian soldiers had left early in the day, but that the main force had left two days earlier. For two days the Arabs had been looting unchecked.

The mayor waited in the hotel while a French-speaking druggist, the chief of police and I drove in an automobile to the edge of town where the armored cars were just approaching.

We piloted them to the hotel, and the lieutenant was presented to the mayor.

Italy Drastically Cuts Rail Facilities

Rome, Dec. 29 (Andi Agency to AP)—Further drastic reductions in railroad facilities throughout Italy were ordered today to meet "unavoidable exigencies of the general interest."

All reduced fares for family tickets, as well as season tickets for journeys of over sixty miles and other fare reductions were abolished.

This move followed a recent decree which greatly reduced the number of passenger trains in service, especially in the Milan area.

Europe Gloomy, Earle Says

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Dec. 27 (Delayed)—George H. Earle III, who has been American Minister to Bulgaria, arrived today from Sofia and described a deepening gloom settling upon Nazi-dominated Europe.

He said Rumanian and Hungarian hospitals were choked with German wounded from Eastern front hospital trains, and asserted that the German people and soldiers alike were sickened by Hitler's assumption of personal command of the German army.

"German fortunes definitely are declining," he said, but added that "the death throes may be unprecedentedly violent."

Earle arrived with his entire legation staff after being bustled mysteriously out of Sofia after Bulgaria's declaration of war upon the United States. Members of the staff said they thought the Bulgars had got wind of a Nazi plot against them to create an incident.

It was said that Bulgar authorities who took them at the last minute to little-used stations on the capital's outskirts instead of the central station, explained that they feared a Russian bombing to make it appear that Bulgaria had violated diplomatic protection. The staff consensus, however, was that the Bulgars really feared a German plot.

All non-diplomatic American residents in Bulgaria—about twenty—were compelled by Nazi-controlled Bulgarian police to remain behind, the staff members said, presumably to serve as hostages for Germans living in the United States.

TROUBLE IN DALMATIA

Mussolini Orders Troops to Halt Disorders.

Rome, Dec. 29 (Andi agency to A. P.).—Premier Mussolini gave orders today for the most rapid possible definite elimination of several remaining centers of what he called "communistic disorder" in Dalmatia, the coastal region of dismembered Yugoslavia which fell to Italy, an announcement said.

These orders and others on military problems were given when he received Gen. Ambrosio to hear his report on the condition of his Second Army, stationed in Yugoslavia.

Nazis Reported Fining Greeting Card Printers

Swiss Paper Says Stationers Have Been Made Liable To Many Penalties

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Dresden newspaper *Nueste Nachrichten* reported today that German printers and stationers who print and sell New Year's greeting cards have been made liable to heavy fines.

The newspaper said many people had sent cards to their friends despite the urgings of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who announced all transport is needed for shipment of parcels to the front.

10 Executed as Norse Spies

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29(AP).—Ten persons were executed in Stavanger, Norway, today on conviction of espionage before a German war court. One was a doctor, and others were merchants and employees, none having been prominent or politically active in normal times.

Day of Prayer Urged in India

DEC 30 1941

Peoples Mayor Joins U. S. in Observance Jan. 1

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to the peoples of India today to join those of the United States in the day of prayer which Presiednt Roosevelt has proclaimed for Jan. 1.

The viceroy's message explained that time was too short to arrange special services in India, but expressed confidence that "the followers of all religions will wish to join their brethren in other parts of the empire in prayer for the people of the United States, for their country, and for the cause in which they now are our allies."

(Britain's religious leaders already have asked their followers to join in the day of prayer.)

NORTH IRELAND URGED TO PRAY

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Dec. 29. (AP)—Prime Minister John M. Andrews called upon the people of Northern Ireland today to demonstrate complete unity with the people of the United States by observing New Year Day as a day of prayer.

Praising President Roosevelt's proclamation of a day of prayer, Andrews said "we must rededicate ourselves to a task that can only be accomplished if we realize that we are the instruments of a divine purpose for the betterment of mankind."

Pope Receives Americans

Vatican City, Dec. 29 (Andi Agency to A. P.)—Pope Pius today received in private audience Harold Tittman, United States charge d'affaires at the Vatican, who presented New Year greetings to the Pontiff. Several other diplomats from American republics were received in similar audiences.

CITY PILOT SEIZED IN RAID ON NAZIS

Johnson of Canadian Flyers Made Bomber Flights.

DEC 30 1941

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—Sergt. Winfield Louis Johnson, who gave his address as in care of Wilbur E. Johnson, 2 West 67th street, New York, N. Y., was reported by German sources today to be a prisoner of war.

Sergeant-Pilot Winfield Louis (Win) Johnson, who left his home here to join the Royal Canadian Air Force because, as he put it, he wanted to do something to help, was reported today to be a prisoner in Germany after what may have been his first flight in a bomber over enemy territory.

In a letter to his father, Wilbur E. Johnson, of 2 West 67th street, Sergt. Johnson wrote last month of the thrill he felt while waiting to take off on that first flight. Today his father, a sick man, received news that Win had been forced down in the North Sea and was in German hands.

Mr. Johnson, who is first vice-president of Marschalk & Pratt, Inc., advertising agency of 555 Fifth avenue, had heard three weeks ago that his son was officially missing and one week ago from the International Red Cross that he was a German prisoner.

"Today," the 29-year-old New Yorker wrote shortly before his heavy bomber was forced down in the North Sea, "is a momentous day in my new-found career, a day that makes it possible to utilize all the knowledge I have gained in aerial warfare, because we're going over the top tonight for the first time."

"We're in the bus now driving to our satellite field at (censored). One by one we take off—J. for Johnnie, O. for Orange, F. for Freddie and all the rest, circling the airdrome for height and then out to sea. Tonight's there's a full moon and no clouds, so we must all keep a close and careful watch for night fighters, flak ships, &c. Well I could go on in imagination based on pictures and conversation, but I'll save that to tell you the McCoy."

This, however, was the last correspondence the family received and it is believed possible that Win might have been forced down on that first flight.

Earlier he had written:

"I'm expecting to go on a 'nickel sortie' over the channel ports this week as a second pilot. You see they break you slowly at first as a second and later give you a crew and a chance slap at the dirty dagoes before sending you across what is left of Berlin."

Sergt. Johnson attended Westminster College, Pa., and worked for several years at Wanamaker's. Shortly after Britain declared war he went to Canada. When he left Halifax for England, he was a pursuit pilot, but soon was converted into a bomber pilot, a step at which he was highly pleased, as he wrote to his father.

Ottawa, Dec. 29-(AP)-Sgt. Winfield Louis Johnson, whose father E. W. Johnson, lives at 325 east 41st Street, New York City, was reported to be a prisoner of war after having been listed as missing in a previous casualty list of the R.C.A.F.

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FRENCH ISLANDS' VOTE IS TALLIED

DEC 30 1941

De Gaulle Bureau Holds Issue Is Settled.

St. Pierre, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—A plebiscite showing a 98.2 per cent

margin for Gen. Charles de Gaulle has definitely established the matter of Free French rule over St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, the Free French Information Bureau said last night.

The bureau announced the final vote as: Free French, 783; void, 215; collaboration with the Vichy Petain Government, 14.

An expedition of Canadian corvettes arrived Christmas Eve and ousted the Vichy-appointed regime on the islands. The plebiscite was held immediately.

(The United States called the Free French act "arbitrary" and in London Free French headquarters announced that there would be an "exchange of views" between General de Gaulle and interested "Allies governments on diplomatic questions involved in the occupation.)

Vichy, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—An authorized source declared today that the French Government is not entering into negotiations over the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, but, instead, "asks to be put in a position to re-establish immediately its complete sovereignty over the islands."

The islands were occupied by Free French forces on the day before Christmas, an action which the United States State Department called "arbitrary."

Governmental circles made clear that they considered that there is nothing for Vichy to negotiate, that it only can wait for the State Department to implement its declaration favoring the restoration of the status quo.

Marshal Petain today named Baron de Bournat, the Vichy-appointed Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, an officer of the Legion of Honor. The Governor was taken into custody by Free French leaders when they seized the islands off Newfoundland coast last week.

Hull and Halifax Confer.

Washington, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull and the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, conferred today on the St. Pierre-Miquelon situation but it was not disclosed whether a solution had been found.

Seizure of the little French islands off the Newfoundland coast by Free French naval forces last Wednesday created a delicate situation. The seizure was denounced by the State Department as an arbitrary action contrary to agreement.

It was understood that efforts were being made to reach a compromise settlement by which the islands would be restored to Vichy French sovereignty but with control of the St. Pierre radio station left in the hands of Allied representatives.

VICTORY SURE, CANADA TOLD BY CHURCHILL

DEC 30 1941

Prime Minister Addresses War Cabinet Lunch At Ottawa

British Leader Praises Dominion For Its "Magnificent Effort"

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Ontario, Dec. 29—Prime Minister Churchill told Canada's war cabinet today the nations and peoples who fought for freedom had at least reached the crest of the road and now were able to see what lay ahead.

Speaking informally at a luncheon attended by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, members of the war cabinet and a few other notables, including Jay Pierrepont Moffat, the American Minister, Britain's war leader praised Canada's "magnificent effort" in the war against Axis aggression and pledged victory in the end.

Dips And Breaks

The struggle, Churchill declared, was bound to be hard and the road to be traveled might have some dips and breaks in it, but it was possible now clearly to see the destination of the nations that fought for a free world.

The Prime Minister said Britain felt grateful to the dominions because there was one dark period when the help and encouragement of the dominions was one of the mainstays which enabled the embattled islands to carry on the struggle.

Core Of The Future

Reacting to the fighting spirit of close cooperation achieved through his conferences with President Roosevelt and American leaders in Washington, he then asserted that the salvation of the world lay in some organization which would have as its core the English-speaking peoples. Churchill made no elaboration of his bare statement.

King, also speaking briefly, characterized Churchill as the embodiment of the determination and courage of the British people.

Canada, the dominion Prime Minister declared, has seen very clearly what lay ahead and nothing, he promised, would be spared in the way of effective aid to the mother country.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate, thanked Churchill in French at the close of his address.

To Address Parliament

Lord Beaverbrook, who remained in Washington for continuing conferences on supply problems, and W. Averell Harriman, Lease-Lend Administrator, are expected to arrive by plane tonight to be present tomorrow when Churchill addresses the Canadian Parliament.

Churchill's speech will be broadcast over national and international networks.

The British leader is expected to appeal for an even greater Canadian war effort before he returns to Washington for further strategy and supply conferences.

Decision Foreseen

A spokesman for Churchill said "far-reaching decisions can be taken" once the Prime Minister has talked with Canadians on the Dominion's role.

Churchill, accompanied by King and service chiefs, left Washington yesterday afternoon aboard a heavily guarded special train in wartime secrecy. The secrecy was broken shortly before his arrival here so that thousands of persons were on hand to give him a tumultuous welcome.

Bundled in a heavy overcoat and muffler against the biting cold, and with his usual big cigar, Churchill stepped off the train and raised his chubby fingers in the V-for-victory salute.

Meets Cabinet

After going to Rideau Hall to call on the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, the British leader was driven through icy streets for his meeting with the Canadian Cabinet.

Thousands Wait For Him

Thousands who stamped their feet to keep warm waited along Rideau and Wellington Streets for a glimpse of the prime minister, termed "the man of destiny" by the Canadian newspapers.

After an hour's session with the cabinet, the prime minister had luncheon with the 10-man war council and then plunged into a series of private conferences on specific problems.

Churchill was sworn in tonight as a member of the Canadian Privy Council. This honor is sometimes conferred on notable visitors but there has been no similar appointment to a visitor recently.

One hundred persons, mostly officials and diplomats, were invited to a dinner and reception in his honor tonight at Government House.

President Roosevelt's special Pullman car was placed at the disposal of Churchill and his party. As the train pushed through cold New England cities studded with war plants turning out equipment for the Allies, the prime minister worked on tomorrow's speech.

The Prime Minister plunged at once into a round of meetings with key figures in Canada's war effort and prepared to address the Canadian Senate and House of Commons tomorrow. He held an hour's conference with the Canadian Cabinet and was reported to have summarized his discussions with President Roosevelt.

He raised his hand in the "V" sign of victory and lifted his black hat as cheers of the crowd rang through the station area at the first glimpse of the familiar Churchillian countenance. He was gripping the inevitable cigar.

His ruddy face was wreathed in steam from nearby puffing locomotives.

The chill of the snow-carpeted Canadian capital was felt even inside the station.

Beside the British Prime Minister was Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

He also was accompanied by members of Canada's War Council, and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Britain's Chief of Air Staff.

Mr. Churchill traveled in the special Pullman used by President Roosevelt with the crew of porters and secret service men who normally look after the President's safety and comfort.

The train left Washington in war-time secrecy at 2:15 P. M. yesterday. During brief stops at New York, New Haven and Springfield, Mass., special police details kept station platforms clear.

Late in the evening as the train sped through a snowstorm outside Springfield, Mr. Churchill held an animated conversation with Mackenzie King and began preparing the address which he will make tomorrow. He worked until well past midnight.

Sixteen American, British, Canadian and Australian newspaper men aboard asked for an interview, but he explained through his naval aid, Commander C. R. Thompson, that he had important matters to discuss with Mackenzie King.

"The Prime Minister can say that the conversations at Washington are progressing so favorably he was delighted to take advantage of the invitation to visit Ottawa," the statement continued.

"On his return to Washington he anticipates that important detailed co-ordination work will be well advanced so that practical, far-reaching decisions can be taken."

The train took Mr. Churchill through an industrial countryside studded with plants turning out war weapons for the nations fighting the Axis, but Britain's Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, remained in Washington. He may fly to Ottawa for Mr. Churchill's address however.

Despite the attempt to clothe Mr. Churchill's movements in secrecy, hundreds of spectators jostled in the wide street and square at the station, and planes and trains were bringing other hundreds hourly from the Maritime, Pacific and prairie provinces.

For the first time in history, microphones were being installed in the Canadian Commons so that the speech tomorrow may be broadcast. The Commons seats but 250 persons.

The official party moved away from the station through the seething crowd. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, railway police and Boy Scouts were on guard.

Crowds on the snow-covered streets and leaning from office windows cheered the party as it was driven to Government House where Mr. Churchill was welcomed by the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

A Government House dinner and reception formed other events on his program.

Mr. Churchill slipped out of formal attire and donned a super-comfortable zipper suit soon after leaving Washington yesterday on his long train ride to Ottawa.

The gray teddy bear coveralls gave the Prime Minister the appearance of a jovial kewpie puffing a cigar as he lounged and worked.

Mr. Churchill adopted the garment when air raids in London made it uncomfortable to jump out of bed on cold nights. He has both lights and heavies, and the red-flannel weather of Vermont and Quebec called for the heavies.

Churchill Says Peace Depends On English-speaking Peoples

DEC 30 1941

Prime Minister Tells Ottawa Salvation of World Lies in Hands of British Empire and America.

DEC 30 1941

Ottawa, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the Canadian Cabinet today upon his arrival from Washington that he believed that the salvation of the world depended on an organization having the English-speaking peoples as its core. The British leader spoke at a luncheon, congratulating Canada on the Dominion's war effort. After a round of conferences here it is expected he will return to Washington.

A member of the Prime Minister's entourage let it be known that Mr. Churchill left the United States to visit this Dominion capital because of the swift development of the strategy and supply talks in Washington and said that it was expected "far-reaching decisions can be taken" upon his return.

Canada Will Erase Debt

DEC 30 1941

Toronto, Dec. 29 (AP).—Canada plans to cancel the $1,500,000,000 debt which Britain owes her for munitions, food and raw materials, the Globe and Mail said tonight.

The cancellation will be announced during Prime Minister Churchill's current visit to Canada, the paper said, and "will convince skeptics and former isolationists in the United States that Canada is not now and never has been demanding 'cash on the barrel head' for war materials and supplies which have been shipped to Britain."

Uruguayan Police Raid Fascist Headquarters

Montevideo, Dec. 29 (AP)—The home of an Italian consular employe described as headquarters of a secret Fascist party was raided tonight by police and the Congressional committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities. Several persons were arrested.

During the day the German Transocean News Agency and an Italian construction company also were raided. Documents were seized at all three places.

30.24— 13827 30 R 4 — 13827

ENVOY TO REICH IS RECALLED BY ARGENTINA

Surprise Move Raises Question Of Change In Relations With Berlin

DEC 30 1941

Ambassador Is Ordered Home As Pan-America Conference Nears

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Dec. 29—Argentina recalled her Ambassador to Germany today to "give an account of some phases of his mission" in a surprise move which raised the question of a possible change in Argentine-German relations.

The Government spokesman who announced that Ambassador Ricardo Olivera had been called home did not confirm or deny that a change in the diplomatic *status quo* was imminent or whether Baron Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Buenos Aires, might be withdrawn.

Nazi Envoy Absent

Von Thermann, who has been the target of Congressional condemnation since he was linked with pro-Nazi subversive activities in Argentina, could not be reached. His embassy said he was vacationing at Mar Del Plata, seaside resort.

It was considered significant that Olivera was called home on the eve of a Cabinet session which is expected to fix the nation's position at the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro in mid-January.

Argentina already has aligned herself with the United States, having declared the latter a non-belligerent—an action which permits United States warships and planes to refuge in Argentine harbors and fields without time limit.

At the same time, Acting President Ramon S. Castillo's regime is maintaining an attitude of neutrality toward other warring nations.

Foreign Office sources said Argentina's position at the Rio de Janeiro conference undoubtedly would be one of full solidarity with the United States, in keeping with her traditional Pan-American policy.

Recall Is Discussed

In connection with Ambassador Olivera's recall, it was noted that it was not time for his customary home leave, but it also was pointed out that Manuel Malbran, Ambassador to Rome, recently came home for consultation, but now is en route back to his post.

It was announced also that Miguel Angel Carcano, Argentine Ambassador to Vichy, has been transferred to London, succeeding Tomas Le Breton, veteran diplomat, who resigned.

German Agency Raided

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 29 (AP)—The committeee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities raided the offices of the German Transocean News Agency today and confiscated a quantity of documents.

In a raid on the premises of an Italian-owned construction company documents and Fascist insignia also were seized.

Pro-Nazi Attack Case Probed In Mexico City

DEC 30 1941

Mexico City, Dec. 29 (AP)—A formal court investigation was started today into the circumstances of an alleged pro-Nazi attack on Pablo Neruda, Chilean consul general, in a German restaurant at Cuernavaca Sunday night.

Under medical care at his home, Neruda said that as he and friends were toasting Presidents Roosevelt and Avila Camacho his assailants, "in military formation," descended upon him and struck him with a blackjack.

There were ten or thirteen men in the group, he said, and as they approached to assault him they had their arms raised in a typical Nazi salute. Police held the restaurant owner for questioning.

Mexico Checks Up On Axis Aliens

Mexico City, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—Germans, Italians and Japanese living along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico—including those who have acquired Mexican citizenship—were today ordered to present their papers immediately for inspection by the immigration authorities.

It was announced that this was part of the Government system for keeping a strict check on their movements.

Mexican Senate Okays Claims Accord With U. S.

Approval Given Pact Providing Settlement Of Oil Dispute, Among Other Things

DEC 30 1941

Mexico City, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Senate today approved the recent accords reached on all outstanding claims between Mexico and the United States.

The accords, which have the status of a treaty requiring such Senate ratification, were voted on by a show of hands. The senior house also approved the interchange of notes between the two governments which set up a plan for reaching an agreement on the question of the expropiated oil properties.

Under the claims accord, Mexico will pay $40,000,000 to settle all United States claims except in the matter of the oil properties. The plan for settling these calls for the appointment of one expert by each government to reach an agreement on the value of the properties.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—On the basis of reports received before 9 A. M., the Navy Department issued this communiqué today:

Far East: United States submarines have sunk two additional ships of the enemy. One was a transport, the other a supply vessel.

During enemy air operations one of our destroyers was attacked. Slight damage and minor casualties resulted.

Central Pacific: Thirteen survivors of the S. S. Prusa, torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Dec. 18, have been rescued.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

A War Department communiqué, outlining the situation as of 9:30 A. M.:

1. Philippine Theatre: The commanding general, United States Army Forces in the Far East, has consolidated the majority of his troops in Pampanga Province and shortened his lines.

In the last few days the enemy has been heavily reinforced by several infantry divisions, tank regiments and horse cavalry. Japanese units are composed of veteran soldiers with modern equipment.

American and Philippine troops, despite constant fighting against heavy odds, are in high spirits and are offering stubborn resistance.

Losses have been heavy on both sides.

Enemy air activity continues heavy, with repeated bombing of Manila in violation of the declaration of an open city.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Later the War Department issued this communiqué, covering the situation as of 5 P. M.:

1. Philippine Theatre: A very large force of enemy aircraft bombed the coast defense of Manila Bay continuously for three hours. At least four Japanese bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries.

No important ground operations were reported from either the Lingayen or Atimonan sectors.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

MANILA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Headquarters of the United States forces issued this communiqué today:

The enemy continues to build up its forces and is maintaining steady pressure in the south.

No material change in the situation in the north.

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 30 (AP)—The following United States communiqué was issued 11:45 A. M. today:

Everything is quiet.

British

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP).—A communique issued jointly by the Admiralty, Army and Royal Air Force:

The following details have been received from combined operations headquarters in amplification of yesterday's communique about a small raid carried out Saturday, Dec. 27:

The raid was directed mainly against enemy shipping anchored off Vaagso, an island situated in latitude 62 degrees off the Norwegian coast.

Although only on a small scale, the raid was a good example of a combined operation in which the Royal Navy, Army and Air Force each played an equally important and interlocking part.

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Light forces of the Home Fleet arrived off Vaagso Island just before daylight at 8:30 a. m. and, under cover of a smokescreen laid by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command, military forces consisting of Commandos and some Norwegian troops landed ten minutes later in naval assault-landing craft.

Rear Admiral H. M. Burrough, C. B., was in command of the naval forces, and Brigadier J. C. Haydon, D. S. O., O. B. E., was in command of the military forces.

Coast defense batteries manned by Germans opened fire on our ships, but were silenced by a bombardment from our warships and bombing by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command. The latter also laid smokescreens to mask our ships and machine-gunned batteries and near-by barracks on Ragsundo Island.

There were two main military landings—one on the small island of Maaloy and the other at the southwestern extremity of the town of South Vaagso.

The entire garrison of Maaloy was either killed or taken prisoner, and military storehouses and ammunition dumps were blown up. A battery of four guns was destroyed.

At South Vaagso the Germans put up stiff resistance, and in street fighting we suffered some casualties before the town could be brought completely under our control.

An enemy tank was put out of action and oil tanks and ammunition stores were destroyed. A wireless station and a certain industrial plant, owned by a Quisling and known to be operating for the Germans, was destroyed.

A total of eight enemy ships, including five merchant vessels, two armed trawlers and one armed tug, totaling 15,650 tons, were destroyed.

Merchant vessels beached themselves to avoid capture and were destroyed by our naval forces. Armed vessels were sunk.

An offensive patrol in conjunction with this operation was carried out by Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command. They encountered and attacked a convoy of enemy merchant ships. Many bombs fell among them and one ship was sunk.

While operations were taking place at Vaagso, Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command were attacking Herdla, nearest enemy airdrome 100 miles down the coast. Direct hits from a height of 250 feet were obtained on the wooden runways of this airdrome, and an ME-109 which was taxiing at the time was destroyed. Huts and the wireless station near by were machine-gunned.

From all these Bomber Command operations eight of our aircraft are missing but one member of a Hampden crew was rescued by our ships.

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The damage to the Herdla runways undoubtedly reduced the scale of air attack on our ships, which were protected by Beaufighters and Blenheim fighters of the coastal command. During a series of fights which went on throughout the day they shot down four enemy HE-111's and prevented any successful attack being made on our ships. Three of our fighters are missing.

Our ships suffered only very minor damage and all returned fit for immediate service.

Our casualties were slight. The next of kin are being informed.

More than 120 Germans were killed and ninety-five German naval and military prisoners and nine Quislings have been brought back.

The entire combined operation went exactly according to plan, and all our objectives were attained within the time allowed, all forces withdrawing at 2:45 p. m.

An Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the bomber command again went in force to Germany last night. The weather was good and the main objectives, Wilhelmshaven, Emden and industrial districts in the Rhineland, were heavily bombed.

Other targets attacked included docks at Dunkerque and enemy airdromes in Holland.

Coastal command aircraft made attacks on enemy shipping during the night. Off the Dutch coast two ships were hit with bombs.

Fighter command aircraft on night offensive patrol attacked airdromes and other targets in occupied France and Holland.

From these operations seven aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (AP).—A Middle East command communique:

The enemy's main forces in the Agedabia area yesterday made efforts to repulse our columns closing in from the south. In one engagement an enemy column, including tanks, was compelled to retreat to the west with a loss of six tanks.

Northeast of Agedabia our artillery successfully engaged an enemy motor transport column.

In addition to heavy attacks on the enemy isolated in Bardia, our air forces continued their attacks on enemy motor transport on roads westward from Agedabia, damaging or destroying a considerable number of vehicles.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Throughout yesterday bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. and Free French air force continued raids on objectives within the Bardia perimeter. Many direct hits were obtained on gun defensive positions.

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Elsewhere fighter aircraft intercepted a formation of enemy torpedo bombers which attempted unsuccessfully to attack our shipping. One bomber was shot down into the sea.

A JU-88 was shot down by one of our fighters in the Gazala region, the crew being taken prisoner.

Fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. and South African air force successfully attacked an enemy motor transport on the Jedabya-El Aghella Road Saturday. A number of lorries were destroyed and many others damaged. Fires followed the attacks.

Saturday night the quays, the castello, the railway station and the Harbor of Tripoli again were effectively raided. A violent explosion occurred, but a thick cloud prevented detailed observation of the results of the attack.

An enemy transport south of Marset Marean and at Zuara also was bombed.

Enemy aircraft which raided Malta Saturday night were intercepted by night fighters. One of the enemy bombers was shot down in flames.

From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

On the Perak front our forces are in close contact with the enemy south of Ipoh.

Elsewhere in Malaya the situation remains unchanged.

On the east coast, at Kuantan, some enemy aircraft bombed and machine-gunned our position. No damage or casualties were reported.

Reports regarding Sarawak confirm the Japanese occupation of Kuching.

Medium bombers of the R. A. F. carried out another attack on the airdrome at Sungei Patani last night, causing a number of fires and explosions. Reconnaissances confirm that during the attack on the same target on the previous night seven enemy fighters and three heavy bombers were destroyed and five other enemy fighters badly damaged.

Enemy aircraft carried out raids on Medan (Sumatra) and port Sweetenham (Malaya) yesterday. Slight damage has been reported. One enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-air-craft fire at port Swetenham and at least one other was damaged.

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 29 (AP).—A Netherlands East Indies fighting services communique:

Reports are coming from various places in the outer provinces about enemy air activity and of enemy bombings, while there also have been certain instances of machine-gun attacks. Although various military posts have been machine-gunned, there are no military losses to report. One Indonesian civilian, however, was killed, while one Indonesian fisherman was slightly wounded.

A Japanese cruiser steaming north of Celebes was set afire by bombs dropped by Australian Hudson aircraft stationed on one of the Netherlands Indies airdromes.

As was previous reported, seventeen Japanese bombers attacked the airdrome of Medan. This airdrome was damaged. A direct hit was caused on the K. N. I. L. M. (Royal Netherlands Indies Airline) office. A. K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airline) plane which was about to take off was burned out. At present casualties are reported to amount to thirty dead and seventy injured. Further particulars are awaited.

Glenn Martin bombers of the Netherlands Indies military air force attacked Miri again and scored one direct hit and several near misses on a large Japanese transport ship. Probably twelve Japanese fighters were shot down. Further particulars are awaited.

Chinese

CHUNGKING, Dec. 29 (AP).—A Chinese communique:

Chinese forces are resisting the enemy along the entire northern Hunan front.

Strong Japanese detachments appeared on the south bank of the Yellow River in the vicinity of Kweiyi Saturday afternoon. By midnight the enemy had brought about 6,000 troops across and was fully engaged by Chinese. Both sides suffered heavy casualties during this encounter.

More successes were achieved Sunday morning, and the Japanese were unable to advance farther southward. Chinese forces had been raining onslaughts on them at every point.

The Japanese left flank suffered particularly heavy losses on the North Kiangsi front, with a pitched battle raging in the Nanchang area. An enemy detachment entered Hawan, a highway town south of Nanchang, Saturday afternoon. A continuous battle has been fought on its outskirts. The Japanese strength is estimated at 4,000 men.

Meanwhile, the enemy's thrust against Chinese positions at Wuning, northwest of Nanchang, has been checked after several days of hard fighting.

The Chinese are stubbornly holding out northeast of a highway town on the south Anhwei front.

The Japanese were driven back to their original positions southeast of Kweichin on the south bank of the Yangtse River. One enemy detachment has been surrounded by Chinese forces.

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP).—Tonight's Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Dec. 29 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On several sectors of the front our troops, overcoming attempts of the German Army to hold new defense lines, continued to advance and occupied a number of populated centers.

The enemy is suffering heavy losses.

On Dec. 28 our air force brought down twenty-six German planes. Our losses were six planes.

The mid-day communique:

During the night of Dec. 28-29 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

One tank unit during two days drove the enemy out of eighteen inhabited places and captured thirty tanks, 250 motor vehicles, fifteen guns and seven machine-guns.

Our air force, operating on the southern front, during one day's operations destroyed forty-two lorries, two motor cars, eight tanks, ten field guns, seven anti-aircraft guns, seventy supply wagons and anihilated 1,000 enemy infantry.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

On the eastern front defensive fighting continued with undiminished violence.

In front of Leningrad the army's heavy artillery scored five hits on a Soviet battleship.

In renewed air attacks against movements of enemy ships and troops in Kerch Straits, a transport was sunk and six further transports as well as numerous smaller vessels were damaged.

In North Africa the enemy made contact with German-Italian positions in the Agedabia area. In successful counter-attacks fifty-eight British tanks as well as a large number of armored patrol cars and motor vehicles were destroyed.

In Cyrenaica enemy airdromes and troop concentrations were bombed.

In the waters north of Tobruk German bombers scored several hits on a British destroyer and on a merchant ship sailing in convoys.

A German submarine attacked a military convoy off Matruh, sinking two transports totaling some 9,000 gross tons. Another ship was damaged by torpedo hits.

German bombers attacked with good effect by day and night British airdromes and port installations on Malta.

During last night British bombers attacked localities in western Germany and in the northern German coastal region. The civilian population, particularly in Emden, suffered losses in dead and injured. Nine of the attacking British bombers were shot down.

A further British aircraft was downed while trying to fly into occupied territory in the daytime.

In the defensive fighting of the last few days, Lieutenant Muegge, leader of an infantry battalion, greatly distinguished himself. With very weak forces, he repelled strongly superior enemy forces which had broken through. Deciding by himself on a counter-attack, he took a locality occupied by the enemy and held it against further strong attacks. Der Feuhrer decorated Lieutenant Muegge with the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 29 (official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

The enemy attempted to surround one of our positions in the Agedabia region with large armored forces. Quickly halted by the reaction of our artillery and counter attacks on his flanks by Italian and German mechanized divisions, the enemy was severely beaten. Fifty-eight English tanks as well as a number of armored cars and trucks were destroyed and some captured.

There is nothing important to report on the Bardia and Sollum fronts.

The German air force attacked the Island of Malta repeatedly and three enemy planes were shot down.

German fighter planes engaged and forced down between Noto and Rosolim an English tri-motored bomber which was attempting to fly over Catania. Its crew of six was captured.

In the eastern Mediterranean our torpedo planes attacked an enemy naval formation, hitting a heavy cruiser and two large steamships.

Two Curtiss planes escorting a convoy were shot down in an air fight. One of our planes failed to return. Three others seriously damaged were able to reach our bases.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Dec. 29 (AP).—A high command communique:

KARELIAN ISTHMUS: There was local artillery and trench mortar harassing fire and patrol activity.

SVIR RIVER FRONT: In the central sector after yesterday's battle 145 enemy dead were counted. Thirty-five fortified dugouts and twenty-five semi-fortified dugouts were captured. War booty included numerous machine firearms and rifles.

In the eastern sector the enemy launched an attack last night which was repulsed after a two-hour battle. There was mild harassing fire and patrol activity by both sides on all sectors of the eastern front.

During the last few days our air force continued to bomb the Murmansk rail line north of Manselka. Numerous direct hits were scored on tracks and railroad stock.

The other day a heavy bomb destroyed a transport train. In addition, a repair train coming to the aid of the transport sustained a direct hit.

STIMSON ASKS WOMEN'S UNIT IN U. S. ARMY

Volunteer Corps Would Be Used In Rear-Line War Services

Paid, Uniformed Organization Would Release Men To Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29—Creation of a volunteer women's auxiliary corps which would take over many rear-line duties now performed by army regulars was recommended today by Secretary of War Stimson.

In a letter to the House Military Affairs Committee, he indorsed a bill introduced by Representative Rogers (Rep., Mass.) for formation of a paid, uniformed feminine corps serving directly with the army.

"At the present time," Stimson wrote, "there is no shortage of man power in this country; nevertheless, there are a great many types of duty in the corps area service commands and the aircraft warning service for which women are better fitted than men, and the employment of women on such duty would increase efficiency and release men for more intensive work or combat service."

Would Get Army Pay

The Secretary of War said the size of the auxiliary would be dependent upon military requirements and "cannot be determined at the present time." He estimated its cost at $3,000,000 for 1942.

Chairman May (Dem., Ky.) previously had assured Mrs. Rogers that the Military Affairs Committee would begin hearings on her proposal after obtaining an opinion on its merits from the War Department.

Under Mrs. Rogers' bill, the pay for women who enlisted would start at $21 a month, just as in the regular army. Officers would be trained at special schools.

No Conflict With OCD

Stimson said the auxiliary would not replace or conflict with activities now under the supervision of the Office of Civilian Defense.

One or more companies would be stationed at each large army post or camp, he said, and its personnel would be given such assignments as clerks, machine operators, cooks and bakers, stewardesses, telephone and telegraph operators, pharmacists, dietitions, hygienists, hospital and laboratory technicians, hostesses, librarians, theater employes, welfare workers, post exchange employes and laundry workers.

Aircraft Warning Unit

Stimson said an aircraft warning section would be set up in the auxiliary, and indicated it would supersede the present volunteers procured by the Office of Civilian Defense.

He explained that the filter and information centers of the aircraft warning service called for use of highly specialized installations "which cannot function properly with part of the operating personnel absent."

The army at present cannot compel attendance of volunteers.

ARMS SPENDING IN DECEMBER TOPS '18 TOTAL

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29 (AP). The Treasury disclosed today that in the first 26 days of this month it spent $2,197,358,728, as compared with $2,061,000,000 in December, 1918, the most expensive month in the first World War.

Defense accounted for $1,585,968,821 of the 1941 spending. Official records did not show exactly how much of the 1918 expenditure went directly for war purposes, but a substantial part of it was money lent to the Allies.

Arms to the Last

In the 1941 counterpart of such loans, lend-lease expenditures in the first 26 days of December aggregated $227,264,706. The Army took more than half of the defense total, spending $839,724,360. The Navy spent $415,861,130.

On a fiscal year basis, World War totals were due for overshadowing. In the most expensive fiscal year of the World War, the Government spent $18,522,895,000. In the current fiscal year, with a little more than six months yet to go, spending already aggregates $11,193,115,238. Moreover, the rate of spending has been growing rapidly and the latest Budget Bureau estimate, made before the war, places the full year's spending at $24,500,000,000.

Bigger Spending Ahead.

Defense has cost $8,000,000,000 since the fiscal year began, and is slated to cost at least $10,000,000,000 more by July 1.

Even larger spending programs are in the making, possibly calling for a budget of $50,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year. A glimpse of these plans is due in about two weeks when President Roosevelt will send his budget message to Congress.

Sees 24-Billion War Industry by April, '42

American munition manufacture and defense construction will be moving at the rate of $24,000,000,000 a year by the end of March, 1942, according to official figures presented yesterday at the Allied Social Science Association conference in the Hotel Biltmore.

"And it will be closer to 30 billions, if military pay and subsistence are taken into account," said the paper presented at the conference in behalf of Dr. Morris A. Copeland, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the OPM.

Says U. S. Rate Tops Nazis.

Lester Kellogg, another OPM official whose paper was read for him, said that the rate of rearmament in the United States was faster than in Germany or any other country. He said that by the end of this year Germany would have captured or built $100,000,000,000 worth of military materials.

Prof. A. Lincoln Lavine, of St. John's University, pleaded for some means of enforcing international law in his discussion of the world as it should be after this war.

Sees New Arms Conference.

"If we come through the Hitlerian menace with our basic ideals intact, we shall doubtless hold another disarmament conference very shortly after international affairs come back to some semblance of order," he said.

"It will be a meeting, perhaps, on which the entire future of civilized man will depend," he added. "And, if it is to be more than just another meeting, it will not be enough to check the guns outside. A trustworthy committee will have to keep the guns and use them, if necessary, on any varmint that threatens the public peace."

30.24—13829

Nazi Plans For Bigger Grain Crop Hit Snags

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 29—Germany, the Agriculture Department reported today, has encountered trouble in her campaign for a bigger 1942 crop of the bread grains so important to Europe's food supply.

Unfavorable fall weather and an acute shortage of farm labor are said to have interfered with the Nazi effort to obtain a material increase in seedings of winter bread grains for harvest next summer.

Wintry weather set in early this year, especially in southern countries, and checked plantings. As a consequence, seeded acreages of winter wheat and rye generally have not come up to expectations. The department said it was possible that the total acreage would be under last season's.

Third Short Crop Possible

Unless spring sowings offset winter deficits, Europe may have a third consecutive short wheat crop. Production has been estimated at only about 1,320,000,000 bushels this year, compared with normal harvest of more than 1,700,000,000 bushels. The 1940 crop amounted to only 1,227,000,000 bushels.

The department said reports indicated that German plans to seed winter wheat in occupied areas of Russia had failed.

In Italy, where food is said to be running low, a shortage of labor made it impossible to increase wheat acreages, the department said.

Rumanian, Russ Situations

In the Danube basin, especially in Rumania, an unusually early and severe winter has been reported. Normally, this area produces surplus wheat for Germany. French farmers were directed by the Germans, the department said, to seed more winter wheat. No reports on acreage actually planted in France or Germany itself are avaliable here.

Officials said the Germans had hoped to obtain a large crop of wheat from occupied Russia. Farm machinery was said to have been moved into Russia behind the invading German army. However, the army's original advance was slower than had been expected, and it has been followed by a retreat. As a result, there was not sufficient time to carry out seeding operations before the severe Russian winter began.

The grain situation was said by the department to be brighter in North Africa, the greater part of which is nominally controlled by the French Vichy regime.

HARD BLOWS AT FOE URGED BY EINSTEIN

Predicts Success For Democracies, But Says We Must Sacrifice

DEC 30 1941

Physicist Has Changed Pacifist Views, Due To Dictatorships

[By the Associated Press]

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 29—Dr. Albert Einstein, renowned German Jewish refugee scientist and once a militant pacifist, said tonight the democracies eventually would win over the totalitarian powers, but that "we must strike hard and leave the breaking to the other sides."

"I believe it (the war) will come out well for the democracies, but it will be costly and we'll need big sacrifices," declared Einstein, now an American citizen, in an interview at his home before he addressed the forty-third annual meeting of the American Physical Society.

It was one of the few interviews he has granted since he came to this quiet university town in 1933 as a life member of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Finally Grants Interview

The 62-year-old mathematician and physicist, whose theory of relativity ranks with the major scientific contributions of all time, granted the interview when the reporter, who was at first declined an audience, submitted this question to Einstein in writing:

"You once were credited with saying: 'Militant pacifism is refusal to engage in war service of any kind, under any circumstances. I advise recruiting of people for this idea all over the world.' Since the world has changed very much since that time, have your ideas on the subject changed also?"

Explains Earlier Stand

Later, seated in the study of his modest, green-shuttered home and wearing a bright red oval-neck sweater, the thick-set scientist with the great shock of unruly white hair, puffed on his curved pipe and said, in his accented voice:

"In the twenties, when no dictatorships existed, I advocated that refusing (to war) would mean making war improper.

"As soon as conditions came about that in certain states there was so much coercion that this method could not be employed, I felt that it would weaken the less aggressive nations in the face of the more aggressive."

Einstein said with a smile that his altered views became known and that pacifists criticized his change of opinion.

Asked As To Disintegration

The scientist, whose books on theoretical physics now are banned in most of Nazi-occupied Europe, was then asked whether he, as one who had lived in a region that now is totalitarian, had any reason to believe there were signs of disintegration.

"I have no methods of observation," he said, "and reports are vague. The conditions in those countries are so rigid that a change can come only suddenly.

"It goes to the breaking point. I cannot judge how close they are to that point. But in 1918, it came suddenly, like the breaking of hard material, without any sign before."

German Ex-Chancellor, Now At Harvard, Says Nazi Production Drops

DEC 30 1941

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—Heinrich Brüning, chancellor of the German Republic in 1930-32 and now professor of public administration at Harvard, said today he had received recent information from Germany indicating that "there had been a slow process of disintegration" in the Nazis' production program.

Brüning told a panel group of the American Political Science Association that he believed that "disintegration" was due to the fact that the entire economic life of Germany, especially the armament industry, had been taken over by the army's general staff officers.

"Everything is unfinished," he said. "The blue print plans have not been carried out. The life that formerly pulsed in the various organizations or production has largely vanished."

No Berlin Evidence For Nazi Agency Trial

Cleveland Patternmaker's Plea Ruled Out By Judge, Who Orders Prompt Proceedings

Cleveland, Dec. 29 (AP)—Charged with failure to register as a German agent, Karl Zanziger, 47, contended a committee should be appointed to go to Berlin for depositions in his case. "Impossible," Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin ruled today in ordering a prompt trial.

Zanziger, a pattern maker at a Cleveland defense plant until his recent additional arrest as an "enemy alien," made the motion before the nited States and Germany declared war. He also asked delay of the trial until witnesses could be brought from Berlin. In opposing the motions, Francis B. Kavanagh, acting District Attorney, said sufficient witnesses were obtainable in the United States.

Wild Rubber In Amazon Valley Suggested For U. S. Supply

Harvey Firestone Says There Are 300,000,000 Trees There—Suggests Price Hike To Get It Out

DEC 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 29—Wild rubber trees in the Amazon Valley were suggested tonight by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., as an emergency source of crude rubber for the United States.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company executive said in a radio broadcast that it has been estimated there are about 300,000,000 wild rubber trees deep in the Brazilian jungles, which might be utilized to replace the sources of supply in the Far East, now under attack by Japanese forces.

Rubber experts report that the Amazon Valley once was the sole source of crude rubber, the industry there reaching its peak in 1912 with shipments of 45,000 tons. The shipments dwindled to nothing with the development of cultivated rubber in Sumatra, Java and Malaya.

The Brazilian trees "have not been tapped because the price of rubber is lower than the price needed to provide an incentive to the natives to blaze the jungle trails to tap the wild rubber trees and bring the rubber to market," said Firestone.

Industry spokesmen say a price of about 35 cents a pound probably would provide sufficient incentive. Crude rubber has been pegged at 22½ cents. Synthetics generally range above 35 cents.

Firestone referred to Japanese attacks on the Far East as "an attempt to slow the wheels of American industry," called upon consumers to cooperate in the conservation of their tires, and to "accept rationing as necessary."

In the War Zone

Barbaric Jap Practices Conform to Nazi Code

DEC 30 1941

By DeWITT MACKENZIE.

DEC 1

The position of the Philippines is increasingly grim and grave, but while we shouldn't seek refuge in dim hopes we are not yet forced to final conclusions regarding the outcome, especially since the United States Navy promises "positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands."

Of course we can accept it as certain that unless "positive assistance" does arrive, the islands will be temporarily lost. The Japs are continuing to land troops in southern Luzon, the menace to Manila increases, and in due course the invading weight will become unbearable if it isn't halted.

Obviously much depends on the nature of the aid and how quickly it arrives. The immediate burden rests on Gen. MacArthur and his magnificent little army, that is, the problem of hanging on until help comes over the horizon of the vast Pacific. That burden is great, for the Japs are going all out in an effort to make a quick killing—and they are doing it without regard to the laws of humanity.

Example of Absent Sentiment.

The deliberate slaughter of civilians in the defenseless and open city of Manila by Japanese bombers gives fresh point to a threat made just before Christmas by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels. He declared that Germany, Italy and Japan are "going all the way" in the war and, being forced to defend their lives, "they will do it in a manner which knows no sentimental considerations."

Now the Japs have interpreted his meaning in a bloody holocaust of innocents. They have staged a studied exhibition of frightfulness, after a careful survey of Manila from the air to make sure that it was indeed without defense. The purpose of this was to shatter the morale of the civilian population and thus cause a collapse of Filipino resistance.

What the ordinarily softly spoken Secretary Hull describes as the same practices of fiendishness have been employed against the Chinese, in defiance of numerous protests by our State Department.

However, it isn't surprising that this should be so, and it seems to me that we should adjust our outlook to a situation which is likely to intensify. In this connection we have the sensational statement made in Istanbul by George H. Earle, American Minister to Bulgaria, who was rushed out of Bulgaria because of rumors of a Nazi plot against him.

Prophecy of Vandalism.

Earle asserted that "German

fortunes definitely are declining but the death throes may be unprecedentedly violent." He added that there is some evidence the Nazis are planning to destroy everything in any of the occupied countries which they are forced to leave—the "biggest vandalism in history."

So far as concerns the Japs, there have been constant reports of barbaric practices in China. For example, quite apart from charges of massacres and use of poison gas—which might conceivably be Chinese propaganda—on October 13 last we had a dreadful story from members of American missionary families at Changsha regarding the Japanese occupation of that city from September 27 to 30.

These Americans stated that the invaders carried out executions, looted and burned. They said the Yale-in-China Hospital treated Chinese with deep gashes in their necks, inflicted by Japs trying to behead them with long swords.

Well, that's the sort of people we are up against and we might as well steel ourselves for nasty developments. After all, we mustn't overlook that the Japanese have partaken only slightly of Western civilization. Their impulses are primitive—those of a thousand years ago.

They are pagans, and it's well not to forget that many of the fanatical Nazis also have embraced paganism. In other words, we are at grips with forces from out of the dark past—an almost unbelievable adventure in the world of centuries ago.

Thus we must prepare ourselves for the shock of further atrocities of all sorts.

Pair Are Exonerated In Alleged Conspiracy

Government Declared To Have No Case Against Shipping Agents

New York, Dec. 29 (AP)—Marcelino Garcia and Manuel Diaz, heads of the shipping agency bearing their names, were exonerated in Federal Court today of complicity in an alleged conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by seeking to ship abroad certain articles without the necessary export licenses.

The two agents, together with Capt. Jose Alberti and Radio Operator Eduardo Ferrando, of the Spanish steamship Isle de Tenerife, were arrested December 15 after Federal agents learned that radio equipment, lubricating oils and silk had been placed aboard the vessel as ship's stores.

Jerome Doran, assistant United States attorney, requested Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard to dismiss the complaint against Garcia and Diaz, saying that the Government had no case against them.

DEC 30 1941

MANILA, TUESDAY, DEC 30-(AP)-THE TRIBUNE REPORTED TODAY THAT A JAPANESE OBSERVATION PLANE YESTERDAY TRIED TO LAND AT AN AIRPORT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA BUT INSTEAD MACHINE-GUNNED THE BUILDINGS AND SPED AWAY WHEN ITS PILOT NOTICED STEEL SPIKES PLACED ON THE FIELD TO FOIL JUST SUCH AN ATTEMPT.

DEC 30 1941

RA103AES

MANILA, TUESDAY, DEC 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON TODAY AUTHORIZED BRANCHES OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK IN CERTAIN ISLAND CITIES TO PRINT EMERGENCY PAPER MONEY BECAUSE DISRUPTED TRANSPORTATION HAS PREVENTED THE SHIPMENT OF FUNDS FOR GOVERNMENT SALARIES AND COINS ARE SCARCE DUE TO HOARDING.

DEC 30 1941

NEW BILLS, REDEEMABLE AT FACE VALUE, WILL BE ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF ONE PESO, 50, 20 AND 10 CENTAVOS, HE SAID.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO AUTHORIZED CERTAIN OUTLYING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS TO PAY EMPLOYES WITH TOKEN MONEY.

MEANWHILE, QUEZON AND VICE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, BOTH RECENTLY RE-ELECTED, PLANNED TO TAKE THEIR RESPECTIVE OATHS OF OFFICE AT NOON TODAY BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JOSE ABAD SANTOS, AT AN UNDISCLOSED SEAT OF THE ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ALSO RECENTLY ELECTED, WILL TAKE THEIR OATHS BEFORE LOCAL JUDGES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LOCALITIES.

QUEZON HAS AUTHORIZED THE LEGISLATORS TO DRAW THREE MONTHS SALARY IN ADVANCE, BUT PLANS FOR AN IMMEDIATE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

RA106AES

MEXICO CITY, DEC. 29-(AP)-MEICO CANCELLED THE COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENSES OF ALL JAPANESE ON THE PACIFIC COAST TODAY AND ORDERED THE MILITARY THERE TO WATCH THE JOBLESS FISHERMEN CAREFULLY.

DEC 30 1941

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT SINCE ALL THE JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES FISHING FLEETS HAD BEEN DISCHARGED, "THE MARINE MINISTRY BELIEVES THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTENSIFY FISHING ACTIVITIES ON THE COASTS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA WITH PURELY MEXICAN ELEMENTS."

GW955PES

30.24—13831

OTTAWA, DEC. 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WILL HOLD AN "OFF-THE-RECORD" MEETING WITH CANADIAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS AFTER HIS ADDRESS TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

"AT THIS MEETING HE WANTS TO TALK OFF THE RECORD TO THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS AND HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE ASKED QUESTIONS," AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE SAID.

DEC 30 1941

GW931PES

NEW YORK, DEC 29-(AP)-A UNITED STATES SHIP HAS ARRIVED HERE WITH 19 SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER SAGADAHOC, WHICH WAS TORPEDOED BY AN AXIS SUBMARINE DEC. 3 ON HER WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

CHIEF OFFICER NORRIS CHADBOURNE SAID THE CREWMEN WERE RESCUED AFTER SEVEN AND A HALF DAYS IN A LIFEBOAT. HE SAID 16 MORE SAILORS IN ANOTHE LIFEBOAT, INCLUDING CAPT.FREDERICK EVANS, HAD REACHED SOUTH AFRICA SAFELY.

ONLY ONE CASUALTY WAS REPORTED BY THE SURVIVORS, WHO SAID ANTHONY CASTRO PROBABLY WAS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION THAT FOLLOWED THE TORPEDOING. CASTRO WAS DESCRIBED AS A U.S.CITIZEN OF SPANISH BIRTH.

CHADBOURNE SAID THE FREIGHTER, HIT AT DUSK, SANK 20 MINUTES AFTER ROLLING OVER. HE DECLARED THE TWO LIFEBOATS STAYED TOGETHER FOR SEVERA DAYS AND THEN BECAME SEPARATED IN THE DARKNESS.

THE SAGADAHOC LEFT NEW YORK NOV. 7.

BOTH LIFEBOATS WERE PICKED UP BY AMERICAN SHIPS.

CHADBOURNE WOULD NOT IDENTIFY THE SUBMARINE WHICH FIRED THE TORPEDO, BUT SAID THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER OFFERED NO ASSISTANCE. HE ADDED THAT THE COMMANDER SAID HE WAS SORRY THE SURVIVORS COULD NOT BE TAKEN ON BOARD THE SUBMARINE.

THE FREIGHTER DID NOT HAVE TIME TO SEND A RADIO MESSAGE FOR ASSISTANCE, THE CHIEF OFFICER SAID.

JAMES MORGAN, 76, OF JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, WAS THE ONLY PASSENGER ON THE FREIGHTER. HE HAD BEEN VISITING HIS SON, JAMES MORGAN, JR., OF (3529 W. 118 ST.) CLEVELAND, O.

MORGAN SAID THAT MANY OF THE CREW MEMBERS WERE IN THEIR BUNKS WHEN THE SHIP WAF HIT AND HAD TO GE INTO THE LIFEBOATS WITH VIRTUALLY NO CLOTHES.

DEC 30 1941

RA1253PES

NEW YORK - SECOND ADD TORPEDOED FREIGHTER X X X NO CLOTHES.

THE SAGADAHOC OF THE AMERICAN SOUTH AFRICA LINE WAS OF 6,275 GROSS TONS. SHE WAS BUILT IN 1918 AT BATH, ME., AND CARRIED A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF 33.

RA107AES NM

WASHINGTON, DEC 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BESTOWED UPON THE PRESS AND RADIO TODAY, THROUGH HIS SECRETARY, STEPHEN EARLY, A "WELL-DESERVED BUT SOMEWHAT BELATED ORCHID" FOR COOPERATION IN MEASURES TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

DEC 30 1941

EARLY SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD ASKED HIM TO PASS ALONG THE VERBAL

"ORCHID" FOR THE WITHHOLDING OF NEWS ABOUT CHURCHILL'S VISIT UNTIL HIS ACTUAL ARRIVAL AND FOR REFRAINING FROM PUBLICIZING THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTURE YESTERDAY NOTWITHSTANDING AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN OTTAWA AS TO THE TIME CHURCHILL WAS DUE THERE.

HY1148AES NM

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEC 30 1941 Dec. 29/41

SINCE FIRST FLURRY WAR DECLARATIONS BY [redacted] CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND DECLARATIONS SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES OR BREAKING OF AXIS RELATIONS BY SEVERAL OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS ONLY DEVELOPMENT RECENTLY HAS BEEN ARGENTINA'S CRYPTIC RECALL OF HER AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN DEC. 29 TO QUOTE GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF SOME PHASES OF HIS MISSION UNQUOTE.

ARGENTINA ALSO HAS DECLARED STATE OF SIEGE AS MEANS OF LIVING UP TO PAN-AMERICAN ACCORDS. ALL LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS BUSY WITH FOREIGN MINISTRY CONFERENCES IN ADVANCE OF PAN AMERICAN MEETING AT RIO IN MID JANUARY.

HERES HOW THE TWENTY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES LINED UP IN RELATION TO THE AXIS WAR:

ARGENTINA: RECOGNIZED UNITED STATES [redacted] AND [redacted] OTHER WARRING AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS NON BELLIGERENTS; ARRANGING FORTIFY AND GUARD STRAITS MAGELLAN WITH CHILE; SUSPENDS NAZI AIRLINE TO CHILE; DECLARES STATE OF SIEGE, BANS ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS; PLEDGES FULL PERFORMANCE ON ALL PAN-AMERICAN PROMISES OF COOPERATION.

BOLIVIA: EXPRESSED SOLIDARITY WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS; GETTING LEND-LEASE FROM UNITED STATES; GUARDS MINES, AIRPORTS, RAILWAYS; FREEZES AXIS FUNDS.

BRAZIL: COOPERATING WITH UNITED STATES IN DUTCH GUIANA DEFENSE; WILL BE HOST TO PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE; TAKES OVER ITALIAN SHIPS; [redacted] WILL COOPERATE AS NON-BELLIGERENT. DEC 30 1941

CHILE: INITIATED THE RIO [redacted] CONFERENCE; REGARDS UNITED STATES AS NON-BELLIGERENT; NAVY GUARDING LONG PACIFIC COASTLINE; WILL FORTIFY MAGELLAN STRAITS WITH ARGENTINA.

COLOMBIA: BREAKS RELATIONS WITH AXIS; RAIDS GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS OFFICES IN BOGOTA.

COSTA RICA: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS; ARRESTED AXIS NATIONALS.

CUBA: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS; CONFISCATED AXIS HOLDINGS; SEIZED 40-ODD JAPANESE FISHING BOATS; ARRESTED ACCUSED SPIES; BANNED SENDING MONEY TO SPAIN.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS. DEC 30 1941

ECUADOR: EXPRESSED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES.

GUATEMALA: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS, POLICE WATCHING AXIS NATIONALS;

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GERMAN SCHOOLS AND CLUBS CLOSED; TOTALITARIAN PLOT NIPPED.

HAITI: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS.

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HONDURAS: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS.

MEXICO: BROKE RELATIONS WITH AXIS; GUARDS PACIFIC COAST; AUTHORIZED TO MOVE TROOPS ACROSS UNITED STATES TO LOWER CALIFORNIA; EXPRESSES COMPLETE SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES.

NICARAGUA: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS; STARTS CONSCRIPTION LOTTERY.

PANAMA: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS; ARRESTS AXIS NATIONALS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

PARAGUAY: DECLARED [redacted] SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

PERU: DECLARED SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES; FROZE JAPANESE FUNDS.

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SALVADOR: DECLARED WAR ON AXIS; ORDERED UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING; TEACHING SHARPSHOOTING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS; OFFERS EMERGENCY FUEL AND FACILITIES FOR ALLIED SHIPS AND PLANES.

URUGUAY: REGARDS ALL AMERICAN NATIONS AS NON-BELLIGERENTS; SO URUGUAYAN AIRMEN TO SERVE IN U.S. FORCES.

VENEZUELA: FROZE AXIS FUNDS; CONDEMNS JAPANESE AGGRESSION; OPENS PORTS TO UNITED STATES. (Later several relations)

ASSOCIATED PRESS

That New Nazi Religion

(Editor's Note: In one of the final stories to be dispatched from Germany before complete censorship brought by the war, Edwin Shanke of the Berlin Associated Press bureau discusses significant features of a new book, "Gott Und Volk" (God and Nation) which outlines a religious new order for Germany.)

AMS DEC 30 1941

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By EDWIN SHANKE

AP Feature Service

BERLIN—The contention that Germany is awakening to a new religious order is set forth in "Gott Und Volk," anonymously written book by a fiery young Nazi which, despite wartime paper limitations, already has 200,000 copies in circulation.

"The fact that many persons no longer call themselves Christians without reflecting, that religion is being discussed everywhere today, that in many churches there is gaping emptiness, that youth would rather draw its strength by the glow of fires on hilltops—that is a good sign, a sign that our nation is not sleeping," the book sets forth.

Elsewhere the book reports that "Germans at last want to be Germans and are seeking their way toward God. . . . We do not want to tear down cathedrals. We want to fill them with a new spirit, want to proclaim new faith in them."

* * *

SOME of the views contained in "Gott Und Volk" relative to the "new order" are:

PRAYER—"A person can pray. Only he doesn't stammer out cowardly requests. Nor does he implore for mercy or charity. . . . So many of the beautiful words that bible devotees feign do not belong in manly prayer. Sometimes (it may be) only a short inner pulling together, a solemn pledge, a glance toward the Fuehrer or flag, a friendly word or experience of nature."

BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION—"We will take up new born in the community of the nation, not as Catholics, not as Protestants, but as Germans. . . . And we will not obtain salvation through holy water and prayer. We will earn the honor of being full Germans."

MARRIAGE—"In the future there will be only German consecration of marriage. Marriages will not be concluded in the name of the church."

* * *

BIBLE—"The history of our people is our holy scripture. It is written with blood. . . . Take this book (Old Testament) and burn it at consecrated places! Bear flames in your hearts! They are the light. And thank God that he sent the Fuehrer!"

APOSTLES—"We have enough devout Germans in our history. Hermann (a Germanic tribe chieftain), Ekkehard (German historian), Widukind (leader of the Saxons against Karl the Great in the 8th century), Fichte (late 18th and early 19th century German philosopher influenced by Kant) and Arndt (political writer and poet of the early 19th century) belong in the hearts of our youth, and not Jewish apostles."

GOOD AND BAD—"With recognition of the value of race and blood, a new appreciation of our entire life has begun. The race and nation have been raised by holy ideas. They are the sign of our time and law for the future. Whatever serves this law is good and shall remain. Whatever this law does not recognize is bad and must be changed."

CULTURE—"The church calls today for defense of Christian culture. The call is too late. The age of Christian culture is past. We have begun the German age, and only German culture has anything to say."

GERMANY—"Germany is eternal conception. When Christianity belongs to the past, Germany will be the first to begin to live. . . . Whoever believes in Germany also believes in good. . . . Christianity is international. We are German. Therefore, we cannot be Christians."

* * *

DUTY—"A German has two obligations, earthly and heavenly. As long as he has two masters, the fuehrer and the Savior, he will not find the way to eternity."

SIN—"Sin is what damages our nation. Sin is what adulterates our blood. The Ten Commandments are not enough for us. They sprang from cares about personal well being; not, however, from responsibility before the life of the nation which is our belief."

LOVE—"Love must be without limits. Half-love doesn't pay."

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WIFE—"We have our own idea of a wife. Amazons, painted dolls, so-called earthly visions leave us cold. They lack temperament. Also the chaste angel type isn't for us. We don't want a plaything who humbly drops her eyes. That would be too boring for us. Just as we try to be real he-men, we want real she-women. A soldier doesn't want a toy. He wants love hot as fire and without limits. . . . Only a few women can be sweethearts. They are the strong ones of the weaker sex. It pays to exchange hearts with them."

MISSION OF MAN AND WOMAN—"The mission of man is to conquer the world. The mission of woman is to be the sunshine in this world."

Japanese Tanks, Bombers Close on Manila; Navy Warns of Enemy Warships Off Alaska

50 Billion, Half U.S. Income, Going for War in Year

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HALF OF INCOME TO BE NEEDED, PRESIDENT SAYS

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July, 1943, Set as Time To Reach Industrial, Military Goal; Supplies Are Pooled with Canada

Budget Increased After Talk With Churchill; Peninsula North of Japan Hinted As Base for Future Operations

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—War expenditures at a rate of $50,000,000,000 annually by the middle of 1943 were advanced by President Roosevelt today as the goal of American industrial and military effort.

When it is reached the country will be devoting 50 per cent of its national income to the purpose of defeating the Axis. By comparison, the outlay is to be running about 27 per cent six months from now, and apparently is less than that now.

The Chief Executive revealed these figures at a press conference discussion of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which is to be sent to Congress next week. Some difficulty is being experienced, he said with the problem whether the budget figures should cover the total cost of projects begun during the year, or only actual Treasury expenditures.

Confirms Resources Pooling

He confirmed Canadian dispatches that American and Canadian military resources are being pooled. That has been going on for a month, he said, and is as old as Dec. 7 (the day the Japanese attacked Hawaii).

He would not say, however, that the money angle of the lease-lend program has been eliminated, although no thought had been given recently to the phase of the program under which military articles loaned to other nations are to be returned or replaced after the war.

While he emphasized that he is aiming at utmost utilization of the nation's productive capacity, the President said no human being could tell what would be done with the finished products — whether they might go to Russia, China, Britain, or the Kamchatka Peninsula. This peninsula, he said when reporters showed a sign of surprise, is the most practical and available piece of land west of the Aleutian Islands.

No Hint of Strategic Use

The peninsula, which is Russian territory, lies north of Japan and apparently within striking distance of that country, but the President gave no further indication how it might fit into the war strategy.

Expanding on the question of the production program, he said he had changed its name. Before the war started, he said the OPM had what was known as the all-out program or victory program. He preferred, he added, to use less dramatic terminology and call it the war program.

Before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a budget program was drawn up which was presented to him on the day of that assault. Saying he had to be very careful these days, he applied to it the algebraic symbol X.

That evening, he continued, he looked it over and quickly came to the conclusion that it was insufficient. He sent it back with a request that Y be added to it. Then, in last week's discussions with the British, he decided, not reluctantly but gladly, that Z should be added to the combined X plus Y program.

He laughingly declined to answer a question whether "X plus Y plus Z equals 3X," but went on to say that by the end of the 1943 fiscal year, it involved devoting half of a national income of $100,000,000,000 to the war effort.

The objective was to turn America's full productive capacity into the battle against the Axis although, he said, necessary civilian production would go on. In some lines, he said, civilian production may have to be eliminated, and in others curtailed to varying extents.

With Congress knocking off work for 1941 today, Mr. Roosevelt said he would deliver his annual message on the state of the Union to a joint session on Jan. 6 or 7. The budget would, as usual, go to the Capitol on the following day.

Commenting on the President's expenditure forecast, Senator Taft (R.-O.) said he supposed it was a "reasonable expectation of what we will reach" although he was doubtful that the 50 per cent objective would be gained in the fiscal year ending in mid-1943. He thought $35,000,000,000 might be spent on the war effort in the next fiscal year against a national income of $105,000,000,000.

Senator Burton (R.-O.) said he was "just as well to have that figure (the President's) set for us and spend whatever is necessary to win the war."

Chairman Truman (D.-Mo.) of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee said the President's estimate was "conservative" and thought it might be necessary to spend more than 50 per cent of the national income.

Representative Snyder (D.-Pa.) hinted that a $40,000,000,000 appropriation might be requested for the Army alone. He had been in consultation with the White House as chairman of the appropriations sub-committee on military expenditures.

Must Assault Axis Citadels, Churchill Says

DEC 31 194

Tells Canadians That Three Phases Of War Are Ahead

Berates 'Men Of Vichy'

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

Ottawa, Dec. 30 (AP)—Bristling with confidence, Prime Minister Churchill declared to this dominion today that the conduct of this war must reach its climax in Allied assault "upon the citadel and homeland of the guilty powers, both in Europe and in Asia."

Speaking to an immediate informal joint session of the Canadian Parliament in the beautifully-appointed green room of the House of Commons and a vast radio audience beyond, Churchill declared the war's forthcoming three phases were:

1. Consolidation, of combination and of final preparation, a period "which will certainly be marked by much heavy fighting;"
2. The phase of liberation, during which "we must look to the recovery of the territories which have been lost or which may yet be lost;"
3. Assault upon the Axis' own strongholds.

Aim Of Washington Talks

Fresh from his meetings with President Roosevelt, Churchill declared the object of the Washington discussions was to insure "the total extirpation of Hitler tryanny, Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop."

"I have been all this week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortunes," he said. "We have been concerting the united pacts and resolves of more than thirty states and nations to fight on in unity together. . . . There will be no halting or half measures."

"It is only when the vast shipbuilding program, on which the United States has already made so much progress and which you are powerfully aiding, comes into full flood that we shall be able to bring the whole force of our manhood and of our modern scientific equipment to bear upon the enemy. How long this period will take depends upon the vehemence of the effort put into production, in all our war industries and shipyards."

Lauds Canadian Efforts

Churchill told Canadians their contribution to the war effort had been "magnificent," and predicted that in a few months "when the invasion season returns, the Canadian army may be engaged in one of the most fateful battles the world has ever seen."

"On the other hand," he added, "their presence may help to deter the enemy from attempting to fight such a battle on British soil."

"And I think it extremely unlikely," he added, "that this war will end without the Canadian army coming to close quarters with the Germans, as their brothers did at Ypres, on the Somme, or on the Vimy Ridge."

"We Shall Conquer Together"

Of the war in the Pacific, Churchill declared:

"The British Empire and the United States are going to the aid of the Dutch. We are going to fight out this new war against Japan together; we have suffered together and we shall conquer together."

A high point of Churchill's speech—particularly for thousands of French Canadians—was his vigorous denunciation of "the men of Vichy" who deserted the common cause by not carrying on the war from Africa, and his praise of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French.

"The Vichy government has been content to live from day to day, but even this will not go on indefinitely," he asserted.

"At any moment, it may suit Hitler's plans to brush them away. Their only guarantee is Hitler's good faith which, as anyone knows by the ethics he already has displayed, bites like an adder and stings like an asp."

Vichy Envoy Hears Attack

Rene Ristelhurber, the Vichy minister to Canada, heard these blistering words from a seat among the diplomatic corps directly in front of the Prime Minister.

At one point Churchill spoke briefly in French, addressing himself to the French-speaking sector of the Dominion and pledging Britain's help for "the resurrection of the French nation." Roars of approval greeted these remarks.

The French people, were misled by their generals, he said and added: "When I warned them that Britain would fight on alone, whatever they did, their generals told their Prime Minister and his divided cabinet: 'In three weeks England will have her neck rung like a chicken.'"

He added: "Some chicken! Some neck!"

30.24-13835

30.24 - 13835

Premier Urges a Total War

(Text of Churchill's Speech on Page 7)

By The Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Prime Minister Churchill, in a speech filled with confidence, told the people of Canada today that the final phase of the war must be "an assault on the citadel and homeland of the guilty powers both in Europe and Asia."

Speaking by radio from the chamber of the House of Commons of Britain's senior dominion, the Prime Minister declared the final goal of the Allied democratic powers was the total extirpation of "Hitler tyranny, Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop."

"They have asked us for total war," he said. "Let us make sure they get it."

Fight will go on Despite all Odds

The fight will go on, whatever the odds, until the united efforts of the free peoples of the world are crowned with victory, he said.

Time and again, the crowded chamber burst into a storm of applause and cheering, especially as Churchill called a roll of the Allies, praising, one by one, the contributions to the common cause of the United States, the British Empire, Russia, The Netherlands, China and the Free French.

Britain, Canada, the United States, the furiously fighting Russians, the stout-hearted Dutch and all others fighting the Axis were applauded in turn as Churchill called the roll of the Allies.

"The invaders and tyrants," he said, will get what's coming to them, and "particular punishment will be reserved for the Quislings and traitors who make themselves the tools of the enemy."

Paying tribute to Canada's place as the hub of the Empire air training plan, Churchill said this scheme in 1942 and 1943 would provide thousands upon thousands of the highest class of trained pilots, observers and air gunners in numbers necessary to man the enormous flow of planes from American and Empire factories.

Canada's own contribution, Churchill called "magnificent."

He told the Dominion its troops stood in the key positions to defend Britain and said that enemy fear of engaging them might avert a frightful battle when the 'invasion season" comes again.

His speech was filled with jibes and taunts at the Axis partners which moved the crowded chamber to cheers and laughter, but most of it was a calm, confident review of the road already traveled and the road still left to travel.

Three Phases Remain

Three phases remain, he said: Consolidation, in which all the Allies might is marshalled; Liberation, when conquered territories are recovered and their people rise in revolt; and the assault on the Axis nations' own homelands.

Colorful Gathering

Crowded into the Commons chamber was a colorful gathering of Senators, members of Commons, high service officers and other dignitaries eager to see and hear in person the man who leads the Empire in war.

Hundreds more stood outside the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill in the crisp but sunshiny afternoon.

Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, introducing Churchill, called him "the personification of Britain's greatness."

"That greatness was never more apparent," King declared, "than in this time of gravest crisis in the history of the world."

Asserting he spoke for all Canada the Prime Minister declared Canadians "are unreservedly determined to maintain our stand at Britain's side and at the side of the other nations that fight for freedom . . . until the day of ultimate triumph over the evil forces that now seek to dominate the world."

Gets Tremendous Ovation

Churchill's entrance into the chamber was greeted with wild applause, and the applause was even louder when the Prime Minister arose to speak.

Churchill said Britons were "most grateful for all you have done in the common cause and know you are resolved" to do even more in the fight for freedom.

"Canada is a potent magnet, drawing together those in the new world and those in the old," he said.

Canada's contribution to the British war effort has been "magnificent," he asserted.

The Canadian army in Britain, he continued, is in a "key position" to strike at any invaders of Britain.

"Their presence may help to deter such a battle on British soil," he went on.

Cites Bravery At Hongkong

The Prime Minister said he thought it "unlikely" that the war would end without the Canadians coming to close quarters with the Germans "as their fathers did on the Somme and at Vimy Ridge."

He referred to Hongkong and the British work in making it a powerful port which has been "wrested from us for a time" by the overwnelming power of the home forces of Japan.

"At Hongkong, Canadian soldiers under a brave officer whose loss we mourn have played a valuable part in gaining precious days," he said.

Hails Training Of Flyers

"Another wonderful part of Canada's effort, the Prime Minister continued, is the part she is playing in having Australians and New Zealanders train in the Dominion."

"This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest lot of trained observers and air gunners," he declared, adding there would be enough to man the highest production of planes.

He turned also to Canadian shipbuilding.

"I could speak on many other activities," he continued, pointing out the flow of raw materials and guns to Britain.

"Dangerous Corner Passed"

"But I must not allow my address to you to become a catalogue," he said.

"We did not make this war. We did not seek it. We did all we could to avoid it. We did too much to avoid it."

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Applause interrupted him.

Workmen swept several inches of snow off historic Parliament Hill so that the thousands unable to obtain seats or standing room in the House would have a clear space in which to stand and listen for the 30 minutes Mr. Churchill planned to talk.

The Toronto Globe and Mail meanwhile said Canada would announce cancellation of the $1,500,000,000 which Britain owes her for munitions, food and raw materials before the Prime Minister left the dominion to return to Washington.

This, the newspaper said, is intended to "convince skeptics and former isolationists in the United States that Canada is not now and never has been demanding 'cash on the barrel head.'"

Mr. Churchill pledged in a talk before Canada's war cabinet yesterday, a short time after he reached Ottawa aboard a special train from Washington, that men and nations fighting for a free world had reached "the crest of the road" to victory.

Comdr C. R. Thompson, one of his aides, said the prime minister expected that on his return to the United States capital "important detailed co-ordination work will be so well advanced that practical, far-reaching decisions can be taken."

Mr. Churchill told the war cabinet, headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, he believed the salvation of the world depended on an organization having English-speaking peoples as its core. He congratulated Canada on her "magnificent effort."

The Canadian prime minister introduced Mr. Churchill as "the embodiment of the determination and courage of the British people."

"Did Too Much" to Avoid War

"We did not make this war," Churchill went on. "We did not seek it. We did all we could to avoid it. We did too much to avoid it.

"We went so far in trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us.

"But that dangerous corner has been turned and with every month and every year that passes we shall confront the evil-doers with weapons as plentiful, as sharp, and as destructive as those with which they have sought to establish their hateful domination."

Churchill drew prolonged applause when he declared that "If anybody likes to play rough, we can play rough too."

"Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind," he said—"let them reap the whirlwind.

"Neither the length of the struggle nor any form of severity which it may assume will make us weary or will make us quit.

Flays "Gang of Bandits"

"This gang of bandits have sought to darken the light of the world, have sought to stand between the common people of all the lands and their march forward into their inheritance; they shall themselves be cast into the pit of death and shame.

"And only when the Earth has been cleaned and purged of their crimes and their villainies will we turn from the task which they have forced upon us, a task which we were reluctant to undertake but which we shall now most faithfully and punctiliously discharge."

Churchill admonished his audience that this is not the time "to speak of hopes of the future or of the broader world which lies beyond our struggles and our victory."

It is the task of the Allies to win a world for their children by sacrifices.

"We Haven't Won Yet"

"We have not won it yet," he said. "The crisis is upon us. The power of the enemy is immense. If we were in any way to underrate the strength, the resources or the ruthless savagery of that enemy we should jeopardize not only our lives—for they will be offered freely—but the cause of human freedom and progress to which we have avowed ourselves and all we have."

Repeatedly Churchill was interrupted by thundering applause echoing through the normally sedate commons room.

More than 1,800 Canadian notables packed the Chamber; hundreds stood outside on snow-mantled Parliament Hill through the biting cold to listen to loud-speakers, thousands more sat at home by their radios.

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BUT WARNS HARD FIGHT WILL PRECEDE VICTORY

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Dec. 30—Following is the text in full of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today before a joint session of the Canadian Parliament:

Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and members of the House of Commons:

It gives me the feeling of pride and encouragement that I find myself here in the House of Commons of Canada invited to address the Parliament of the senior Dominion of the Crown.

I am very glad to see again my own friend, Mr. MacKenzie King, for fifteen out of twenty years your Prime Minister; and I thank him for the all too complimentary terms in which he has referred to myself.

Expresses Gratitude

I bring you, Mr. Speaker, the assurance of good will and affection from every one in the motherland. We are most grateful for all you have done in the common cause and we know that you are resolved to do whatever more is possible as the need arises and as opportunity serves.

Canada, sir, occupies a unique position in the British Empire because of its unbreakable ties with Britain and its ever growing friendship and intimate association with the United States.

Canada is a potent magnet drawing together those in the new world and in the old and fortunes are now united in a deadly struggle for life and honor against the common foe.

Canadians In Key Post

The contribution of Canada to the Imperial war effort in troops, in ships, in aircraft, in food and in finance has been magnificent. The Canadian army now stationed in England has chafed not to have been in contact with the enemy. But I am here to tell you that it has stood and still stands in the key position to strike at the invader should he land upon our shores.

In a few months, when the invasion season returns, the Canadian army may be engaged in one of the most frightful battles the world has ever seen. On the other hand, their presence may help to deter the enemy from attempting to fight such a battle on British soil.

Asks Patience

Although, sir, the long routine of training and preparation is undoubtedly trying to men who left prosperous farms and businesses or other responsible civil work inspired by an eager and ardent desire to fight the enemy, although this is trying to high-mettled temperaments, the value of the service rendered is unquestionable and the peculiar kind of self-sacrifice involved will, I am sure, be cheerfully or at best patiently endured.

Sir, the Canadian Government has imposed no limitations upon the use of the Canadian army, whether upon the Continent of Europe or elsewhere; and I think it extremely unlikely that this war will end without the Canadian army coming to close quarters with the Germans as their fathers did at Ypres, on the Somme, or on the Vimy Ridge.

Cites Heroism At Hongkong

Already at Hongkong, that beautiful colony which the industry and mercantile enterprise of Britain had raised from a desert isle and made the greatest port of shipping in the whole world; at Hongkong, that colony wrested from us for a time, until we reach the peace table by overwhelming the power of the home forces of Japan to which it lay in proximity; at Hongkong, Canadian soldiers of the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers and those brave officers whose loss we mourn have played a valuable part in gaining precious days

and have crowned with honor, with military honor, the reputation of their native land.

Another major contribution made by Canada to the imperial war effort is the wonderful and gigantic empire training scheme for pilots for the Royal and Imperial Air forces. This has now been, as you know well, in full career for nearly two years under conditions free from all interference by the enemy.

Cites U. S. Assistance

The daring youth of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, together with many thousands from the home land, are perfecting their training under the best conditions. And we have been assisted on a large scale by the United States, many of whose training facilities have been placed at our disposal.

This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest class of trained pilots, observers and air gunners in the numbers necessary to man the enormous flow of aircraft which the factories of Britain, of the empire and of the United States are and will be producing.

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Mentions Shipbuilding

I could, sir, I could speak also on the naval production of corvettes and, above all, of merchant ships which is proceeding on a scale almost equal to the building of the United Kingdom, all of which Canada has set on foot.

I can speak of many other activities, of tanks, of the special forms of modern high-velocity cannon; of the great supplies of raw materials and many many other elements essential to our war effort on which your labors are ceaselessly and tirelessly engaged.

But I must not let my address to you become a catalogue. Now I turn to less technical fields of thought. Sir, we did not make this war, we did not seek it, we did all we could to avoid it, we did too much to avoid it.

Dangerous Corner Turned

We went so far in trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us. But that dangerous corner has been turned and in every month and every year that passes we shall confront the evildoers with weapons as plentiful, as sharp and as destructive as those with which they have sought to establish their hateful domination.

Now I should like to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have not at any time asked for any mitigation in the fury or malice of the enemy. The peoples of the British Empire may love peace; they do not seek the lands or wealth of any country. But they are a tough and hardy lot who have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairie, because we are made of sugar candy.

"Look At The Cockneys"

Look at the Londoners, the cockneys; look how they stood up so grim and gay with their cry, "We can take it," and their wartime mood, "What's good enough for anybody is good enough for us."

We've not asked that the rules of the game should be modified. We shall never descend to the German and Japanese level, but if anybody likes to play rough we can play rough too.

Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind—let them reap the whirlwind. Neither the length of the struggle, nor any form of severity which it may assume, will make us weary or will make us quit.

F.D.R. A "Man Of Destiny"

I've been all this week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune. We've been concerting the united pacts and resolves of more than thirty states and nations to fight on in unity together, and in fidelity, one with another without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, of the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop.

There will be no halting or half measures. There will be no compromise or parley. These gangs of bandits have sought to darken the light of the world, have sought to stand between the common people of all the lands, and thence march forward into their inheritance. They shall themselves be cast into the pits of death and shame and only when the earth has been cleansed and purged of their crime and of their villainy will we turn from the task which they have forced upon us—the task which we were reluctant to undertake, but which we shall now most faithfully and punctiliously discharge.

Silent On Future Hopes

Mr. Speaker, this is no time, according to my sense of proportion, this is no time to speak of the hopes of the future, or of the broader world which lies beyond our struggles and our victory. We have to win that world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The crisis is upon us. The power of the enemy is immense.

If we were in any way to underrate the strength, the resources, or the ruthlessness, the savagery of that enemy, we should jeopardize not only our lives, for they will be offered freely, but the cause of human freedom and progress to which we have vowed ourselves and all we have.

"We Cannot Relax"

We cannot, sir, for a moment afford to relax. On the contrary, we must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal. In this strange, terrible world war there is a place for everyone—man and woman, old and young, hale and halt. Service in a thousand forms is open.

There is no room now for the dilettante, for the weakling, for the shirker or the sluggard. The mine, the factory, the dockyard, the salt-sea waves, the fields to till, the home, the hospital, the chair of the scientist, the pulpit of the preacher, from the highest to the humblest task—all are of equal honor, all have their part to play.

Calls For Total War

The enemies ranged against us, massed and combined against us, have asked for total war. Let us make sure they get it.

That grand old minstrel, Harry Lauder—Sir Harry Lauder, in fact—and no honor was better deserved—had a song in the last war which began:

"If we all look back to the history of the past, we can just tell where we are."

Let us then look back. Sir, we plunged into this war, all unprepared, because we had pledged our word to stand by the side of Poland, which Hitler had feloniously invaded and in spite of their gallant resistance had soon struck down.

Refers To "Phony War"

There followed that astonishing seven months which was called on this side of the Atlantic the "phony war."

Suddenly the explosion of pent-up German strength and preparation burst upon Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. All these absolutely blameless neutrals, to most of whom Germany up to the last moment was giving every kind of guarantee and assurance, were overrun and trampled on. The hideous massacre of Rotterdam, where 30,000 people perished, showed the ferocious barbarism in which the German air force reveled when, entering Warsaw, and later in Belgrade, it was able to bomb practically undefended cities.

On top of all this came the great French catastrophe. The French army collapsed and the French nation was dashed into what events hence have proved so far irretrievable confusion.

Criticizes French Failure

The French Government had at their own suggestion solemnly bound themselves with us not to make a separate peace. It was their duty and it was also their interest to go to North Africa, where they would have been at the head of the French Empire. In Africa, with our aid, they would have had overwhelming sea power; they would have had the recognition of the United States and the use of all the gold they have lodged beyond the seas.

If they had done this, Italy might have been driven out of the war before the end of 1940 and France would have held her place as a nation in the councils of the Allies and at the conference table of the victors.

"Some Chicken! Some Neck!"

But their generals misled them. When I warned them that Britain would fight on alone—whatever they did—their generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet "in three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken."

Some chicken!

Some neck!

What a contrast, sir, has been the behavior of the valiant, stout-hearted Dutch who still stand forth as a strong, living partner in the struggle. Their venerated Queen and Government are in England. Their Princess and her children have found asylum and protection here in your midst.

Lauds Dogged Dutch

But the Dutch nation are defending their empire with dogged courage and tenacity by land and sea and in the air. Their submarines are inflicting a heavy daily toll upon the Japanese robbers who have come across the seas to steal the wealth of the East Indies and ravage and exploit its fertility and its civilization.

The British Empire and the United States are going to the aid of the Dutch. We are going to fight out this new war against Japan together; we have suffered together and we shall conquer together.

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Cites Misery In France

But the men of Bordeaux, the men of Vichy, they would do nothing like this. They lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror. They fawned upon him. What have they got out of it? The fragment of France which was left to them is just as powerless, just as hungry as, and even more miserable, because more divided, than the occupied regions themselves.

Hitler plays from day to day a cat-and-mouse game with these tormented men. One day he will charge them a little less for holding their countrymen down. Another day he will let out a few thousand broken prisoners of war from the million and a half or million and three quarters he has collected. Or, again, he will shoot a hundred French hostages to give them a taste of the lash.

A Poor Guarantee

And on these blows and favors the Vichy Government has been content to live from day to day, but even this will not go on indefinitely. At any moment, it may suit Hitler's plans to brush them away. Their only guarantee is Hitler's good faith, which, as everyone knows, biteth like the adder and stingeth like the asp.

Some Frenchmen there were who would not bow their knees and who, like their General de Gaulle, have continued to fight at the side of the Allies. They have been condemned to death by the men of Vichy, but their names will be held and are being held in increasing respect by nine Frenchmen out of every ten throughout the once happy, smiling land of France.

"British Strength Grows"

But now, sir, strong forces are at hand; the tide has turned against the Hun. Britain, which the men of Bordeaux thought and then hoped would soon be finished; Britain, with her empire around her, carried the weight of the war alone for a whole year through the darkest part of the valley.

She is growing stronger every day. You can feel it. You can see it here in Canada. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of our affairs is aware that very soon we shall be superior in every form of equipment to those who have taken us at the disadvantage of being but half armed. The Russian armies, under their warrior leader, Josef Stalin, are waging furious war with increasing success along a thousand-mile front of their invaded country.

"Great Numbers Drowned"

General Auchinleck, at the head of a British South African, New Zealand and Indian army, is striking down and mopping up the German and Italian forces who had attempted the invasion of Egypt. Not only, sir, are they being mopped up in the desert, but great numbers of them have been drowned on the way there by the British submarines and the Royal Air Force, in which Australian squadrons play their part.

As I speak this afternoon, an important battle is being fought around Agebadia. We must not attempt to prophesy its results, but I have good confidence. Sir, all this fighting in Libya proves that when our men have equal weapons in their hands and proper support from the air, they are more than a match for the Nazi hordes.

"Mighty Republic" Now Aiding

In Libya, as in Russia, events of great importance and most hopeful import have taken place, but, greatest of all, the mighty Republic of the United States has entered the conflict, and entered it in a manner which shows that for her there can be no withdrawal except by death or victory.

(At this point, Churchill lapsed briefly into French, addressing himself to the French-speaking sector of the dominion and pledging Britain's help for "the resurrection of the French nation.")

He Then Speaks French

Et partout dans la France occupée et inoccupée, car leur sort est égal, les honnêtes gens, le grand peuple, la nation française, se redressent. L'espoir se rallume dans les coeurs d'une race guerrière, même désarmée, berceau de la liberté revolutionnaire, et terrible aux vainqueurs.

Partout on voit le point du jour et la lumière grandit, rougeâtre mais claire.

Nous ne perdrons jamais la confiance que la France jouera le rôle des hommes libres et qu'elle reprendra, par des voies dures, sa place dans la grande compagnie des nations libératrices et victorieuses.

Ici, au Canada, où la langue française est honorée et parlée, nous nous tenons prêts et armés pour aider et pour saluer cette résurrection nationale.*

***An official translation of the French passage follows:*

And everywhere in occupied or unoccupied France, their lot being the same, the decent portion of that great people, the French nation, are raising their heads again. Hope is revived in the hearts of a warlike but disarmed race, cradle of revolutionary liberties and scourge of conquerors.

Everywhere breaks the dawn and the light spreads, reddish but bright.

We shall ever be confident that France will play the part of free men and that she will regain, after many tribulations, a place among the great victorious and liberating nations.

Here in Canada, where the French language is cherished and spoken, we stand ready and armed to help and welcome this national resurrection.

Now, sir, that the whole of the North American continent is becoming one gigantic arsenal and armed camp; now that the immense reserve power of Russia is gradually becoming manifest; now that the long-suffering, unconquerable China sees help approaching; now that the outraged and subjugated nations can see daylight at the end of the tunnel, it is permissible to take a broad forward view of the war.

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Three Main Phases

Sir, we may observe three main periods or phases in the struggle that lies before us. First, there is the period of consolidation, of combination and of final preparation. In this period, which will certainly be marked by much heavy fighting, we shall still be gathering our strength, resisting the assaults of the enemy, and acquiring the necessary overwhelming air superiority, and shipping tonnage to give our armies the power to traverse, in whatever numbers may be necessary, the seas and oceans which, except in the case of Russia, separate us all from our foes.

It is only when the vast shipbuilding program, on which the United States has already made so much progress and which you are powerfully aiding, comes into full flood that we shall be able to bring the whole force of our manhood and of our modern scientific equipment to bear upon the enemy. How long this period will take depends upon the vehemence of the effort put into production in all our war industries and shipyards.

"Phase Of Liberation"

The second phase, sir, which will then open, may be called the phase of liberation. During this phase we must look to the recovery of the territories which have been lost or which may yet be lost, and also we must look to the revolt of the conquered peoples from the moment that the rescuing and liberating armies and air forces appear in strength within their bounds.

For this purpose, it is imperative that no nation or region overrun, that no government or state which has been conquered, should relax its moral and physical efforts and preparation for the day of deliverance. The invaders, be they Germans or Japanese, must everywhere be regarded as infected persons, to be shunned and isolated as far as possible.

Warns Traitors

Where active resistance is impossible, passive resistance must be maintained. The invaders and tyrants must be made to feel that their fleeting triumphs will have a terrible reckoning, and that they are hunted men, and that they are courting doom. Particular punishment will be reserved for the Quislings and traitors who make themselves the tools of the enemy. They will be handed over to the judgement of their fellow-countrymen.

Sir, there is a third phase which must also be contemplated, namely the assault upon the citadels and homelands of the guilty powers, both in Europe and in Asia.

Thus I endeavor in a few words to cast some forward light upon the dark, inscrutable mysteries of the future. But, in thus forecasting the course along which we should seek to advance, we must never forget that the power of the enemy and the action of the enemy may at every stage affect our fortunes.

Assigns No Time Limits

Moreover, sir, you will notice that I have not attempted to assign any time limit to the various stages; these time limits depend upon our exertions and upon our achievements and on the

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hazardous and uncertain course of the war. Nevertheless, I feel it is right at this moment to make it clear that while an ever-increasing bombing offensive against Germany will remain one of the principal methods by which we hope to bring the war to an end, it is by no means the only method which our growing strength now enables us to take into account.

Evidently the most strenuous exertions must be made by all. As to the form which these exertions take, that is for each partner in the grand alliance to judge for himself, in consultation with others and in harmony with the general scheme.

Let us then, sir, address ourselves to our task, not in any way underrating its tremendous difficulties and perils, but in good heart and sober confidence, resolve that whatever the cost, whatever the sufferings, we shall stand by one another, true and faithful comrades, and do our duty, God helping us to the end.

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Japanese Submarines Are Reported By U.S. Off Alaskan Islands

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—The navy announced officially tonight that it suspected the presence of Japanese craft in Alaskan waters, uncomfortably close to Kodiak Island where a naval air station is under construction.

A navy communique tersely mentioned a suspicion that Japanese vessels were in the vicinity and said that merchant ships had been warned. The vessels presumably were submarines.

There was some speculation as to whether undersea craft might have transferred their operations from the California coast, scene of recent sinkings, to the great Alaskan peninsula that juts out far into the Pacific toward Japan.

The Army at the same time issued a communique chronicling the death of 27 men and the wounding of 80 in Japan's aerial assault yesterday against the island fortress of Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Enemy air attacks, the Army added, were being conducted over a wide area in the Philippines while heavy enemy pressure was developing in the northeastern sector of the front. Fighting continued on the southern Philippine theater.

Japanese Reinforced

The northeastern sector, a great plain and swamp area north of Manila, apparently was becoming a more serious arena. It was there that embattled American and Filipino forces were consolidated yesterday on a shorter defense line in face of great odds and heavy reinforcements by the Japanese. The process of reinforcing the Japanese position apparently was being carried on steadily.

The appearance of Japanese vessels off Alaska raised the possibility that they might try to shell the Kodiak air station. North Pacific shipping lanes in the area have been closed for some time and there presumably are few cargo ships in the vicinity.

Similar air stations are being constructed at Sitka and Dutch Harbor to bolster Alaskan air defenses. Kodiak is on the western tip of Kodiak Island which lies south and east of the Alaskan peninsula.

The Navy said further that American submarines were pressing ahead with their operations in Far Eastern waters. Since Christmas Day, communiques have indicated American activity in waters near the Japanese islands. In them the Navy has announced the sinking of two Japanese transports, one mine sweeper and a supply vessel, and the probable sinking of another transport and a seaplane tender.

Reports Denied

The Navy labeled as "without foundation" reports that a United States destroyer and two American submarines were sunk over the week-end.

Midway Island was still in American hands and had suffered no further attacks, it added.

American War Materials May Go to Kamchatka, In Siberia, President Hints

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Mention of Peninsula About 1400 Miles From Tokyo May Be Blow in U. S. War on Japanese Nerves

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, possibly by way of striking a blow at Japan's nerves, today raised the possibility that American war materials might be sent to Kamchatka, Siberia.

Kamchatka is a peninsula which lies 800 miles west of the tip of the American-owned Aleutian Islands, and about 1400 miles north of Tokyo.

Can't Tell Where

In discussing the production of war materials in this country, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters at a press conference that no human being could tell where the finished products would be sent — whether they might go to Russia, China, Britain or the Kamchatka Peninsula.

At the mention of the last-named place, the reporters showed some surprise, and Mr. Roosevelt calmly went on to explain that it was the most practical and available piece of land west of the Aleutian Islands.

He did not amplify the words practical or available, and did not explain to what use the materials might be put if sent to Kamchatka. That left open the question whether they might be shipped across Siberia to be used against Hitler, or might provide the sinews for a Russo-American onslaught upon Japan by way of her vulnerable back door.

Strain on Japan's Nerves

At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt's cryptic remark was considered calculated to put an additional strain on Japan's nerves at a time when so many of her forces are deployed far to the south, in the battle against the Philippines, Singapore and near-by areas.

A definite strain already exists because of the presence of a formidable Russian army in Siberia.

M'ARTHUR BIDS U.S. TAKE RAID REVENGE

Air Blows at Japanese Cities at 'Proper Time' Suggested to Retaliate for Manila

WASHINGTON BACKS HIM

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The commander of the defending forces in the Philippines reported to the War Department that the Japanese had struck at the island capital despite the fact that it had been made an open city, and that churches, schools, hospitals and convents had been indiscriminately damaged.

Japan's "present actions can only be deemed completely violative of all the civilized processes of international law," he said. "At the proper time I bespeak due retaliatory measures."

To General MacArthur's report the War Department added a statement that a survey indicated that churches "and other centers of Christian worship and culture were deliberately selected as special targets for enemy attacks."

May Be Months Away

It seemed probable, however, that the "proper time" for retaliation might be many months away. It is believed that retaliation could be undertaken only as the climactic blow of the general Allied offensive, which has been scheduled for 1943.

That was the year mentioned by Prime Minister Winston Churchill for an all-out assault. The intervening period is to be one of mustering the Allied resources and building the great industrial machine that will produce the weapons, planes and other equipment necessary for such an attack.

The War Department condemned the bombing of Manila as "senseless and savage." Discussing the destruction of churches, schools and like establishments, the department asserted:

"These edifices were of a distinctive type of architecture and their character could not have been mistaken. Before the brutal assaults were begun, Japanese bombing planes flew low over the city, obviously selecting the buildings which were subsequently bombed.

"In many of the churches attacked devout residents of Manila had gathered for sanctuary and solace within the hallowed cloisters.

"Among the buildings destroyed were churches and shrines where many generations had worshiped for centuries. The beautiful old church of Santo Domingo, with its priceless art treasures and venerated relics, is now a heap of smoking ruins, before which relays of black-robed priests are continually praying for their people.

Cathedral Was Bombed

"The great Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was a special target for Japanese bombs. It was sought out and attacked on three successive days. The College of San Juan Lateran, with its irreplaceable library of original manuscripts, was likewise attacked.

"Repeated assaults on successive days were made on Santa Rosa Convent and Santa Catalina Convent. The San Juan de Dios Hospital was also the object of vicious attacks, and three colleges supported by religious institutions were either destroyed or damaged in the air raids."

General MacArthur's message to the War Department said that the "enemy mercilessly bombed the open city of Manila, using sixty-three bombers."

"Damage has been severe and includes all types of civilian installations such as churches, the cathedral, hospitals, convents, business and private dwellings," he added.

"It is notable that before Manila was declared an open city and before our anti-aircraft defense evacuated therefrom, he [the enemy] had abstained from attempted bombing of anything in Manila except military installations."

War Department Says Enemy Picked Centers of Christian Culture as Objectives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Washington enthusiastically received a suggestion from General Douglas MacArthur today that, when the proper time comes, Japanese cities be devastated from the air in retaliation for the ruthlessly cruel bombing of Manila.

M'ARTHUR NOTES CHIEF'S BIRTHDAY

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.). Even though his troops are hard pressed in defending the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur took time to send birthday greetings to the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who will be 61 years old tomorrow.

The message:

"Gen. George C. Marshall

"War Department, Washington, D. C.

"We have not forgotten your birthday. I send heartiest felicitations and reiterate the complete confidence I feel in your professional leadership of the army. (Signed) MacArthur."

Japanese Bombers Blasting Roads As American Troops Are Pushed Back Toward the Capital

Enemy Now Only 30 Minute Auto Ride From City; Laguna Province Reported Lost to Nipponese

MANILA, Wednesday, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Japanese invaders are driving in great force on Manila from both north and south with their dive-bombers in almost complete command of the roads from the air, and with great quantities of tanks and armored units pressing relentlessly on the capital.

This was announced in an ominously terse communique by Gen. Douglas MacArthur at 11 a. m. (9 p. m. Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time).

"Our forces are being pushed back," the four-sentence announcement said.

(Japanese military spokesmen, who had stated their goal was capture of Manila by Jan. 1, only Tuesday had revised that prediction to Jan. 10.)

Terse Communique

The text of MacArthur's communique:

"The enemy is driving in great force from both north and south.

"His dive bombers practically control the roads from the air.

"The Japanese are using great quantities of tanks and armored units.

"Our lines are being pushed back."

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Lines Close to Capital

This terse and ominous announcement followed disclosure that the southern defensive front was only a half-hour's automobile drive from Manila.

Clark Lee, Associated Press war correspondent, left here by automobile at 7:30 a. m., visited the front line vicinity and was back in Manila at 8:30 a. m.—only an hour for the round trip.

This marked an unspecified but considerable advance for the Japanese invaders, who last night were reported to be within 45 miles of Manila and apparently bent on skirting both sides of the great Laguna De Bay on the first-class roads leading around that lake to this closely imperilled capital.

Two Columns in Drive

The Japanese thrust was in two columns, one of which yesterday reached some 35 miles beyond the Atimonan beachhead and the other driving to Luisiana, about 15 miles west from the original Mauban landing.

The immediate objective appeared to be a junction at San Pablo, just above Dolores and southwest of Luisiana, a point commanding highways running along both sides of the lake.

On the northern front, it was stated unofficially yesterday that General MacArthur's new and shortened line defending the central Luzon plain running down to Manila at that time extended east and west through the town of Zaragoza, a point about 65 miles above the capital.

The main Japanese forces were then believed to stand a few miles to the north of this line.

(Such a withdrawal by General MacArthur's main bodies had been indicated by the War Department in a communique on Monday.)

General MacArthur's communique yesterday afternoon—reporting succinctly: "Everything is quiet"—indicated that there was only local action on the two main fronts during the day.

Presumably, however, the Japanese were resting, nursing their wounds and bringing up supplies, gasoline, ammunition and reinforcements for new efforts to break the American-Philippine positions.

The possibility that some of the veteran Japanese troops used in the siege of Hong Kong were now joining the Philippine invading forces was seen in some quarters. Previous reports from all fronts had agreed that the invaders were young and ill-trained.

An Associated Press correspondent was informed by officers in the field in central Luzon yesterday that up to Monday there had been no major test of the strength of the contending forces.

Action, it was added, had up to then been confined principally to artillery fire. There had been some tank and infantry engagements, but not upon a large scale.

Casualties had been heavy in proportion to the numbers engaged, these informants said, but not heavy numerically.

No Air Raids on City

Manila itself, having been declared an open city, has lost any military significance, although the Japanese have bombed it since it was stripped of defenses.

There were no fresh air attacks on the city yesterday. Whether the Japanese had finally decided to recognize the capital as an open city or were merely occupied elsewhere was not known.

There were rumors that Japanese warships had sought to slip up on the fortress of Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay, but U. S. headquarters had no confirmation and pointed out that such an attempt would give Corregidor's big guns some excellent targets.

(In Washington, the Army announced yesterday that 27 men were killed and 80 wounded in the Japanese bombing of the Corregidor fortress monday.)

Quezon Inaugurated

(In Washington the War Department, denouncing the previous "senseless and savage" bombing of undefended Manila and saying that churches apparently were deliberately singled out for assault, announced that General

MacArthur had asked for "due retaliatory measures" at the proper time.

("His (the enemy's) actions can only be deemed completely violative of all the civilized processes of international law," the General stated).

Against the background of war beating on all sides, President Manuel Quezon was inaugurated for a second time at a ceremony attended by General MacArthur and High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre.

"At present we have but one task — to fight with America for America and the Philippines," Quezon said in his inaugural address. "To this task we shall devote all our resources."

General MacArthur declared that "never before in all history has there been a more solemn or more significant inauguration."

"An act symbolical of democratic processes is placed against the background of sudden, merciless war."

Sayre declared the American and Filipino peoples are being linked by the present struggle "in a comradeship which can never die."

Two Columns Seek to Unite in South for Advance on the City.

DEC 31 1941

NO HEAVY ACTION REPORTED

Americans Apparently Have Left Invasion Landing Area on Lingayen Gulf.

By CLARK LEE

Manila, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Japanese forces which landed last week southeast of Manila have fought their way to Luisiana and Dolores, each about forty-five airline miles from this city, and apparently are attempting to effect a junction for a further advance, reliable dispatches from the front said today.

In the north, the new American line, shortened and consolidated by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was said to run east and west through Zaragoza, some sixty-five miles above Manila.

The exact positions of the Japanese in this theater were not known, but were believed to be a few miles north of the American line, with patrols active between.

Lingayen Area Given Up.

American forces apparently had withdrawn completely from the Lingayen Gulf area.

The two Japanese columns in the south evidently aimed to join at San Pablo.

This town is thirty-five air-line miles southeast of Manila, but the Laguna de Bay, a lake about twenty-five miles long and fifteen miles wide, lies between that position and the Philippine capital.

If the Japanese reached San Pablo it was probable one column would circle southward and westward to Batangas province on the west coash south of Manila.

Relative inactivity at the fronts, reported in this morning's communique, was taken to mean that the Japanese were resting their troops and bringing up fresh supplies of ammunition and gasoline and re-enforcements for new assaults.

Yesterday's announcement from Washington that the Japanese were landing veterans troops was believed here to mean that possibly the troops used in attacking Hongkong were being transferred to the Philippines.

No Major Engagements.

So far, all reports from the fronts have agreed that the Japanese troops here were young and ill-trained.

Officers in the field in central Luzon said that up to yesterday there had been no major test of Japanese-American strength. Activity thus far had been mostly confined to artillery and some tank engagements, they said, with a few infantry battles.

Losses so far have been small numerically, but relatively heavy in proportion to numbers engaged, it was said.

Manila, the military significance of which has been lost by the declaration that it is an open city, was kept on edge by continued Japanese air activity in the vicinity.

United States Army Headquarters, which declared yesterday that the Japanese were continuing to land re-enforcements in southern Luzon and were exerting steady pressure, made no reference to the situation there or in the north in its communique at 11:45 A. M. (9:45 P. M., Eastern standard time, Monday).

Approximately two hours before this communique was issued Manila had a seventeen-minute air raid alarm, but no planes appeared over the city.

There had been no air attack, however, in forty-eight hours up to 1 P. M. (11 P. M., Eastern standard time, Monday, and Manilans waited anxiously to find out whether the enemy had decided to recognize Manila as an open city or just were preoccupied with air assaults elsewhere.

A haze over Manila Bay at the time of the alert made it impossible for observers to determine whether the Japanese had again attacked Corregidor, island fortress at the mouth of the harbor, which was assaulted from the air for two hours yesterday. That raid, the first officially reported sustained attack on Corregidor, apparently cost the Japanese heavily.

Jap Planes Shot Down.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced tersely a number of Japanese planes were shot down, and observers reported that one wave of twenty-seven attacking bombers made off with four gaps in the original formation.

There was no immediate announcement concerning the damage—if any—caused by the raid, which was generally regarded as the opening salvo in a Japanese attempt to wreck the fortress.

It was persistently reported that Japanese warships attempted to approach the rocky fortress under cover of Monday's aerial bombardment.

However, United States Army Headquarters said it had no confirmation of the reports and did not believe them because Japanese ships would only give the big Corregidor guns fine targets.

After the attack the Japanese dropped leaflets bearing the Japanese and Philippine flags and the words: "We join you in honoring the memory of Jose Rizal."

Rizal, a Filipino patriot, was shot by the Spanish forty-five years ago today.

Reports filtering in from the southern front indicated that the Japanese had effected their original landings in the Mauban area Christmas morning at heavy cost. Filipino soldiers back from the front said the first Japanese to come ashore were killed to the last man.

"The invaders landed first in waves of thirty to fifty men," said one soldier. "We mowed down the first series, but as succeeding ones came thicker and stretched the battle line wider around the bay we finally had to retreat."

Four times in two days, he said, the Japanese were fought to a standstill, but each time threw re-enforcements into the fray and moved forward again by sheer weight of numbers.

U. S. and Philippines Ties Strengthened By War, Sayre Says

Quezon Is Inaugurated For Second Term as Islands' President

By the Associated Press.

DEC 31 1941

MANILA, Dec. 30.—Philippine High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, speaking today at the second-term inauguration of Manuel Quezon as President of the Commonwealth, declared that the American and Filipino peoples were being linked by the present struggle in "a comradeship which can never die."

"Because the events of the last three weeks have been hard," he said, "we will not be discouraged. The real struggle is only beginning, but there can be no question whatsoever of its final outcome.

Faith and Determination.

"Death is preferable to slavery. As long as humanity believes that, no Germany and no Japan can ever conquer the world. That faith and that determination welds all free peoples together into a mighty throng which is invincible and inevitably will be triumphant."

Mr. Sayre read a special message from President Roosevelt extending congratulations and best wishes to President Quezon and Sergio Osmena, who was sworn in for another term as Vice President.

The message also expressed to the people of the Philippines the President's "appreciation for the loyalty and effective co-operation * * * which they have extended to the United States Government."

The inauguration was held at the wartime seat of the government in an undisclosed place outside Manila.

Because of wartime conditions the inauguration was conducted with extreme simplicity. The oaths of office were administered to President Quezon and Mr. Osmena by Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos of the Philippine Supreme Court.

New members of the Philippine Congress, meanwhile, were sworn in by previously qualified officials in their home provinces or wherever they happened to be.

Mr. Quezon was elected for a four-year term under the amended constitution of the Commonwealth, but he said before the election that he would resign after two years and turn the office of chief executive over to Mr. Osmena. He already has served six years and believes that no President of the Commonwealth should remain in office more than eight years.

United Manilans Given Real Lift By Roosevelt's Assurances

By RUSSELL BRINES

Associated Press War Correspondent.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—This is the notebook of a reporter's observations on a bombed city:

In the two raids since Manila was declared an open city Manilans felt a wave of impotence, then they go mad . . . and madder . . . and now they are more firmly united than every before. They are on their own now and are rolling up their sleeves with grim realism, ready for hard times still to come . . . President Roosevelt's assurances gave them a real lift. . . .

The city's morale can't be broken and air raids only strengthen it.

To sense this you only have to hear Filipinos express anger when they see the Santo Domingo Church in ruins . . . or watch energetic labor gangs constructing shelters . . . But some protection has been provided and Manilans are preparing . . . the Bravado which caused downtown crowds to match raiding planes at first is gone . . . now they run like the devil, unashamed, for shelter . . . they find it in doorways, behind walls, in gutters.

Except for raids, though, the city is getting back to normal . . . streetcars and buses are running . . . taxi drivers are getting back their old habit of reckless driving . . . movies are playing (behind sandbags) in the daytime . . . lights are gradually getting brighter at night now that the blackout is over . . . the people are getting over the psychological comfort of darkness.

A new restaurant has opened up . . . its proprietors call it "Nichevo," say that is Russian for "never mind" . . . night clubs are reopening . . . the people are getting the idea that worry only complicates matters.

Law and order are well regulated.

The city shows its scars only in spots and in its sweeping panorama Manila is untouched . . . only more solemn . . . landmarks best known to tourists are much the same except for wartime tape and sandbags . . . nevertheless, bomb craters pit waterfront streets . . . broken windows, bomb splinter holes . . . blocks of houses along the highway fronting Nichols Field smashed as if by tornado and fire . . . including many American homes . . . elsewhere burned gasoline tanks and other evidence of destruction.

Rich American Reported Dead in Japs' Luzon Camp

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—The Manila Bulletin said today it had received from usually reliable sources a report that Robert E. Manly, one of the wealthiest Americans in the Philippines, had died recently in a Japanese concentration camp at Naga in Southern Luzon Island.

Mr. Manly, about 75 and long an invalid, was born in Rushford, Minn., and came to the Philippines during the Spanish-American War as a member of the First North Dakota Volunteers. He later settled down at Naga, began the practice of law there and ultimately acquired large interests in rice lands and transportation companies.

For more than 30 years he served as national democratic committeeman for the Philippines.

Fierce Tribesmen Aid Philippine Refugees

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, Dec. 30.—Refugees reaching here from the Baguio mining districts in Northern Luzon said today they had been aided by fierce mountain tribesmen who appeared to have abandoned their hostile attitude toward Christians since the outbreak of war with Japan.

The refugees, who traveled over little-frequented mountain trails to avoid hampering operations of American and Filipino troops, said Igorot tribesmen had guided them on their way and had supplied them with salted deer meat and other food.

The Igorots, they said, knew war was under way and were prepared to deal with any Japanese troops reaching their territory.

Japanese Predict Manila Will Fall Before January 10

DEC 31 1941

Tokio Spokesman Warns Of Bombing of Any City Used as Chinese Base

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast).—A Japanese military spokesman declared today that operations in the Philippines were moving according to schedule and predicted the fall of Manila before January 10.

At the same time the spokesman warned that Calcutta or any other Far Eastern city would be bombed by the Japanese Air Force if it were converted into a supply base for the Chinese government at Chungking.

He issued the warning, he said, because of reports that plans were afoot to transfer Burma Road transportation facilities and personnel from Rangoon to Calcutta.

Destroyer Declared Sunk.

The Japanese Navy, meanwhile, issued a communique declaring that between December 22-28 Japanese naval aircraft operating in the waters around Luzon had sunk one destroyer and two submarines and had damaged 76 merchant vessels, of which 7 were left in sinking condition.

Japanese naval aircraft also were credited during the same period with destroying 56 planes in and around the Sulu and Celebes Seas and with destroying many hangars and airport facilities in British Borneo.

During these operations, the communique said, Japanese naval aircraft losses were only two planes.

Another bulletin said 16 submarines had been sunk prior to December 20 by Japanese naval vessels and aircraft patrolling the Southwestern Pacific.

List of Jap Claims.

The official report broke down the claimed damage inflicted on enemy air forces by naval airmen as follows:

Philippines: Nine airplanes, including four flying boats, shot down; 27 airplanes, including four flying boats, destroyed on the ground.

British Borneo: Eleven airplanes, including a flying boat, shot down; two destroyed on the ground.

South China, Celebes and Sulu Seas: Two flying boats shot down and five flying boats destroyed on the water.

Numerous air bases and hangars have been damaged and destroyed in the Philippines and British Borneo, the report added.

Daily air attacks were made on Manila shipping to prevent escapes by sea, the announcement said.

An Army bulletin said Japanese planes subjected the Singapore area to a severe attack Monday night for the second time in the war.

Chinese forces lost 329,927 killed and 94,826 men taken prisoner in fighting from January to October, inclusive, Col. Hideo Ohira, chief of the army press section of imperial headquarters, announced.

In an average of 2,000 engagements a month with the Chinese, Japan lost 9,527 killed, he said.

30.24-13839

30.24-13839

Kuala Lumpur Attack Reported.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Dispatches from Tokio today reported that the Japanese Air Force had attacked the railway station at Kuala Lumpur, 225 miles northwest of Singapore, in Malaya and also had bombed 100 railroad cars filled with British troops.

These dispatches claimed the British Air Force in Malaya was so hard hit, both in loss of planes and bases, that provisional bases now are being established on the north coast of the Dutch Island of Sumatra.

Medan, on Sumatra's northeast coast, was heavily bombed by the Japanese Air Force Sunday.

Japs Report on Week's Sinkings.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Japanese Navy, in a communique broadcast from Tokio and heard here by Reuters, claimed today it had sunk sixteen enemy submarines and damaged a large number of others in the western Pacific between December 22 and 28.

During the same period, said the communique, Japanese naval aircraft shot down fifty-six enemy planes over Borneo, the South China Sea and the Sulu and Celebres seas.

Japs Fear Air Raids

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Warning against possible air raids during the New Year holiday period, the eastern defense headquarters today ordered a partial blackout from midnight tomorrow until January 4.

MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED IN SINGAPORE

Army Courts Set Up After Japanese Start Major Air Raids

Will Deal With Any Fifth Columnists Or Looting In Proscribed Areas

By C. Yates McDaniel

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 30—Martial law was proclaimed throughout the Singapore settlement tonight after four heavy Japanese air assaults last night were beaten off with only eleven casualties and negligible damage to this big British base.

A spokesman who announced the casualties, seven more than were mentioned in an early communique, said that military courts would deal with any cases of fifth-column activity, looting or movement in proscribed districts now that Japan had begun large-scale raids.

Afield the invader still was centering his pressure on the Perak state front below Ipoh, which itself is 290 miles north of Singapore, but his strong attacks cost him heavy casualties for gains which at best were minor.

"No Change" Elsewhere

In the whole of the remainder of the Malayan peninsula, the afternoon British communique reported, there had been "no change in the situation."

Singapore's defense against the aerial invader was such that from six flights of Japanese bombers rooftop observers counted only two sticks of bombs let loose, one on Singapore Island and the other across the channel on the Johore mainland just to the north.

Japanese bombers sailed over in formations of four to nine craft each, were caught and held unfailingly in Singapore's searchlight beams, then were prodded across the sky by hot, unbroken anti-aircraft fire.

Defense Described

With its customary brevity the British command thus described the spectacular defense:

"Enemy aircraft made four raids on Singapore last night. Some damage was done to thatched buildings, which set a small petrol store on fire. So far only four casualties have been reported."

The British positions of Kuantan, on the eastern side of the Malayan peninsula where the invader apparently had made no progress, also were bombed. In this case there was neither damage nor a single casualty.

An instance of high native morale was singled out by headquarters which reported that a large labor force present at a railway station put under attack by Japanese planes "behaved with great calmness."

RAF Kept Busy

British aircraft meantime were busy, but the details of action were not disclosed.

Japanese ground gains about Ipoh apparently were made possible principally by infiltration and clearly at the cost of enormous losses, a report of a British correspondent at the front showed. He said that the a[illegible] some instances lost forty men to one.

New support for the British defenders came during the day from a quarter which until recently had been proscribed throughout Malaya: The Chinese Communist party called upon its members to "turn each street, lane, mine, village and rubber estate into a bulwark for the defense of our land."

At the other end of the ideological scale, the sultan of the great rubber-producing state of Negri Sembilan summoned his people to the struggle "to destroy the common enemy."

Blazing anti-aircraft batteries and searchlights which kept the Japanese planes high were credited today with holding the effect of overnight enemy air raids on this stronghold to a minimum.

A communique said that four raids were made, damaging some thatched houses whose flames ignited a small gasoline dump and caused four casualties.

Civilians Saw Six.

Rooftop observers, however, counted six separate flights over the moonlit city, but said only two sticks of bombs were dropped—one on Singapore Island, the site of Britain's chief defense citadel in the Far East, and the other across the narrow channel on the Johore Mainland to the north.

(A Tokio broadcast said Japanese Army planes made the raid, the second since the start of the war in the Pacific. It said the Singapore area was "severely raided" and that targets were military objectives on the city's outskirts.)

Night Beams Catch Planes.

On every other appearance last night the Japanese bombers sailed across the Singapore sky in formations of four and nine planes each, clearly highlighted by the searchlight beams and sped on their way by bursts of anti-aircraft batteries, which kept up an incessant barrage as long as the enemy planes were within range.

On the land front, a communique acknowledged that the invaders had made a strong attack against British lines in the Perak area but declared they suffered heavy losses.

Only in the Perak fighting did the British report any notable land activity. Elsewhere the situation was described as unchanged.

British forces were reported to be inflicting casualties at rates as high as 40 for 1, even while yielding fresh ground about Ipoh, a tin mining center 290 miles northwest of Singapore.

"Enemy aircraft made a further raid on Kuantan yesterday, causing no damage or casualties," the communique also said.

A railway station occupied by a large labor force, in an area not officially identified, also was attacked by Japanese airmen, it was said, the laborers behaving "with great calmness."

Allied aircraft were reported to have carried out a number of reconnaissances yesterday.

(London dispatches said the British had withdrawn from Ipoh itself after demolishing strategic properties, manning new defense lines to the south between the mountains and the sea to escape a threatening pincer movement from the north and southwest.

(The withdrawal was described by an informed British source as necessary because of the "limited resources in men and material at present at our disposal.")

Communists Rally to Defense.

Although the Japanese masses gained ground, largely by infiltration tactics, a Reuters correspondent at the front said as many as 40 were falling dead or wounded for every British casualty in hand-to-hand fighting.

A manifesto of the Chinese Communist party, until recently proscribed throughout Malaya, was reported by Reuters to have called on adherents to "turn each street, lane, mine, village and rubber estate into a bulwark for the defense of our land."

In the same vein, the Sultan of the rich rubber-producing state of Negri Sembilan called on all his people to fight "to destroy the common enemy." The battle zone still is 100 miles above Negi Sembilan's northern frontier.

The Straits Times reported two high officers of the Chinese Army were in Singapore for talks with British officers on Allied strategy and that other military leaders from the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were expected shortly.

Strategic Advantages Conceded.

Japanese activity both east and west caused concern.

Britons conceded potential strategic advantages to the Japanese in their occupation of Kuching, capital of white Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke's kingdom of Sarawak. Lying 475 miles east of Singapore, it is at a sea and air crossroads in the battle for American, British and Dutch territories bordering the China Sea.

The economic and political importance of the stroke was minimized. The Sarawak coast offers no ports of naval value except at Kuching and even there sandbanks bar all except the smallest ships.

Oil wells and landing fields were reported thoroughly "mucked up" before the Japanese arrived.

No effort was made here to discount a threat to Sumatra, Netherlands Indies, contained in a Batavia report Sunday that Japanese had bombed Medan, the principal city, and attempted parachute landings.

For the Japanese who won Penang, off Malaya's west coast, Medan is only 150 miles by air across the Strait of Malacca.

The fertile plateaus around Medan contain some of the world's largest British and Dutch rubber plantations and vast holdings of the Goodyear, [illegible] and United States Rubber Co.'s. The 1940 production totalled 600,000 tons.

South Central Sumatra is a great oil producing region.

NOTE

Goodrich Co. phoned AP to say they had no properties in and around Singapore.

Dec. 31, 1941

INDIES PAPERS ASK PUBLIC TO BE PATIENT

DEC 31 1941

Warn, However, Of Difficulties In Way Of Opening Offensive

Army Commander Calls For More Bombers And Anti-Aircraft Guns

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Dec. 30—Allied reinforcements were reported by Dutch newspapers tonight to be en route to the Pacific war theater even as Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, the Indies commander in chief, urgently called for more bombers, fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns to ward off expected Japanese invasion thrusts at Dutch soil.

[At the same time there were press reports from Sydney that British Prime Minister Churchill had advised Australian Prime Minister John Curtin that Britain and her allies had decided upon a definite plan of action in the Pacific which would enormously improve Allied striking power against Japan. As a result an Australian Government spokesman said the Pacific position, in so far as it affects Australia, "has improved immeasurably."]

Public's Patience Asked

The Indies newspapers asked the public to be patient. They said help was on the way, but stressed that "enormous difficulties" remained before a general Allied offensive could be started.

The general told the official news agency, Aneta, that prompt material support was needed to hold these strategic colonies "which will be defended to the last man."

He said Japanese fleets roaming the South Pacific were "easy targets for bombers operating from Netherland Indies bases"—a fact already proved by the hard-hitting Dutch airmen and submarine crews who have so many extended and vulnerable areas to defend.

Could Hold Off Attack

"Such material support," the general said, "if given with the least possible delay, could even hold off a large-scale Japanese landing attempt."

It was stated officially that no Japanese troops thus far have landed on Dutch territory. There thus still was no official confirmation that Japanese parachutists had landed in the Medan area of Sumatra Sunday.

The death toll in Medan from a Japanese raid there Sunday rose to thirty-six, with sixty-six injured. Today's communique said one Dutch plane was destroyed by the Japanese the same day at Tarakan, an airdrome in Dutch East Borneo.

Dutch Tanker Fired

In the latter attack a Dutch tanker also was set afire, but the crew managed to put out the blaze and save the ship, the communique said. Nineteen raiders attacked the Tarakan area.

General Ter Poorter conceded that the Japanese temporarily had air superiority over the Pacific area, and that their planes were able to attack at random.

"Japanese accuracy also is not to be underrated," he said, "although damage so far done to objectives in these islands is comparatively negligible.

Might Bring Turn

"If needed material should reach us in great quantities soon it might bring about a turn in present events in the Philippines, Malaya and this area."

The Japanese already are draining small quantities of oil from damaged wells in occupied British North Borneo areas, the commander said.

"But the Japanese will not be allowed to get away with the oil because the Netherlands Indies air force will bomb the daylights out of them.

"The oil situation in this territory is completely satisfactory, and that certainly is not the point that worries the general staff."

MARTIAL LAW PUT IN EFFECT AT SINGAPORE

DEC 31 1941

Move Follows Four Raids by Bombing Planes on Colony.

FEW MISSILES ARE DROPPED

Jap Casualties High in Fighting on Upper Malay Peninsula—Chinese Generals Confer.

By C. Yates McDaniel

Singapore, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Martial law was declared in the Singapore area tonight.

A semi-official statement said that the offenses against public safety and cases of treachery, assistance to the enemy or looting will be tried by military courts.

A curfew may be set by the army, the movement of all persons restricted, and highways closed.

Help On Way, N. E. I. Says

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 30—Netherlands Indies newspapers assured the public today that Allied reinforcements are on the way to the Pacific and that a general offensive against Japan can be expected soon.

But the papers warned against impatience, said the drive could be launched only after thorough preparation and stressed the "enormous difficulties" involved in having the Allies take the initiative.

At the same time Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, the army's commander in chief, stressed the need for "immediate material support" of the Indies defenses, especially bombers, fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Could Balk Landing Parties

"Such material support, if given with the least possible delay," said Gen. Ter Poorten, "could hold off even a large-scale Japanese landing attempt. . . . But pursuit ships are necessary for the protection of the bombers sent out to aid enemy objectives, as well as for the protection of the numerous air fields in the Indies, which now are being bombed at random by the Japanese air force, which temporarily appears to have air superiority.

"More anti-aircraft guns are needed for the protection of vital Netherlands Indies objects. If possible, this material should reach us in great quantities and as soon as possible, because it might bring about a turn in the present events."

19 Jap Planes Attack

The exact positions of the Japanese east and west through Zaragoza, some sixty-five miles above Manila.

The N. E. I. armed forces today acknowledged the loss of a single fighter plane in a nineteen-plane Japanese attack on a Dutch airdrome and reported that Japanese bombing and machine-gunning raids on outlying coastal points in the widespread Indies archipelago were continuing.

The attack on the airdrome, said today's communique, occurred on Sunday, and was carried out by two waves—eight fighters in the first group and seven bombers and four fighters in the second.

In addition to the destruction of one Dutch plane, a Dutch pilot was killed.

The raid occurred at Tarakan, on the northeast coast of Dutch Borneo. At the same time it was learned that the number of known dead in Sunday's Japanese assault on Medan, Sumatra, has risen to thirty-six.

Fierce Tribes Offer Aid

An Admiralty spokesman told today of tribes of fierce native jungle fighters who "only a few decades ago" still were battling the Dutch Government, but who now have offered that same Government the aid of their guerrilla bands to halt any Japnese invasion attempts.

A native newspaper published an appeal to its readers to "reinforce the civilian frontier" and "to sharpen your knives for the defense of your country."

Fears Of Jap Attack Allayed In Australia

Sydney, Dec. 30 (AP)—Australian fears of an impending Japanese attack were tempered today by reports of an Allied decision to sharpen enormously their striking power in the Pacific.

Sydney newspapers said this assurance had been made to the Government directly by British Prime Minister Churchill, bringing the declaration from an official spokesman that "in so far as it affects Australia, the Pacific position has improved immeasurably."

Prime Minister Curtin did not go so far, but he did say a cable from Churchill had enabled him to submit to the Australian Cabinet a more reassuring view of the situation than had seemed possible earlier in the day.

It was pointed out that United States assistance to Australia beyond what was anticipated would be a powerful factor in putting a damper on any possible large-scale operations planned by Japan against Australia or the Netherlands Indies.

DEC 31 1941

Japs Intensify Hunan Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Dec. 30—Chinese dispatches said the battle of Northern Hunan province developed in intensity today as the Japanese put more troops across the Milo river and attempted to hammer the Chinese back toward Changsha, the provincial capital.

Previous reports, describing the Japanese offensive as the main spearhead of a broad campaign in Central China, said it had driven to within forty miles north of Changsha after forcing a crossing of the Milo.

As a constant stream of Japanese reinforcements flowed to the front from the north, Japanese warplanes attacked Chinese troop concentrations and communications lines.

In his capacity as Acting Foreign Minister, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made his first appointment to the Foreign Office, naming Dr. Liwei-Kuo, who earned his Ph.D. at Columbia, as acting chief of the General Affairs Department.

Allied Officers Flee Hong Kong In Motorboats

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 29 (Delayed).—A party of British and Chinese officers led by the famous one-legged Contonese admiral, Chan Chak, escaped from Hong Kong Christmas Day in motor torpedo boats, fighting their way through the Japanese blockade, it was disclosed today.

One of the five motor torpedo boats was sunk and 16 persons were lost.

Admiral Chan Chak suffered an arm wound and fell into the sea but swam to safety ashore. Other survivors included D. M. MacDougal, Hong Kong chief of the British Ministry of Information; two British lieutenant commanders and two Royal Air Force wing commanders.

Australia Gets Assurance

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 30—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has advised Australian Prime Minister John Curtin that Britain and her Allies have decided upon a definite plan of action in the Pacific that will improve enormously their striking power against Japan, Sydney newspapers said today.

While there was no immediate confirmation from official quarters, a Government spokesman was quoted as saying:

"In so far as it affects Australia, the Pacific position has improved immeasurably."

Manila Raids Hit Only War Targets, Spain Says

Madrid Declares It Has The Word Of Japan That This Is True

Madrid, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry, in a communique which it said was issued "to calm Spaniards with relatives and interests in the Philippines," declared it had the word of Japan that Japanese planes were bombing "exclusively and very rigorously military objectives."

It said "only one chance person among the Spanish colony," a nun, was wounded by the Japanese bombings.

Special Meet Of Jap Diet

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official Radio Received by A. P.)—Advices from Tokyo today said that the Japanese Diet (Parliament) would meet in special session tomorrow.

ADMIRAL E. J. KING TAKES OVER FLEET

Four-Starred Flag Hoisted Aboard Navy Gunboat Constructed In Germany

But Central Figure Is Absent "Due To Pressure Of Wartime Work"

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—The four-star admiral's flag of Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, fluttered today from a navy gunboat built in Germany.

The flag-hoisting ceremony which signaled the office-taking of the "Cincus" was performed with the central figure absent. Admiral King, occupied in conferences with allied naval chiefs here for the last week, was too busy to be aboard the gunboat Vixen when his personal flag was raised.

Chosen For Convenience

The 330-foot gunboat, formerly the private yacht Orion, apparently was chosen for the ceremony because it lay conveniently near by, in the Washington Navy Yard. Navy officials said the 3,000-ton, Diesel-powered yacht was purchased for $240,000 from the estate of the late Julius Forstmann, prominent New Jersey textile manufacturer, in November, 1940. Her conversion to a fighting ship was completed last April. The yacht was built in 1929, in Kiel, Germany.

No advance notice was given of the flag-hoisting ceremony, which the navy said was marked by "the utmost simplicity."

Nimitz Takes Command In Pacific Tomorrow

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Dec. 30.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz assumes command of the Pacific Fleet tomorrow.

He relieves Admiral William S. Pye, who became temporary commander of the fleet when Admiral Husband E. Kimmel was removed pending outcome of the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt on the Pearl Harbor sneak attack.

Doris Duke's Yacht In Navy

Honolulu, Dec. 30 (AP)—The fifty-five-foot yacht Kailani Lahilahi, belonging to Doris Duke Cromwell, has been taken over by the navy. She offered it some time ago.

Half Of Sub Is Jap's Coffin

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Dec. 30—The United States Navy buried half of a submarine at Pearl Harbor at dusk yesterday in order to carry out final rites for an enemy whose body could not be removed.

The undersea craft was one of the two-man vessels used by the Japanese in their surprise attack of December 7. The body had been wedged amid the battered engines and instruments when the conning tower was ripped by a shell and the craft cut almost in two by a destroyer.

The wreckage was dropped into a forty-foot trench.

The submarine was one of three of this type sunk or beached in this area during the attack.

Burma Road Supplies Increase 400 Per Cent.

Chinese Government Asked American Management To Increase Efficiency Of Route

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Chinese Embassy reported tonight that the quantity of military supplies moved over the Burma road to the interior of China had been increased in recent months by more than 400 per cent.

The Chinese Government previously has made two official requests that administration and operation of the road be placed under a joint United States, British and Chinese military commission with an American as chairman, an Embassy statement said.

"Now that the United States and Great Britain are also at war with Japan," it continued, "this is a matter for inter-Allied reconsideration."

BASES TO BOMB JAPAN

Chiang's Pilot Says China Has Air Fields.

Hollywood, Dec. 30 (A. P.)—Royal Leonard, 36 years old former personal pilot for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declares Japan can be bombed effectively with American long range bombers from bases in unoccupied China.

"The air fields are there and more can be built," he said.

"Had the British co-operated with the Chinese and prepared air fields back of their lines, Hongkong would not be in Japanese hands today.

"Japanese pilots are better than the Americans gave them credit for prior to the war, but they're not as good as a lot of people now think merely because of their early successes."

FEEL CHROMITE IN PHILIPPINES JAP OBJECTIVE

DEC 31 1941

Geologists Express Opinion That It Was Factor in Far East Attacks

BOSTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Rich deposits of chromite in embattled Luzon and other sections of the Philippines may have been one of the factors that induced the Japanese to launch their desperate attack on the islands, several eminent American geologists indicated today.

Needed for Armaments

W. D. Johnson of the United States Geological Survey and Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, said in an interview that Japan apparently is in dire need of metallurgical chromite to alloy with iron in the manufacture of high grade steel to build battleships, bombers, tanks and other materials of warfare.

They commented on a paper submitted to the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America in which Dean F. Frasche, former chief of the Philippines Geological Society and now with the Office of Production Management, said that chromite occurs in commercial quantities on several of the islands, the largest in the Zambales Province, Luzon.

Johnson said that although large amounts of chromite had been imported from the Philippines the principal reserves of the United States are in Montana, where a bed crops out for a distance of 30 miles. Some also is obtained from Cuba.

Have Rich Deposits

The individual deposits in the Philippines, Frasche informed the society, vary greatly in size, ranging from a few hundred to 10,000,000 metric tons.

The grades of chromite now being produced in the Zambales section, he added, are classified according to their industrial uses—namely, metallurgical ores, chemical ores and refractory ores.

All grades are important in the prosecution of modern warfare—the metallurgical in making alloys for the manufacture of hard and corrosive resistant steel, the chemical in the production of various chemicals and the refractory in making bricks for lining various types of furnaces.

Frasche said that the Philippines reserves of chromite of all grades is estimated at 10,890,500 tons. The deposits occur in isolated masses of ultrabasic rocks along the eastern and western borders of the island group.

CHEER FILIPINOS

Students in Boston Radio Greetings to Islands.

Boston, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—On the forty-fifth anniversary of the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal, famous Filipino patriot, the powerful shortwave station WRUL today addressed a program of cheer and encouragement to the embattled islands on the other side of the globe.

Participating in the broadcast were young Filipinos receiving their education at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other young natives of the far-away islands who are engaged as entertainers in Boston restaurants and hotels.

The greetings went out as Manuel Quezon began his second term as President of the commonwealth.

Part of the broadcast was in English and the remainder in Tagalog, a Filipino tongue. All participants addressed messages of hope and encouragement to relatives in their besieged homeland.

Dr. Rizal was generally credited with keeping alive a spirit of nationalism among his countrymen and was the author of two books which historians believe did much to bring about opposition to Spanish misrule in the islands.

Alaska Fishermen Want Navy Protection For 1942 Season

Union Also Demands Individual War Risk Insurance for Members

By the Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Dec. 30.—A war and the operation of enemy craft off the West Coast have brought to the Alaskan fishing industry the greatest uncertainty in its history,

Packers and labor representatives have reported conferences with Northwest naval authorities over the possibilities of protection for the ships which must take fishing and canning supplies northward early in 1942, as well as for protection during the fishing season in distant and dangerous waters.

30.24-1381

Important Military Food.

The product of the fishing industry is an important food to the Nation's armed forces. More than 1,500,000 cases were taken by the Army, Navy and lease-lend agencies during 1941. In 1918, the Government established a prior claim to the whole Alaskan cannery output.

J. F. Jurich, president of the International Union of Fishermen and Allied Workers (C. I. O.), said union officials were working in cooperation with the packers in efforts to obtain protection for 1942 operations. The union also is demanding individual war risk insurance for its members.

Expects to Give Protection.

"The Navy fully appreciates the situation with which the salmon packing industry is confronted," a 13th Naval District source said, "and is in full sympathy with its desires. It will do everything in its power to provide the protection required, but it must be understood that the contingencies of war are not predictable."

Mr. Jurich said another problem would be in getting fishermen and cannery workers from defense plants in the State. He expressed the belief that many with "fishing in their blood" will want to go north, if given reasonable protection.

made it swerve to left, causing torpedo to drop and explode in bank about thirty feet ahead of this ship. Number one machine gun downed plane in navy-yard channel.

"Third torpedo plane which was hit was observed headed for two cruisers astern. Plane went out of control, droped its torpedo. This was about the eleventh plane to come in.

Fourth Plane Crashed On Dock

"Next plane hit came over dock, but was downed with a short burst. Torpedo dropped in lumber pile and plane believed to have crashed on dock.

"Fifth brought down came down on starboard side, nosed directly into air and spun into crash loosing its torpedo.

"Sixth plane brought down was a dive bomber during second phase of attack and after torpedo attack. This plane was shot down by anti-aircraft gun and those from other ships."

GANDHI QUITS INDIA PARTY CONGRESS POST

Log Of A Destroyer

DEC 31 1941

Warship At Pearl Harbor Shot Down Six Jap Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—The navy reported today that a single United States destroyer shot down six Japanese warplanes in the surprise assault upon Pearl Harbor on December 7.

An extract from the log of the unnamed destroyer, released by the navy, read:

"Observed torpedo plane come in from direction of Merry Point between navy yard and Kuahua Island, thirty or forty feet altitude, headed for a battleship. About 200 or 300 yards from battleship dropped its torpedo and hit the battleship amidships.

Destroyers Open Fire

"Sounded general quarters and commenced firing.

"Hit fourth plane coming in which was seen to crash in channel off officers' club landing.

"Machine-gun fire on eighth plane

Leader Resigns After Group Shifts To Cooperation With Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Bardoli, India, Dec. 30—Mohandas K. Gandhi, uncompromising proponent of civil disobedience to British rule, stepped down as leader of the All-India Party Congress today because of differences over a party shift toward war cooperation with Britain.

The resignation of the little leader of India's independence movement was presented and accepted at a session of the party's executive committee which adopted a resolution throwing its sympathies to 'peoples who are subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom."

War At Borders

The war at India's very borders, the committee emphasized, was its sole motive, and not devotion to Britain.

". . . Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defense of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war," its resolution said.

"The whole background in India is one of hostility and distrust of the British Government and not even the most far-reaching promises can alter this background; nor can a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to arrogant imperialism, which is undistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism."

Second Disagreement

Hewing unswervingly to his principles, Gandhi said in his letter of resignation:

"I must continue the civil disobedience movement for freedom of speech against all wars with such congressmen and others whom I select."

It was the second time that Gandhi had disagreed over wartime policies.

He dissented when the executive committee voted at Bombay last year to withdraw a previous conditional offer to cooperate with Britain in the war effort, but accepted an offer to resume his party leadership with power "to guide it in any action that should be taken."

Gandhi, Opposing War Backing, Resigns as India Party Leader

Decides to Retain His Freedom to Fight All Violence

By the Associated Press.

BARDOLI, India, Dec. 30.—Mohandas K. Gandhi, long the leader of India's independence movement, was relieved today of his leadership of the All-India Congress Party at his own request.

Gandhi decided to retain his freedom to oppose all violence and could not go along with the majority of the party's Executive Committee in a step toward co-operation in Britain's war effort.

Gandhi had written asking, "Please relieve me of the responsibility laid upon me by the Bombay resolution of September 16, 1940."

Previous Offer Withdrawn.

The party committee voted at Bombay last year to withdraw a previous conditional offer to cooperate with Britain in the war effort and invited Gandhi—who disagreed with the offer in the first place—to resume his party leadership with power "to guide it in any action that should be taken."

Now the party and Gandhi have differed again, and the little leader in whom millions of Indians placed their hopes for independence has stepped aside, unswervingly true to his principles of non-violent civil disobedience.

"I must continue the civil disobedience movement for freedom of speech against all wars with such Congressmen and others whom I select," Gandhi's letter said.

The committee's resolution made clear that the shift toward collaboration was dictated not by devotion to Britain but, rather by sympathy with "peoples who are subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom."

New World Situation.

Its resolution said in part:

While there has been no change in British policy toward India, the Working Committee must nevertheless take into consideration the new world situation that has arisen by developments of the war in the world and its approach to India.

"The sympathies of the Congress must inevitably lie with peoples who are subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom. But only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defense of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war.

"The whole background in India is one of hostility and distrust of the British government, and not even the most far-reaching promises can alter this background nor can a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to arrogant imperialism which is undistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism."

Gandhi Astonished

In his letter to the President of the Congress Gandhi said he had interpreted the Bombay resolution of September 16, 1940, to mean that Congress was refusing participation in the present war or all wars on the grounds principally of non-violence.

"I found to my astonishment," he wrote, "that most members differed from my interpretation and held that opposition need not be on the grounds of non-violence. . . ."

No Discord Noted

Gandhi attended the committee sessions, and the decision relieving him of leadership was believed to have been reached without discord, Gandhi offering his counsel but standing apart from collaboration.

If terms are arranged with the Government, therefore, the powerful Indian faction would align itself with Britain now that war has come to India's borders.

There were indications it would offer to form a coalition national government for the duration, probably after trying to get a new London declaration on India's post-war status.

REDS STORM INTO CRIMEA, RETAKE KERCH

Army, Aided By Black Sea Fleet, Also Recaptures Feodosiya

DEC 31 1941

Whole Nazi Peninsular Force Seen In Peril. Stalin Jubilant

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Dec. 31—Red troops of the Caucasus and the Black Sea fleet have stormed and recaptured the Crimean towns of Kerch and Feodosiya in smashing new successes which imperil the entire Nazi army on that Black Sea peninsula, it was officially announced today.

Premier Stalin immediately sent a message of congratulation to General Kozlov, commander in chief on the Caucasian front, and to Rear Admiral Oktyabrsky, commander of the Black Sea fleet which participated in the reoccupation of those cities which the Russians were forced to abandon in mid-November.

At Gate To Caucasus

Kerch is on the eastern tip of the Crimean peninsula about two miles across the straits from the Caucasus and its oil wealth. Feodosiya, however, is at least fifty-five miles to the west on the coast.

"Retreating in both these sectors, the enemy is being pursued by our units," the communique said.

German armies besieging the big Crimean naval base of Sevastopol on the southwestern coast now are menaced from the rear by the advancing Soviet eastern armies.

Stalin's Victory Message

Stalin in his victory message told his army and naval leaders that "the Crimea must be freed from the German invaders and their Rumanian and Italian lackeys."

The seizure of Kerch and Feodosiya occurred after a stubborn two-day fight which began Monday. Russian troops aided by the Red fleet stormed across the Straits of Kerch from the east and fell on Feodosiya from the south.

The Germans announced their capture of Kerch by Nazi and Rumanian troops on November 16 after a two-week race across the flat hinterland of the peninsula from Perekop Isthmus.

Nazi Hopes Dashed

By the Crimean drive and another along the southern Russian mainland toward Rostov the Germans had hoped to crack the gateway to Russian oil in the Caucasus.

But Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's mainland troops later threw the Germans out of Rostov as far back as Taganrog, which is believed to be surrounded.

Now the Russians have announced the retaking of the eastern Crimean strongholds in the huge winter drive to oust the Germans from occupied Russia.

Generals Peryushin and Lyov, of the army, and Captain Bosistin's naval forces were cited for distinguished service in today's communique.

Successes Elsewhere

The Russians also reported successes on other sectors of the long front, especially a thirty-mile drive across the Oka river above Orel. The communique named Kozelsk as one of the towns recaptured.

Kozelsk is fifty miles southwest of Kaluga en route to Bryansk and some 150 miles from Moscow.

The communique said ten other localities were retaken after the Germans suffered heavy losses.

"Near the village of B alone," the communique said, "our men killed 550 German officers and [illegible] tured large booty."

The Russians earlier had announced breaking through four strongly fortified areas beyond the Oka river in the central sector drive.

This offensive is being pressed forward in the area of the break-through, official dispatches said, increasing the threat to the German rear between Kaluga and Orel, southwest of Moscow.

Germans "Panicky"

"The Germans exert great efforts to check their panicky flight," said a Tass dispatch. "On the Oka river they had prepared a fortified zone with trenches, dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements and blockhouses. On December 28 our units broke through these defenses in several sectors simultaneously. Forcing the Oka, Red army men dislodged the Fascists from four populated places where the Germans had created fortified areas."

[Germany army sources admitted the Russians, using horse-drawn sleds, were attacking in blinding snowstorms, but the Nazis contended these attacks were disconnected and were stopped by German fire.]

Air Battles Intensified

A return to large-scale aerial combat was reported from the southern front, where December 27 was likened to one of the tensest days of fighting since the Red army's recapture of Rostov.

In two sectors, it was stated, 19 German planes were brought down as compared with one Russian plane damaged. Russian flyers also were credited with destroying 40 enemy tanks, 300 trucks, 13 guns, 1,400 men and with silencing several artillery batteries, mine-throwers and machine guns.

On one unidentified sector, the day communique reported, 700 Germans were killed, 9 artillery pieces destroyed and 24 others captured, along with other equipment.

KERCH RETAKEN AS PART OF RED CRIMEAN DRIVE

DEC 31 1941

Russian Sailors Stormed Town Called Key to Caucasus.

OTHER ADVANCES IN NORTH

Troops Break Through One Zone in Oka Fortified by Nazis for Long Occupation.

Moscow, Wednesday, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Russians announced today the recapture of Kerch on the eastern end of the Crimean peninsula.

Feodosiya, fifty-five miles west of Kerch, also was re-occupied in a great general Russian offensive.

Both towns apparently were taken by naval storm troops.

Kerch is separated from the Caucasus only by a narrow strait.

Sevastopol Attack Pushed

(In London a British military source said today that German forces in the Crimean peninsula are continuing their attacks on Sevastopol, but the Russian garrison there is showing no signs of weakening.)

(Elsewhere on the Eastern front, the source declared, the Russian offensive is making favorable progress, but he gave no specific details.)

Oka River Line Blasted

The Russians have blasted German troops from defenses on the Oka River, including one elaborately fortified zone, dispatches from the front to the newspaper Pravda said today.

The correspondent said that the Germans had prepared trenches, dugouts, barbed wire entanglements and blockhouses in one sector, but that the Russians broke through on December 28 in several places simultaneously after crossing the river.

[The dispatch probably referred to the river front south of Moscow between Orel and Kaluga.]

In four other places where the Germans had erected fortifications Soviet troops broke through, the correspondent said, and the offensive is still under way.

"Our units keep steadfastly advancing," the newspaper said, despite "great efforts exerted by the Germans to check the panicky flight of their troops."

Southern Air Battle.

It called December 27 one of the tensest days of fighting on the southern front since the recapture of Rostov, with a battle for air supremacy continuing all day. Especially heavy air combats took place, and the newspaper said that Soviet flyers destroyed forty enemy tanks, about 300 trucks, thirteen guns, 1,400 men and officers and silenced several artillery batteries.

The Soviet communique reported 700 Germans killed in one day's fighting on an unnamed sector and said that guerrillas operating behind German lines in the Leningrad region blew up a staff trolley, killed eight German officers and wrecked railroad tracks resulting in an accident to a sixty-car train carrying tanks and trucks. Roads were mined to catch unwary trucks and the detachment claimed that it had killed eleven officers, twenty soldiers and fourteen spies in the past few days.

Heavy Nazi Losses Reported.

The information bureau gave no geographical details on the fighting in its early morning communique, but declared "the enemy is suffering heavy losses."

Red Army airmen downed 26 German planes yesterday, it said, against a loss of six Russian craft.

Soviet parachutists were reported by the army newspaper Red Star to have landed heavy blows behind the German lines.

Specially trained troops blew up 29 bridges on routes of the retreat, killed 400 Germans, burned quantities of war equipment and then rejoined their detachments, Red Star said.

To Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, the Soviet armed forces are "truly magnificent." Mr. Eden returned to London today from Moscow conferences—described as "full, frank and sincere"—which led to a complete agreement between Britain and Russia on the conduct of the war.

Nazis Fight Off Horse Sleighs

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A.P.)—Russians attacked in horse-drawn sleds through blinding snowstorms which raged over vast sections of the eastern front yesterday, but their disconnected offensives collapsed under the weight of German fire, German military sources reported today.

After one such attack by a battalion on the southern front the ground was strewn with 400 dead, wrecked sleighs, mortars and machine guns, these sources said.

The German high command announced today Nazi bombers had sunk a Russian destroyer in the Black Sea and said that strong Soviet land attacks had been smashed at various sectors of the Eastern front.

A Red navy cruiser was declared to have been damaged during the Black Sea aerial attacks.

German troops successfuly smashed stubborn Soviet attacks in bitter frost and snowstorms on the Arctic Murmansk front in the week from December 21 to 28, the high command said.

The enemy suffered heavy and bloody losses," it said.

Germans also described a Red Army attack on the southern sector of the front, launched by horse-drawn sledges under cover of a heavy blizzard, which was frustrated by concentrated defense fire and a counterassault.

A Russian battalion was said to have been wiped out.

New Attack on Sevastopol.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—German forces in the Crimean peninsula are continuing their attacks on Sevastopol, but the Russian garrison there is showing no sign of weakening, a British military source said today.

Elsewhere on the Eastern front, the spokesman declared, the Russian offensive is making favorable progress, but he gave no specific details.

U. S. ENVOY HAS TALK WITH EDEN

DEC 31 1941

Winant Receives Report on Russian Conference.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant called tonight on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to hear about his trip to Moscow, the results of which some sources regarded as so important that a secret session of Parliament might be called to hear them.

Some even hinted that the Foreign Secretary's observations in Russia had led him to the conviction—which may be imparted to Parliament—that the German war machine is in acute difficulties while still facing the three severest months of the Russian winter.

Mr. Eden was expected to disclose some of his conclusions in a broadcast next Sunday night (3:15 P. M., Eastern standard time).

In informed quarters the conviction was strong that Mr. Eden had brought home good news from his conferences with Joseph Stalin and observations behind Russia's lines on the Eastern front. These informants said that the two leaders' talks were of the frankest possible nature concerning the production of munitions and equipping of Russia's reserve manpower from a potential big Allied pool.

On leaving Moscow, Mr. Eden sent the Russian leader a message expressing his conviction that the conversations were "of so far-reaching character that they will strengthen our common war effort and so bring nearer the day of final victory."

The British radio today quoted the Moscow newspaper Pravda as describing the talks between Anthony Eden and Joseph Stalin as an event of great political significance, and saying that "a new and important step forward has been taken toward a further rapprochement between Soviet Russia and Great Britain."

The British broadcast, picked up here by CBS, then quoted Pravda as stating that "this strengthens still further the confidence of the people of both countries in the fruitful development of operations and the certitude that the hour of decisive victory over Hitler is approaching."

DEC 31 1941

British Play Back Nazis' Gloatings Over Kerch Fall

New York, Dec. 30 (AP) — The British radio played back to the Germans tonight some of the gloatings aired upon their capture of Kerch, the Crimean port now regained by the Russians.

Here is a typical boast, broadcast by Berlin on Nov. 18, and resurrected by the B.B.C.:

"If the British wireless and press now regard Kerch as without importance, this is only to cover up a serious Bolshevik defeat. With the defeat of Kerch, Germans have closed the entrance to the Sea of Azov and thereby gained 45 per cent of the Black Sea coast.

"Kerch also forms the bridgehead to the Caucasus, and the rich oil fields of Krasnadara are within gun range. And the last and most significant thing: England knows well that the occupation of Kerch will have far-reaching effect on the positions in the Caucasus!"

"The Germans," B.B.C. observed, "will have to find a new explanation or excuse for their crushing defeat at Kerch."

The broadcast was heard by N.B.C.

Drunken Nazi Helped Russians

New York, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British radio relayed a Russian broadcast tonight saying a German officer who got drunk celebrating Christmas provided information which led to the Soviet recapture last week of Narofominsk, 35 miles southwest of Moscow.

"Advancing on the main road, the Russians captured a German officer who had been celebrating Christmas and was completely drunk," said the account heard here by CBS.

"The officer sent them to the German headquarters, and the staff officers' celebration there was interrupted by the conquering Red Army forces."

Nazi Soldiers Complain Of Hardships in Russia

Find War There No 'Strength Through Joy Excursion'

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP).—The war up to June 22, when Germany invaded Russia, was just a "Strength Through Joy excursion" compared to what has happened since, a soldier wrote in Heinrich Himmler's S. S. (Nazi Elite Guard) organ, "Das Schwarze Korps."

"We do not wish to underestimate the hardships of the previous campaigns in France and the Balkans, but compared with whta we endue in Russia they were child's play," he wrote.

The reference to "Strength Through Joy," the recreation activity of the German Labor Front, was contained in a collection of letters of soldiers published to show that, even though the people are asked to surrender their clothing for the front, they are suering no hardships compared with the men on the Eastern battle lines.

Another soldier wrote: "We have no beds, not even straw, only a pine bough. We have no dry place, no warm corner, and cannot wash and shave for days. We wear our boots and uniforms for months. On battle days our food is mostly twenty-four hours late. We are all fed up with this Russia, dirt, knee-deep clay. We have suffered enough moisture, cold, dirt."

Another wrote: "This God-forsaken country weighs us down. The people stare at us without fear, joy or hate. Dante did not know Soviet Russia, because hell must be like that—gray mud, dreariness, constant putrefaction."

Big French provincial newspapers arriving in Switzerland carry scarcely a line on the war in Russia, leading the Swiss paper "Berner Tagwacht" to comment, "this unanimous action of the French papers clearly indicates it was ordered so the French people will not be informed of Russian successes."

ARMORED TRAIN BUILT

Russian Workers Produce It in Spare Time

By Edward Kennedy

Somewhere in Russia, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—A group of Russian workers in a railway repair shop, bent on doing something extra for the war effort in their spare time, have built the army an armored train.

They made many of its parts from pieces of scrapped locomotives, such as the gun turret bases, which were converted from the huge wheels featured on Russian railroad engines.

But it goes forty-five miles an hour and is a beauty.

Besides the 100-ton locomotive with its three-inch steel protection there are four huge, armored cars, each having two thicknesses of steel and a revolving gun turret. Each car carries machine guns, anti-aircraft weapons and mortars.

The train commander directs it from a super turret which boasts four means of communication with the engineer.

Army officers, pleased with the gift, told the workers that one of their number could be the engineer.

They named one, but found he had a blind spot—he says he can't run it in reverse.

Smiling broadly, he said:

"I guess I'll have to keep it going forward until I get to Berlin. Perhaps I can find some one there who is an authority on reverse."

BLIZZARDS IN THE BALKANS

22 Below is Recorded in Eastern Bulgaria and Western Macedonia

Berlin, Dec. 30—(Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The blizzards and severe cold which are hampering the armies on the Russian front also are being felt in the Balkans and in Turkey, according to despatches received here today.

Reports from Sofia, Bulgaria, said the temperature there had dropped to four degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), while 22 below was recorded in eastern Bulgaria and western Macedonia. Snowstorms also swept through this area.

From Ankara, Turkey, came news of blizzards in eastern and central Anatolia which left six-foot snowbanks, disrupted communications and cut off many towns and villages.

BRITISH SMASH 42 MORE AXIS TANKS IN LIBYA

DEC 31 1941

Cornered Germans Defeated In Attempt To Make Last Stand

English Hussars Sweep In To Round Up Enemy's Infantry

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Dec. 30—The cornered Axis army in Libya has lost forty-two of its remaining tanks in a rash and costly effort to lash out at the growing British pressure in the western sands of Cirenaica, British Middle Eastern headquarters announced today.

Attempting a last stand south of Agedabia, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Sirte, an enemy column spearheaded with tanks "made yet a further attack to interfere with our operations"—operations bent on complete destruction of Nazi General Erwin Rommel's fighting strength, the British said.

"In the ensuing engagement," a communique added, "twenty-two enemy tanks were destroyed and twenty others received serious damage."

DEC 31 1941

Hussars Round Up Nazis

Then, with the Axis column scattered and retreating, a regiment of British Hussars swept in and rounded up five truck-loads of German infantry.

Whether Rommel's stand and counter-attack means that he is hoping for reinforcement from the west or is trying to fight a rear-guard action to facilitate further flight toward Tripoli remained in doubt.

Belief that the Axis is trying to bring up men and supplies eastward was strengthened by RAF reports of heavy raids on oil transport and troop-trucks on the Tripolitanian coastal road east of Homs, some sixty miles from Tripoli.

31.24- 13843.

30.24-13843

Welcome Tank Fighting

Nevertheless, the British welcomed the resumption of heavy tank fighting because they believed it meant the final battle to annihilate the German armored force is either beginning or imminent.

British pressure at all points of the Axis position was renewed after the attack.

[Axis communiques said the German and Italian forces had made a determined stand around Agedabia, in two days destroying seventy-four British tanks and armored cars, but British sources said this was completely unconfirmed. The enemy did not claim to have stopped the British progress.]

Far behind the lines the British were systematically mopping up the isolated outposts which the Axis left near the Egyptian frontier. One out-position and an ammunition dump were destroyed yesterday by artillery fire, today's communique said.

RAF and Free French flyers smashed at a concentration of Axis motor transport south of Agedabia, and reported direct hits and fires among buildings and huts in the area.

Axis Tank Toll Of 42 Claimed

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 30—Forty-two Axis tanks were knocked out of the Battle of Libya in an unsuccessful attempt to stall Britain's westward drive, the British Middle East command announced today.

It said the clash of armored forces occurred south of Agedabia, indicating that Britain's vanguards had passed that Axis hurdle and were somewhere along the road to El Agheila, high water mark of the first British campaign and about eighty miles beyond Agedabia on the coastal highway skirting the Gulf of Sirte.

Axis Claims Unconfirmed.

(British military commentators in London said that while the engagement was "of some magnitude" it was "obviously only part of the operation which is still going on," and the main battle remains to be fought. They said they had "no confirmation whatever" of the claims in German and Italian communiques that seventy-four British tanks had been destroyed in the fight.

(It was acknowedged that unusually heavy rains had impeded the progress of both light British tanks and the air force.)

Axis forces apparently attempted a stand in the Agedabia area, the communique saying the tank battle was the result of "yet a further" Axis effort "to interfere with our operations."

Five Trucks Of Prisoners

However, it said, twenty-two Axis tanks were destroyed, twenty more suffered "serious damage" and "our pressure on the enemy is being maintained."

(Both the German and Italian communiques indicated that Axis forces had made a determined stand in the Agedabia sector, although neither claimed to have stopped the British progress.)

The British said that five more truckloads of German infantrymen were captured near Agedabia and that air operations were particularly successful there.

To the East, far behind the shifting desert front, the communique said an enemy outpost and ammunition dump near the Egyptian frontier were demolished by artillery fire.

British planes ranged as far west as Homs, sixty miles east of Tripoli, where direct hits were scored on trucks and a gasoline tanker, an R. A. F. communique said.

Some Axis troops were still dug in at Bardia on the Egyptian frontier, but British and Free French planes attacked them frequently.

Big Battle Yet to Come.

London, Dec 30 (A. P.).—British military commentators here said today that while the engagement just fought in Labya was of some magnitude it was obviously only part of the operation which is still going on and the main battle remains to be fought. They said they had no confirmation whatever of the claims in German and Italian communiques that seventy-four British tanks had been destroyed in the fight.

"The weather in Libya has been very bad, with a pouring rain slowing up all movement," he said.

The commentator reported that such weather would handicap the British more than the Germans.

Rome Admits Raid on Greece

ROME, Dec. 30 (official broadcast recorded by (AP)).—The Italian high command reported today a British air raid on Greece in which a number of high explosive bombs were dropped near Athens. It claimed the raid was "without success."

Axis Claims Mount.

Rome, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today fighting continued around Agedabia, eighty miles south of Bengasi, and a total of seventy-four British armored units had been destroyed by Axis forces there.

This represented an increase of a dozen or so over the number reported in yesterday's communique as having been destroyed.

The number of prisoners, it was announced today, has risen to several hundred.

Action Near Agedabia.

Far to the east of Agedabia, near the Egyptian-Libyan border, intensive artillery exchanges were reported on the Salum front, while at Bardia, the High Command said, an attack of armored units has been repulsed.

Italian and German bombers carried out low-level attacks "and bombed with good results enemy supply columns and concentrations of the enemy's armored columns," the High Command added.

The communique said German and Italian planes attacked a naval convoy off northern Cirenaica and scored several hits on a destroyer and another ship.

The communique also reported British air attacks on Tripoli and Zuara, in Libya. It said there were several casualties but damage was unimportant.

Report From Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Several hundred British soldiers were declared by the High Command today to have been taken prisoner in fighting around Agedabia, the current focal point in the battle of Libya, and further local successes were officially claimed.

"The number of enemy tanks and armored cars wrecked in counter-attacks has increased to seventy-four," the High Command said.

German bombers sank a large sailing ship off Valletta, Malta, a British Mediterranean base, and attacked airdromes on the island day and night, its communique reported.

German fighters were reported to have destroyed six British planes, five of them in aerial combat.

GAYDA OFFERS ALIBI

Blames Italy's Reverses on Failure to Bomb Egypt

Rome, Dec. 30—(Andi agency to AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, today blamed what he called Italy's respect for the Egyptian population and failure to bomb Egyptian territory for her reverses in Libya.

"It is certain that if Italy had from the first day of the war full liberty of action against Egyptian territory she could more easily have struck at the centers vital to the British offensive, and have stifled at their birth the various moves attempted against Libya," he wrote.

Italians in Libyan Town Begin Giving Up First Day of Attack

One Artillery Unit Waits a While, Then Offers Apologies to British for Delay

DEC 31 1941

By PRESTON GROVER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—I returned to Cairo today from three weeks in the Libyan desert with advancing British forces.

From a lively villa 600 yards away, I watched the British, moving east of besieged Tobruk toward Bengasi, storm and capture the town of Giovanni Berta, southwest of the old pirate city of Derna.

Resistance from the Italians was the same old story. Mussolini's forces defending Giovanni Berta began surrendering the evening of the first day of the attack. One artillery battery unit didn't give up until the following morning. Then its English-speaking captain apologized to a British colonel for the delay:

"I didn't know surrendering had begun," he explained.

Mussolini's forts pockmark the Libyan desert. Some were built amid sandy desert wastes. Others dot farm areas. They all looked like something from Hollywood, with turrets at their corners and notches for guns at wall tops.

Gun Portholes Are Filled.

The Italians seemed far more interested in keeping bullets from reaching them than in shooting them out. They had filled their gun portholes with rock.

Through field glasses I watched a British detachment move down a street on a mopping-up operation. Because of a slight rise in the ground the Tommies and a group of Italian soldiers did not see each other immediately. When they met unexpectedly not a shot was fired.

Tobruk's gallant defenders recounted this experience with what they termed a "laughing bomb!"

At dusk one evening, they related, a horrible, unearthly guffawing was heard high overhead. Closer and closer came the weird sound. It stopped abruptly with a terrific explosion at the harbor's edge.

Officers argued there was a simple explanation for the sound—a defective bomb. But the men contended the noise was some devilish new sound device cooked up by the Nazis—like Stuka dive bomber sirens—to terrorize them.

Corned Beef Chief Dish.

British Tommies could compile a new cookbook of ways to prepare corned beef, their chief dish on desert campaigns. But it seems a waste of time. No matter what the process, it always comes out the same—tasting like corned beef.

What this so-called desert needs is less rain. That's right. It rained at least every other day during my three weeks with the British 8th Army, sometimes heavily. Of course, rain is rare as one goes deeper into the interior.

There are no hotels left along the line of battle. We slept in holes we dug in the ground or in old forts or abandoned offices of Mussolini's colonial organization. The latter quarters have been used as hospitals from time to time. One usually finds them cleaner than the old forts—and there are not so many bugs.

Some Fire Ignored

Under artillery fire, air bombing and sometimes even machine-gun fire, British soldiers sit calmly in the desert sand, munching hard biscuits. But when rifle bullets start singing close by they scamper for shelter.

"Shell and bomb fragments just smack around here and there and you are likely to be as lucky in one place as another," one soldier said. "But if a rifle bullet hits into the sand beside you, you'd better take cover. That one was meant for you personally by somebody on the other end of that rifle."

The soldiers use rocks to build walls around their tents in the desert as protection against bomb fragments and the wind. Another advantage is that less sand seeps out of rocks into food and beds.

After each rain, swarms of ducks fly in from the Mediterranean and splash around in puddles formed by low spots in the desert. The soldiers bang away at them, but the fowls are hard to hit with rifle shots.

In the desert the British Tommy often turned businessman. His tea and sugar rations were traded to the natives for eggs and chickens.

ew Mediterranean Developments Likely

Italian Papers Reported Full Of References To Axis Readiness For "Enterprises"

Bern, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of the Zurich newspaper *Die Tat* said today there was increasing evidence of "imminent new developments in the Mediterranean."

He said the Italian press was full of references connecting the Mediterranean and Pacific fighting, especially asserting that "the Axis powers in the Mediterrean are ready for new enterprises."

Italian press reports also said Premier Mussolini, in talks with Gen. Ambrosio, Commander of the Second Army near Agedabia, had given "directions for quick and prompt solution of some of the problems of a military character."

British bombers shot down an eighth German fighter plane, the Air Ministry said. It said a heavy weight of bombs was dropped but the results could not be observed.

Four-motored [illegible]nped their loads on [illegible]ench naval base, whe[illegible]battle cruisers Scharnh[illegible]senau and the cruiser Pri[illegible]ve been reported berthed.

The assault led to the suggestion in informed quarters that at least one of the three Nazi warships might be getting ready to leave for the Atlantic hunting grounds after completion of repairs to damage previously inflicted by the RAF.

It was the eleventh raid this month and the second by daylight in the past fortnight upon Brest.

The Poles, flying Spitfires, dived on the Nazi intercepters from 13,000 feet to cover the bomber withdrawal.

In five minutes they had accounted for seven planes.

Two bombers and three fighters were lost out of the British formations.

Meanwhile, the British navy during 1941 intercepted forty-six vessels attempting to run the blockade of unoccupied France, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed.

He added that shipments which reached France through the Mediterranean port of Marseille were "responsible for almost the only leak in our blockade."

"France is a great sausage machine, grinding out Nazi war essentials," he said. "Four planes out of every five, and eighty-five trucks out of every one hundred went to Germany, for which the French aluminum and chemical industries are working almost exclusively. Those were the reasons for which both occupied and unoccupied France had to be treated as enemy territory."

RAF Blasts Warship Nest At Brest In Broad Daylight

Polish Fighters Bag 7 Nazi Defense Planes—British Believed Heading Off German Naval Raid

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 30—The German warship nest at Brest was blasted in broad daylight today by Britain's biggest bombers, protected by a Polish fighter squadron which was credited officially with destroying seven defending German planes.

BRITISH BOMB BASE AT BREST

DEC 31 1941

German Warships Targets of R. A. F. Raiders.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Britain's giant Halifax bombers made a heavy daylight attack today on the German naval base in the French port of Brest.

An authoritative announcement said that details were not yet available on the outcome of the raid, which previously was directed against Nazi warships in the harbor.

Seven German fighter planes were reported destroyed by Spitfires escorting the British bombers, while the attackers lost two bombers and three Spitfires.

[The battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and the cruiser Prince Eugen all have been reported at Brest recently.]

London Raid Anniversary Sees Heavy Nazi Attack

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—German bombers launched their heaviest assault in many weeks on Britain last night on the first anniversary of the great London fire bomb raid, but the government said today the attacks, aimed mainly at the northeast coast, had caused only a few casualties and no serious damage.

Five persons were reported killed, several seriously injured and others slightly hurt in a raid on one northeast town.

In one district several people were trapped by a landslide, presumably caused by the bomb repercussions. In another area a bomb fell near a surface shelter, leaving it tilting on the edge of a crater, but no one was hurt. Some residential districts suffered considerably.

Three of the raiders were shot down, the Air Ministry said.

Some German planes flew over the industrial Midlands, but there were no immediate reports of damage there.

The Air Ministry said British bombers attacked shipping at the German-occupied French port of La Pallice during the night and that all the raiders returned safely to base.

It acknowledged loss of one fighter plane on patrol yesterday.

British Raid on Convoy Thwarted Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast).—The German high command said today naval gunners had frustrated a British bombing attack on an Axis convoy, shooting down three out of six raiding planes.

German flyers sent a British merchant ship to the bottom in a daylight raid west of the Faeroe Islands, it also reported.

Submarine chasers were credited with successful protection of the Axis convoy, all ships of which were declared to have "reached their destination safely."

"Strong bomber formations last night attacked an important military supply harbor on the British east coast, where accurate hits were obtained," the high command said.

The dispatch said toilet soap, completely lacking for six months, is to be reintroduced, but that all such soap will be of uniform manufacture and that all sales will be limited to single cakes.

Other rations—one pound of sugar, two pounds of macroni, 150 grams (a shade over four ounces) of ordinary soap per month, and 200 grams (seven ounces) of bread per day—have not been changed, according to the dispatch.

FRANCE

Vichy, Dec. 30—Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, today told cattle raisers that if lawbreaking and lack of discipline in regard to food supplies contnued, France would be led to "irresistible catastrophe." He blamed the "faults and crimes of a small minority."

Stiffening Of Food Rationing In Germany And Italy Ordered

War Meal Two Days A Week In Reich—Butter Supply Cut In Il Duce's Land

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

GERMANY

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast)—Beginning January 1, German restaurants on two days a week will serve one "field kitchen" dish—a pot or a plate of the simplest fare.

Apart from this, restaurants may serve on these days only the usual "basic dish" for which no ration coupons are required.

The Institute of Cooking Science at Frankfort-on-Main will issue recipes for the field kitchen dish, for which not more than 50 grams (1.765 ounces) of meat coupons and not more than 10 grams (.353 of an ounce) of general food or bread coupons will be required.

Two meatless days a week—Tuesday and Friday—will continue in effect.

ITALY

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast)—Reduction of Italy's butter ration from one hundred to seventy grams (from three and a half to two and a half ounces) per month, to go into effect January 1, was announced today in a dispatch from Rome. At the same time the oil ration will be increased to slightly more than a quarter of a liter each month per person.

"Famine is reaching animals as well as humans," he said, and the need for food is "pressing."

SWEDEN

Stockholm, Dec. 30 (AP)—War-pinched but neutral Sweden today ordered the rationing of clothes, beginning January 6.

To prevent a last-minute buying spree, the Government banned the sale of any kind of wearing apparel before that date.

Ration cards will be issued, carrying 120 points for men and 110 for women to be used over an eighteen-month period.

A woolen dress will require 6 to 15 points, but silk garments and stockings are excluded.

A man's suit will take 45 points, a shirt 4 to 7 points. By careful figuring, a man can replenish his wardrobe during the eighteen-month period with one suit, a pair of summer trousers, two shirts, one pair of pajamas, one undershirt and two pair of shorts, two collars, one pair of mittens, three pair of heavy stockings, one pair of socks, a bathing suit and five handkerchiefs.

Bread Rationing Slated In Rumania and Hungary

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast).—Bread rationing will begin in Rumania January 8 and on January 15 it will be extended throughout Hungary, according to advices from Bucharest and Budapest.

The Rumanian rations are to be 300 grams daily per person, or about 10½ ounces, with manual laborers receiving double that amount.

Budapest and its environs have been on rations for some time. These have allowed each person 250 grams of bread daily, less than 9 ounces, and workers about 14 ounces plus a little less than 2 ounces of wheat flour. Similar amounts are expected to be alloted the rest of the country.

Four Children Urged By Group For Every Family In Finland

Helsinki, Dec. 30 (AP)—Every family in Finland must produce at least four children to maintain the country's present population level because of the serious loss of life in two wars, the National Population League reported today.

Six children per family would be necessary to guarantee a growth in the population, added the league, which is preparing a program aimed at increasing the birth rate.

The report, declaring that forty per cent. of all Finns of marriage age are single, proposed a bachelor tax, an increase in Government bounties to large families and loans to newlyweds.

100 Germans Reported Executed for Mutiny

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The British radio today said 100 German soldiers have been executed for mutiny in Paris since December 1 and 50 have committed suicide.

The broadcast, heard here by C. B. S., said two German colonels, a major and a junior officer of the Paris garrison were shot at Vincennes a week ago.

The bodies of suicides, the radio said, are "now rotting in the open in No. 12 ditch of the Cemetery Ivry-sur-Seine."

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Fifteen persons were killed and about 100 injured today in the collision of two trains at Eccles, Lancashire.

Collaborationist Shot.

Vichy, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Fernand Soupe, the former "Red Mayor" of the Parisian suburb of Montreuil who turned collaborationist, was shot by a cyclist last night.

The Paris press reported the incident as another terrorist attempt on turncoat communists.

Soupe's condition today was reported as improving.

Morning papers announced that another Frenchman was shot by a German firing squad December 27 for illegal possession of arms.

VICHY ARRESTS EX-LEADER OF FRENCH LABOR

DEC 31 1941

Leon Jouhaux, Veteran Official, Said To Have Been Imprisoned

John L. Lewis Of France Once Controlled Five Million Workers

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 29 (Delayed)—It was reported today that Leon Jouhaux, veteran president of the French General Confederation of Labor in the days of he French Republic, had been arrested at a chateau in Dordogne department.

Lewis Of French Labor

Prior to the German invasion of France, Leon Jouhaux for thirty years had been the John L. Lewis of the French labor movement. As head of the General Federation of Labor, he ruled as undisputed czar of 5,000,000 French trade unionists, approximately one half of all French workers.

Jouhaux has veered increasingly to the left since 1936 when his confederation absorbed the dissident faction of the Communist which had split from the French labor movement a decade before.

Foe Of Appeasement

A vigorous foe of appeasement and a consistent champion of national defense, Jouhaux called a nation-wide general strike in protest against the Daladier Government in the fall of 1938.

The Premier brcke the strike with the use of troops after twenty-four hours and had Jouhaux dismissed from the council of regents of the Bank of France, a governmental position.

With the coming to power of the Vichy Government, Jouhaux, who was a descendant of a liberal who helped drive Louis XVI from the throne and a son of a member of the Paris Commune who helped pull down Napoleon III, rapidly lost his former influence and passed quietly into the background.

11 Norwegians Executed.

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Execution of eleven Norwegians at Stavanger and a fine of $448,000 levied on the city for civil disorders which followed were reported by the Norweigian Telegraph Radio from the Oslo radio today.

Ten of the victims were charged by German occupation authorities with espionage and the other with possessing firearms, it said.

65 KILLED IN CRASHES

50 Die in French, 15 in English Trains.

Lille, German-Occupied France, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Fifty persons were reported killed and many injured today in a train crash near Hazenbrouck in the prohibited frontier zone.

Details were lacking, but the accident was believed to have been a collision.

Vichy, Dec. 30 (AP)—Six thousand of France's African Colonial soldiers who had been held as prisoners of war in German camps, mostly along the French Atlantic coast, have been freed, the French Information Office announced today.

French Move Ex-Premiers

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 30—In preparation for their "war-guilt" trial scheduled to begin January 15, former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum were taken from Portalet fortress today to Bourassol Chateau, near Riom, where the trial will be held.

The transfer, it was stated, was decided upon to facilitate their consultations with lawyers and other preparations.

(There was no mention in this dispatch of former Generalissimo Gamelin, another of the prisoners being held for the Riom trial, but a London dispatch said he also was in the party being moved to Bourassol Chateau.)

Morning papers also announced that another Frenchman was shot by a German firing squad December 27 for illegal possession of arms.

Confiscation In Croatia

Bern, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Italian Stefani agency reported in a Zagreb dispatch today that a decree has been issued authorizing confiscation of property belonging to any persons disturbing public order in Croatia.

London Reports Indicate Liaison Post For Dill

General May Be Detailed To Washington Or Become Member Of Supreme Command

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—An announcement in the London *Gazette* tonight that Field Marshal General Sir John Greer Dill is to be specially employed led to predictions in informed quarters that he will be given some special liaison post, perhaps in Washington, or will become a member of the staff of the eventual supreme allied command.

General Dill, who went to Washington with Prime Minister Churchill, relinquished his post as chief of the imperial general staff on Christmas Day. His appointment as governor-designate of Bombay was announced in November.

Speeches In Vichy, Berlin

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Dec. 30—Chief of State Petain will broadcast to the French people tomorrow at 7 P. M. (1 P. M. E.S.T.)

Admiral Jean Darlan will speak earlier to the army, navy and air force in his capacity as National Defense Minister.

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight that Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels will broadcast Adolf Hitler's New Year message to the German nation tomorrow at 7 P. M. London time (1 P. M. E.S.T.).

30.24-13845

Eiffel Tower May Be Razed

DEC 31 1941

Vichy Metal Collection Group Considers Condemning Landmark for Scrap.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Paris's 984-foot Eiffel Tower, known to millions since it was built fifty-two years ago, may be scrapped by a national metal collection committee working under Marshal Petain, a Vichy dispatch said today.

The committee is charged with destroying "certain edifices presenting no artistic or historic interest."

Novelist Henry Bordeaux, French Academy member, was quoted as saying the tower was "an insult to æsthetic taste."

Sighted by Nazi Troops.

German troops sighted the Eiffel Tower when they were forty or fifty miles away in their march on Paris in June, 1940, and one of the Nazis' first acts when they entered Paris was to seize the French tricolor on the tower and to substitute the swastika.

One of Hitler's first acts, too, when he strode into Paris was to visit Napoleon's tomb near by, then ascend the great tower to gaze over his new prize, the conquered city.

The tower would yield quantities of munitions since 7,000 tons of steel are in the $1,000,000 structure which the French engineer, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, built in 1889.

Would Embitter Millions.

But its demolition in the interests of French-German collaboration would further embitter countless millions of Frenchmen and those throughout the anti-Axis world. Although it was built as a display for the world exhibition, the tower became to thousands what Niagara Falls is to American newly weds. Poor and wealthy alike delighted to ascend its multiple elevators to dizzy heights where they dined well and inexpensively, and where they had their photographs snapped.

Since the fall of France those Frenchmen still praying and working for the delivery of their country also have used the tower to advantage. Eluding German sentries in the night they often have climbed the tower to hang the Allied "V-for-Victory" sign on its girders.

Mail Sent to King In Roosevelt's Care Nets $630 for Charity

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—An envelope contributed by King George VI to a stamp sale for charity brought $630 today. It was of 1939 vintage and was addressed:

"His Majesty King George VI,

"Care of President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

"Hyde Park, N. Y."

Ulster Commons Votes 'Utmost Support' of U. S.

M. P. Assails De Valera for Opposing Eire's War Entry

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 30 (AP).—The House of Commons adopted today a resolution of sympathy with the United States for the Japanese attack and pledged "utmost support" in the war effort of Britain and the United States. The resolution thanked the United States for assistance in the past and voiced pride that American citizenry includes a million Ulster kinsmen. American Consul John Randolph attended the session.

The resolution was offered by W. J. Nixon, Independent, who said, "I am surprised to hear Mr. De Valera (Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire) say that if Eire went into this war it would cause disunity. I do not think any Irishman worthy of the name would take exception to Ireland joining with America in defense of liberty and justice."

Australia Adopts Daylight Time

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 30 (AP)—At 2 A. M. on New Year's morning Australia will push its clocks ahead one hour, going on daylight saving time for the first time since the World War. This will place eastern Australia, with the major cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra, sixteen hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

Hoare At Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, arrived today from Madrid. He was accompanied by his wife.

BRITISH SHUN TALK OF FRENCH ISLES

Bishop at St. Pierre and Miquelon takes Stand Against de Gaulle

By The Associated Press

London, Dec. 30. — The Free French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French islands off Newfoundland, "is obviously a matter of discussion among parties most interested" in the United States and Canada and therefore London authorities are withholding further expressions, a Foreign Office commentator said today.

He pointed out that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Canada's Prime Minister Mackenzie King have been in various conferences and said any developments were likely to come from them.

DEC 31 1941

Free French Mean To Hold Islands, Admiral Wires

Calls St. Pierre Symbol For All Democracies In World

New York, Dec. 30 (AP)—Editors of The Nation, weekly magazine, announced tonight that Vice-Adm. Emile Muselier, who commanded the Free French forces that seized the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, had wired them:

"Whatever happens we will hold on until the end."

Muselier's message, dated today and sent from St. Pierre-Miquelon, was in reply to one from The Nation, which said the Free French and the people of the islands had the unqualified support "of all patriotic Americans who feel nothing but shame at the government's betrayal of our common cause."

Muselier's reply expressed thanks for the message and then said:

"I knew it was not possible that the noble American nation would not be heartily with us in the cause of liberty and in the sacred right of peoples to self-determination. Whatever happens, we will hold on until the end. For all the democracies of the world St. Pierre, like your Statue of Liberty, is a symbol."

ST. PIERRE PARLEY RESUMED BY HULL

DEC 31 1941

Secretary and Henri-Haye Are Non-committal.

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull resumed today conversations with the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, on the status of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the islands off the Newfoundland coast seized by Free French forces last Wednesday.

The Ambassador was non-committal after the talk. At a press conference Secretary Hull said only that the St. Pierre-Miquelon question continued to receive attention.

Asked if an early settlement was in sight, he said he could not go into that without presuming to speak for all parties concerned.

Mr. Hull said he had no news to communicate on reports of a British-American-Russian agreement negotiated in Moscow. He and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff conferred forty minutes yesterday. Neither disclosed the subject of their conversation.

Another visitor at the State Department today was Chinese Ambassador Hu Shih, said to have made a general exchange of views and information on the Far Eastern situation.

NAZIS AND POLICE BATTLE IN BRAZIL

DEC 31 1941

Several Killed As Booted Storm Troopers Are Caught In Fifth-Column Raid

Clash Takes Place In Section Where Over Half A Million Germans Live

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 30—Brazilian state police and organized Nazis have clashed "with some dead" in the state of Rio Grande Do Sul, where more than half a million Germans live, and many fifth columnists have been arrested, dispatches from Porto Alegre said today.

Sixteen booted storm troopers were among those rounded up in widespread police raids.

German Societies Banned

They are members of German societies which have gone underground since the Brazilian Government banned political parties in 1937 and have persisted despite strict police surveillance.

The raids, which resulted in the discovery of armed Nazi elements, were made in numerous towns under the direction of Dr. Plinio Brasil Milano, subchief of police. They were carried out at Nova Hamburgo, Sao Leopoldo, Santa Cruz, Estrella, La Geado, Santa Rosa, Angelo and elsewhere. Where the deaths occurred was not stated.

Proof Uncovered

Definite proof of Nazi activity in Rio Grande Do Sul have been uncovered since Brazil declared her solidarity with the United States following the United States entry into the war. Dr. Coelho de Souza, secretary of education in the state, declared.

Intercept Propaganda.

Three days ago 100,000 volumes of Nazi propaganda, intended for Brazilian schools, were intercepted, he said. A month ago Dr. de Souza told high Brazilian officials that part of the state's German colony was thoroughly Nazi.

A dispatch from Montevideo, meanwhile, said the Uruguayan congressional committee probing anti-Uruguayan activities had reported the discovery of documents, seized in a raid on headquarters of a Fascist organization yesterday, which showed evidence of a Fascist group along military lines in Uruguay. This group, it was reported, took its orders from Rome.

The dispatch did not specify where the clash occurred, but said that the police had found weapons on several groups of the German sympathizers. Among the many arrested were sixteen "Storm Troopers," the report added. All were members of the German societies which, in spite of a 1937 Federal ban on political parties, have continued undercover activity.

Definite Proof in Hand.

Dr. Coelho de Souza, Secretary of Education for the province, told newspaper men that there had been definite proof of Nazi activities in Rio Grande do Sul since Brazil's declaration of solidarity with the United States following the United States' entry into the war.

He said that only three days ago 100,000 volumes of Nazi propaganda, intended for distribution in Brazilian schools, were seized in the province, where some 520,000 Germans and persons of German descent make their homes.

Only last month Dr. De Souza told a group of high Brazilian officials that part of the German colony in his State is a Nazi group in its ideology, its links with European chieftains and its activities.

Nazi Ambassador Leaving Argentina

Buenos Aires, Dec. 30 (AP)—Baron Edmund Von Thermann German ambassador to Argentina is being called home for consultation, the Berlin radio announced late today, and informed persons expressed belief that Argentine and Germany had agreed to get the oft-criticized envoy out of the country prior to the Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro next month.

The Argentine ambassador to Germany, Ricardo Olivera, already has been recalled to Buenos Aires to report.

Von Thermann, who has been in Buenos Aires five years, has been under repeated attack by the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities. The lower house has overwhelmingly upheld its accusation that he has abused diplomatic privileges.

Von Thermann refused to reply to a duel challenge by the committee chairman, Raul Damonte Taborda. His residence has been defaced by tar bombs and he has been threatened with prosecution on charges of insulting Congress, but at the height of his difficulties last September he declared he would leave Argentina of his own accord.

Now his first chance to leave will be on the Spanish liner Cabo De Buena Esperanza, which sails Jan. 4.

Acting President Ramon Castillo announced following a Cabinet meeting tonight the Argentine delegation to the Rio De Janeiro conference has been instructed to place the joint interests of all American nations "above regional considerations."

"You may be sure Argentina is going to follow her traditional policy and not go to the conference with the idea of forming purely regional blocs," he said.

Nazis and Brazilian Police In Fatal Affray During Raid

DEC 31 1941

Rio Discloses Only That Clash Took Place in Rio Grande do Sul—Sixteen 'Storm Troopers' Arrested.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Police raids on Nazi centers in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul resulted in one clash in which there were some killed, according to a dispatch today from Porto Alegre.

Envoy Called Home, Argentina May Clarify Stand Toward Reich

Meeting of Cabinet Is Expected to Decide On Nation's Position

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 30.—Clarification of Argentina's somewhat strained relations with Germany may follow a summons from the Foreign Office here to Ambassador Ricardo Olivera in Berlin to re-

turn to Buenos Aires, Argentines said today.

Mr. Olivera was suddenly called home last night on the eve of a cabinet session which is expected to fix the position Argentina will take at a Pan-American meeting in Rio de Janeiro next month.

The Argentine government has sought to maintain a neutral status in the war, but was accorded the United States the rights of a non-belligerent, involving especially permission to refuge warships and planes in Argentina without a time limit.

Baron Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, has been the target of congressional condemnation for alleged pro-Nazi subversive activities, but a government spokesman declined to say whether he, too, might be withdrawn.

It was not stated whether Mr. Olivera, who, the spokesman said was called "to give an account of some phases of his mission," was being called home permanently.

Reich Calls Thermann Home From Argentina

Action Follows Buenos Aires' Recall of Its Ambassador

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—A German broadcast heard by the Reuters news agency tonight announced that the German Ambassador to Argentina had been summoned home from Buenos Aires to report. He is Baron Edmund von Thermann, whose ouster from Argentina had been recommended by a Congressional committee for connection with Nazi undercover plots in Argentina.

Uruguay Officials Raid Fascist Headquarters

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 30 (AP)—The congressional committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities reported today that documents seized in yesterday's raid on a Fascist headquarters disclosed existence of a Fascist organization in Uruguay formed along military lines.

Evidence showed, committee members said, that this organization took its orders from Rome. Informed sources said one component organization was the "Tenth Alpine Regiment." This group's insignia was described as consisting of European and South American maps with a design showing the Axis expanding from Italy through the River Plate to Chile. An accompanying legend read: "From the Alps to the Andes."

Committee members said the seized documents were being studied to determine whether there was basis for further action.

Nazi Put Out

Quito, Ecuador, Dec. 30 (AP)—Government authorities today ordered Walter Guisse, German citizen and accused Nazi propaganda agent, to leave the country within 48 hours.

Ex-Nazi Envoy To Mexico Called Fifth Columnist

Mexico City, Dec. 30 (AP)—Five members of the Chamber of Deputies offered today in a formal declaration to "settle accounts" personally with fifth columnists in Mexico and charged that Axis undercover operatives here are headed by Rudt von Collenberg, the German Minister to Mexico until this country broke relations with the Axis.

Without saying how they would settle accounts, they charged that an assault Sunday night on the Chilean consul-general was conducted by fifth columnists.

The Chilean was beaten about the head in a restaurant when set upon by a dozen men who interrupted his party's utterance of *vivas* for Presidents Avila Camacho and Roosevelt.

The deputies declared the attack initiated the Axis fifth column activities planned for Mexico.

Agenda Announced For Ministers' Meeting

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30 (AP).—Mauricio Nabuco, Brazilian Foreign Office spokesman, said today that American foreign ministers, who will meet January 15, will consider first how to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the American republics.

The agenda, he said, will include the following topics:

Examination of measures against activities of foreigners which endangered peace and security; exchange of information on undesirable foreigners; study of measures which can be taken now by the American republics and which envisage attainment of common objectives in reconstructing the world order.

The second part of the agenda, which concerns measures to strengthen the economic solidarity of the American republics, includes the following subjects:

Control of exports of basic and strategic materials; agreements to increase the production of strategic materials; agreements to supply each country with the imports essential to the maintenance of its domestic economy; maintenance of adequate maritime transportation; control of the commercial activities of foreigners.

Puerto Rico Tests Air Alarm

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 30 (AP).—Bull horns and conch shells, normally used to warn of rising rivers, bleated weirdly as Puerto Rico's first test air-raid alarm spread to the remotest hills today. Radio telephone, sirens, whistles, bells and even horsemen, dashing like Paul Reveres from hamlet to hamlet, spread the alarm. Officials said it was most successful.

Crash Of U. S. Plane In Mexico Reported

Two-Motored Army Craft Said To Have Fallen And Burned On Island

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Mexico City, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Defense Ministry reported tonight a two-motored United States Army plane had crashed and burned on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California. The military commandant of the zone, who received reports of the crash from five or six persons, sent out a search and rescue party.

Montreal, Dec. 30 (AP)—Trans-Canada airlines will extend its services to Newfoundland and Alaska as soon as aircraft of the proper type can be obtained, President H. J. Symington announced today in a review of the company's activities this year.

4 Killed In Plane Crash

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Four crewmen died in the flaming wreckage of a big Royal Canadian Air Force flying boat and four others escaped with slight injuries today when the craft crashed a moment after taking off from its Vancouver Island base.

The Western Air Command announced tonight the wreckage still was burning and that positive identification of the dead would not be possible until the flames subsided.

Quebec Archbishop Asks Prayers Jan. 1

Quebec, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Jean Marie Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, today asked Roman Catholics in his archdiocese to observe January 1 as a national day of prayer.

In a message from the archbishop's palace the Cardinal urged the public to comply with the request of Dominion Government authorities that New Year's Day be marked by special prayers for a victorious peace.

The Cardinal urged that prayers of reparation and thanksgiving be recited New Year's Eve and that the hymn "Veni Creator" be sung after the masses on New Year's Day.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Wednesday, Dec. 31 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued early today by the United States Army Headquarters:

The enemy is driving in great force from both north and south. His dive-bombers practically control the roads from the air. The Japanese are using great quantities of tanks and armored units. Our lines are being pushed back.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—On the basis of reports received before 9:30 A. M., the War Department issued this communiqué today:

1. Philippine Theatre: A survey of the damage done to undefended Manila by the repeated senseless and savage bombing by Japanese aircraft after it had been declared an open city has been practically completed. This survey indicated that churches and other centers of Christian worship and culture were deliberately selected as special targets for enemy attacks.

These edifices were of a distinctive type of architecture and their character could not have been mistaken. Before the brutal assaults were begun, Japanese bombing planes flew over the city, obviously selecting the buildings which were subsequently bombed. In many of the churches attacked devout residents of Manila had gathered for sanctuary and solace within the hallowed structures.

Among the buildings destroyed were churches and shrines where many generations had worshiped for centuries. The beautiful old Church of Santo Domingo, with its priceless art treasures and venerated relics, is now a heap of smoking ruins, before which relays of black-robed priests are continually praying for their people.

The great Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was a special target for Japanese bombs. It was sought out and attacked on three successive days. The College of San Juan Lateran, with its irreplacable library of original manuscripts, was likewise attacked. Repeated attacks on successive days were made on Santa Rosa Convent and Santa Catalina Convent. The San Juan de Dios Hospital was also the object of vicious attacks. In addition, at least five other churches and three colleges supported by religious institutions were either destroyed or damaged in the air raids.

In this connection the War Department is in receipt of the following radiogram from General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, commenting on these recent bombings:

"Enemy mercilessly bombed the open city of Manila, using sixty-three bombers. Damage has been severe and includes all types of [illegible] installations, such as churches, the cathedral, hospitals, convents, business and private dwellings. It is notable that before Manila was declared an open city and before our anti-aircraft defense evacuated therefrom, he had abstained from attempted bombing of anything in Manila except military installations. His present actions can only be deemed completely violative of all the civilized processes of international law. At the proper time I bespeak due retaliatory measures."

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communiqué, outlining the situation as of noon:

Far East: Submarine operations against enemy surface craft are continuing. Reports that a United States destroyer and two of our submarines were sunk in the period Dec. 26-28 are without foundation.

Central Pacific: The situation in respect to Midway Island remains unchanged. There have been no further attacks since last reported.

Eastern Pacific: Japanese vessels are suspected of being in the vicinity of Kodiak. All merchant vessels have been warned.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Later the War Department issued this communiqué, covering the situation as of 5 P. M.:

1. Philippine Theatre: Heavy enemy pressure is developing in the northeast sector of the front.

Combat operations on the Southern Front are continuing.

Enemy air attacks are being conducted over a wide area.

Casualties among our troops as a result of yesterday's bombing of Corregidore are approximately twenty-seven killed and eighty wounded.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

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British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30 (AP)—A British Headquarters communique said today:

On the Perak front the enemy put in a strong attack yesterday evening, but suffered heavy casualties. Elsewhere in Malaya there was no change in the situation.

Enemy aircraft made a further raid on Kuantan yesterday, causing no damage or casualties. Reports now received show that the enemy raid on Kluang yesterday caused only slight casualties. No damage was done to the airdrome.

In an enemy air attack on a railway station yesterday a large labor force which happened to be there behaved with great calmness.

Enemy aircraft made four raids on Singapore last night. Some damage was done to thatched buildings, which set a small petrol store on fire. So far only four casualties have been reported.

Allied aircraft carried out a number of reconnaissances during yesterday.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British Middle East General Headquarters communiqué said today:

In the area south of Agedabia, an enemy column including tanks made yet a further attack to interfere with our operations. In the ensuing engagement, twenty-two enemy tanks were destroyed and twenty others received serious damage.

Later a regiment of Hussars captured five lorry loads of German infantry. Our pressure on the enemy is being maintained.

In the frontier area, an enemy outposition and ammunition dump were destroyed by our artillery fire.

Throughout the whole area of operations our Air Force yesterday continued their bombing and low-flying attacks on the enemy with successful results, particularly south of Agedabia.

The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued the following:

R. A. F. and Free French bombers attacked various objectives in the Agedabia region yesterday, obtaining direct hits on buildings and huts and starting numbers of fires. A concentration of enemy motorized transport was bombed and at least two enemy aircraft were hit in a raid on a landing ground.

Further bombing raids on enemy motorized forces were carried out south of Agedabia. Other bombers of the R. A. F. and Free French air force continued attacks on positions within the Bardia perimeter. On Dec. 26 fighters of the R. A. F. and R. A. A. F. intercepted one JU-88, which was shot down in flames south of Agedabia.

On the same day bomber aircraft raided an enemy motor transport east of Homs, scoring direct hits on lorries and a petrol tanker. Other lorries packed with German troops were effectively machine-gunned. Further attacks on petrol tankers, motor transport and troop-carrying lorries were made in the Mallaha region.

During the night of Dec. 28-29 bomber aircraft again successfully attacked the main quay at Tripoli. Fighter aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy motor transport and gun positions in Halfaya Pass.

Despite bad weather and poor visibility, objectives in Crete and Greece were also raided on the night of Dec. 28-29. Bombs were seen to burst near the munitions factory at Salamis and on a runway at Herakleion [Candia]. Other targets at Sandia, Suda Bay and Piraeus were also bombed, but the results could not be observed.

Enemy aircraft were active over Malta yesterday and Sunday night. In daylight enemy formations were intercepted by our fighters, which shot down one ME-109 and damaged other enemy aircraft. In a night raid a JU-88 was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire.

From these and other operations four of our aircraft are missing, but one pilot is known to be safe.

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked enemy shipping at La Pallice last night. No aircraft are missing from these operations. One of our fighters is missing from patrol yesterday.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué today:

During the early part of last night there was some enemy activity, mainly over Northeast England. Bombs dropped at a number of points, but damage nowhere was serious and the number of casualties was small. Three enemy bombers were destroyed.

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Netherland

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 30 (AP)—Today's communiqué from the Netherlands Indies armed forces follows:

Reports are coming in that the enemy still is bombing and machine-gunning small coastal places in the outer provinces and has machine-gunned and bombed fishing boats.

As a result of an air raid on Tarakan airdrome Dec. 28, first by eight Japanese fighters and then by seven bombers and four fighters, one fighter of the N. E. I. Air Force was destroyed. Pilot Officer Ousten was killed. There were no wounded.

A Netherland tanker was bombed by Japanese aircraft, which caused a fire to break out on board. The crew managed to extinguish the fire and the ship returned to port.

DEC 31 1941

Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—A special Soviet communiqué issued today said:

On Dec. 29 and 30 Soviet troops on the Caucasian front, in conjunction with the forces of the Black Sea Fleet, made a landing upon the Crimean peninsula and after stubborn battles occupied the town and fortress of Kerch and the town of Theodosia.

In the occupation of these towns the troops of General Pervushin and General Lvov and a group of naval forces headed by Captain Bolstin especially distinguished themselves.

Retreating in both these sectors, the enemy is being pursued by our units.

The regular communiqué follows:

During the night of Dec. 29-30 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

50.24 - 13847

30.24 - 1384 7

In one day's fighting they killed 70 German soldiers and destroyed 6 anti-tank and 2 heavy guns and captured 24 guns, 10 mine-throwers, 7 machine guns and 15 trucks.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communiqué follows:

During Dec. 30 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors our troops, overcoming the enemy's resistance, advanced and occupied a number of localities, among which were the towns of Kozelsk and Ugorky-Zavod.

In stubborn fighting in one sector of the western front our units in one day dislodged the Germans from ten inhabited localities. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Near the village of "B" alone our men killed 550 German officers and men and captured large booty.

Japanese

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The following official report was issued today by Imperial Headquarters:

During the past few days the naval air force unceasingly attacked enemy air bases in the Philippines and British Borneo, as well as in the South China, Celebes and Sulu Seas.

Between Dec. 22 and 28 a total of fifty-six enemy airplanes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground. The following details are given concerning these operations:

1. Philippines: Nine airplanes, including four flying boats, were shot down and twenty-seven airplanes, including four flying boats, were destroyed on the ground.

2. British Borneo: Eleven airplanes, including one flying boat, shot down, and two destroyed on the ground.

3. South China, Celebes and Sulu Seas: Two flying boats shot down and five flying boats destroyed on the water.

4. In the Philippines and British Borneo, Japanese naval airplanes attacked numerous air bases and destroyed hangars and other military establishments. Seaplanes and land planes were employed in all these operations.

In the course of the attacks on Luzon Japanese planes daily bombed enemy ships in the Bay of Manila in order to prevent the enemy from escaping by air or over the sea. The following results were achieved:

1. On Dec. 25 and 26 one enemy destroyer and two submarines were sunk and fifty-six merchant vessels severely damaged.

2. On Dec. 27 fourteen merchant ships were severely damaged and the total loss of seven of them must be reckoned with.

3. On Dec. 28 six merchant ships were severely damaged.

During the same period, namely between Dec. 22 and 28, the Japanese naval air force lost one single airplane, while another is missing.

DEC 31 1941

German

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué said today:

On various sectors of the Eastern Front strong enemy attacks were smashed by close cooperation of the army and air force. In the Black Sea bomber planes sank a Soviet destroyer and damaged a cruiser.

On the Murmansk front German troops in the period from Dec. 21 to 28 successfully smashed stubborn Soviet attacks in bitter frost and snowstorms. The enemy suffered heavy and bloody losses.

Strong bomber formations last night attacked an important military supply harbor on the British east coast, where accurate hits were obtained.

A merchant ship was sunk in daylight west of the Faeroe Islands by bomb hits.

Submarine chasers escorting a convoy shot down three out of six attacking British bombers. All ships in the convoy reached their destinations safely.

In North Africa German and Italian troops scored further local successes in the area around Agedabia. The number of enemy tanks and armored cars wrecked in counter-attacks has increased to seventy-four. Several hundred British were taken prisoner.

Enemy airdromes on the island of Malta were attacked day and night. German bombers sank a large sailing ship off Valletta. German fighters shot down five British planes in aerial combat and another plane was destroyed on the ground.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 30 (from Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In the district of Agedabia fighting continues. The number of destroyed enemy vehicles mentioned in yesterday's communiqué has risen to seventy-four. The number of prisoners taken has risen to several hundred.

On the Solum front there were intensive artillery duels. An attack of enemy armored units against the fortress of Bardia has been repulsed. Italian and German bombers have carried out low-level attacks and bombed with good results enemy supply columns and concentrations of the enemy's armored columns.

The enemy has carried out air attacks against Tripoli and Zuara. There were several casualties and unimportant damage.

British planes dropped several high-explosive bombs near Athens without success.

An enemy naval convoy was attacked off Cyrenaica by German and Italian planes, which scored several hits on a destroyer and another ship.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Finnish communiqué said today:

Karelian Isthmus: There was mild artillery and infantry harassing fire by both sides. Our fire silenced some enemy firearms, harassed work gangs and scored hits on enemy positions. Enemy patrols were beaten off.

Svir River Front: Enemy patrols attempting to cross the Svir were repulsed. In the central sector an enemy armored car was destroyed and two anti-tank guns and eight bunkers were captured. The enemy lost 127 men killed. In the eastern sector a small enemy unit that penetrated our positions was thrown back by counter-attacks.

East Front: Mild infantry and artillery fire by both sides and patrol activity. An attempted advance by a small enemy unit was repulsed. In the northern sector a battle is under way to beat back attacking enemy forces.

CONGRESS ENDS ITS HISTORIC 1941 SESSION

DEC 31 1941

Awaits From President Huge Wartime Budget Next Week

Number Of Things Left Undone Despite Many Accomplishments

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—Congress ended its 1941 labors today and in so doing left indelibly on the pages of its record acts forever to be remembered including tremendous preparations for defense and the actual declaration of war.

That done, Congress awaited from the hands of President Roosevelt next week a huge wartime budget for the next fiscal year, its size without precedent.

Action Taken

Among other things, Congress:

Declared war against the Axis powers, Germany, Japan and Italy.

Expanded the selective service law to require registration of all men between 18 and 64 inclusive, make those of 20 to 44 subject to military service, permit drafted troops to be sent anywhere in the world and keep them in service for the duration.

Gave the President broad wartime powers such as control of communications and alien financial transactions.

Revised the Neutrality Act to permit American merchant vessels to carry arms and call at ports of belligerent nations.

Voted a record-shattering total of $61.500,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations of which $49.000,000,000, including $13.000,000,000 for lease-lend activities, was for preparations for war. However, only a portion of the total is actually being spent in this fiscal year.

Passed an unprecedented three-and-a-half-billion-dollar tax bill.

Passed the basic Lease-Lend Act permitting American aid to the nations battling the Axis.

Unfinished Business

But despite its accomplishments a number of things were left unfinished.

There was, for instance, the much-publicized and highly controversial investigation by a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee to determine whether an investigation should be made of war propaganda in the movies.

The committee headed by Senator Clark (Dem., Idaho), held sessions for two weeks, attracted such national figures as Wendell L. Willkie, as counsel for the movies, and wound up in mid-air without completing its hearings.

Clark, conceding that the question ... now was "moot," said the subcommittee's record would be submitted to the full committee without recommendations.

Anti-Lynching Bill

A long time ago, it seems now, Congress was greatly concerned about efforts to pass a Federal anti-lynching bill. Balked by a filibuster in the Senate, proponents announced determinedly at the start of 1941 that this was the year the legislation finally would be passed, but it wasn't.

President Roosevelt wanted the St. Lawrence waterway to the sea started. He sent up messages asserting that it was imperative for defense that construction begin at once. As the Congressional year ended, a billion-dollar omnibus flood-control bill containing this and a half-dozen other projects, slumbered quietly on the House calendar.

The President told Congress five months ago that prices were getting out of hand and something should be done. Best estimates were that Congress would finally approve price-control legislation sometime late in January.

Social Security Act changes were sought by the President. There was much talk of broadening the field of those covered by benefits, an action now projected far into the future.

To End First Session

The House and Senate will assemble Friday to end the legislative year and the first session of this Congress, then adjourn to await the new opening.

Nearly all the principal acts of the history-making session were intertwined with efforts incidental to a world-wide war, although actual, formal warfare did not come to the United States until the last month of the session.

DISPUTE NEAR END ON GEN. MITCHELL

Settlement Expected On Status Of Late Fiery Chief Of The Air Corps

Congress May Restore His Rank Of Brigadier General In Army

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—The 15-year-old Congressional controversy over the late Brig Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, former chief of the Army Air Corps who resigned after a court-martial, appeared near a settlement today.

Senator Wiley (Rep., Wis.) informed the Senate that Secretary Stimson had written that the War Department would not object to legislation restoring General Mitchell's name and rank to official rolls.

Previously the War Department had resisted numerous Congressional attempts to honor the fiery pioneer of military aviation who resigned February 1, 1926, rather than accept a five-year suspension from his rank.

Veteran Of 2 Wars

General Mitchell, veteran of the Spanish-American and World War I, was brought to trial on charges of insubordination after hotly criticizing the War and Navy departments' attitude toward the airplane as a military force.

Wiley has been pressing for passage of a resolution directing the War Department to restore General Mitchell's name and rank as brigadier general to its official rolls.

Wiley Castigates Critics

Wiley said General Mitchell was forced out of the army because he had "blasted the army and navy moss-backs with scorching broadsides for 'their criminal negligence and their bungling incompetency.'"

The Senator recalled that back in 1918 General Mitchell had urged troop movements by airplane and use of parachute troops. He noted that in 1920 the general stated he could sink a battleship with airplane bombs, to the discomfort of "rocking-chair admirals and swivel-chair generals."

SENATORS HOPE FOR NAZI CRASH

DEC 31 1941

Wheeler and Capper Want to See Japs Crushed.

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Two Senators who formerly opposed administration foreign policy—Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and Capper, Republican, of Kansas—expressed hope today that an internal collapse in Germany would make it possible for the Allies to concentrate their forces against Japan.

"The most hopeful sign at present is the fight the Russians are putting up, and the indications that are coming out of Germany that the people there are beginning to get restless," said Senator Wheeler continuing:

"If Germany should crack up—and I hope it will—then in my judgment England, Russia, China and the United States could bring Japan to her knees. In that event we could make it so that we would never have to fear the Japanese menace in the Pacific again."

Senator Capper said: "If Germany should crumble from within it would make our task in the Pacific much shorter and easier. We and our allies then could

WASHINGTON HOLDS PARTIAL BLACKOUT

Results Are Excellent, Example For New York, LaGuardia Asserts

12,000 Air-Raid Wardens Patrol Residential Areas. White House Dark

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—Washington practised at blacking itself out tonight, with resluts that officials in charge, including Mayor LaGuardia of New York, the national director of civilian defense, considered "excellent."

By intent, it was only a partial blackout. Street lights were extinguished only in the downtown section, and even there, lights continued to glow from windows behind which work was being done, for the orders in such cases were simply to use as little light as possible.

Outside the business area, although the street lights continued to beam, householders were under instructions to extinguish all illumination, and some 12,000 air-raid wardens were on the job to see that the orders were complied with.

White House Dark

At the White House, the blackout was quick and complete.

Downtown, the response was equally prompt. Hardly had the sirens sounded, than the street lamps went out. Stores, restaurants and other business establishments followed.

A bus came to a standstill while halfway around the corner at Eleventh and Pennsyivania avenue, and doused its lights. Automobiles quickly swung to the curbs, or parked double, while the occupants turned off the switches, and in accordance with instructions sought the nearest indoor shelter.

At street corners, however, the red and green traffic lights continued to blink. Atop the building on which is perched the downtown air raid siren,

they were using flashlights which could be seen for a considerable distance.

U. S. Offices Lighted

Lights ringed the top floor of the Justice Department, which houses part of the FBI and which was presumably exempted because work was in progress.

Overhead, searchlights from various spotting posts continued to play their beams upon passing airplanes. The Capitol dome could be seen vaguely against a hazy moonlit sky.

LaGuardia toured the city in an automobile with local officials and was quick to express his pleasure at the effectiveness of the blackout, It was, he said, an example to New York city.

Service Offered To Army By Lindbergh

DEC 31 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 30—The Army Air Corps said today Charles A. Lindbergh had volunteered his services.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the air forces and deputy chief of staff of the army, said "Lindbergh's act indicates a definite change from his isolationist stand and expresses a deep desire to help the country along the lines he trained himself for many years."

There was no indication on how soon there might be action on Lindbergh's offer.

Last summer Lindbergh, at that time engaged in making many speeches for the America First Committee in oppositoin to President Roosevelt's foreign policies, submitted his resignation as a colonel in the reserves to President Roosevelt by letter. The resignation was accepted.

"Capacity Best Suited"

Lindbergh made his offer for a return to active service "in the capacity for which his training best suited him" in a personal letter to Arnold.

The Air Corps said nothing further would be made public on Lindbergh's letter and that his application would be considered in the same category with numerous others seeking to return to active duty. There was no indication whether he might be considered for his former rank or for flying duty.

Lindbergh is 39, and would have to pass the Air Corps' rigorous physical examination for flying service.

No Comment by Lindbergh.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Charles A. Lindbergh declined to comment today on an Army Air Corps announcement that he had volunteered for war service.

Since he first took up residence at the Seven-Gates Farm on this southern New England island he has refused to see newspaper men, answer the telephone or reply to telegrams concerning his position or activities. Continued efforts today met the same response.

U.S. To Purchase Sugar Crop Of Cuba To Prevent Shortage In America

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today that the United States has concluded arrangements to buy the whole 1942 Cuban sugar cane crop.

He announced that the Government-owned Defense Supplies Corporation has contracted for all the Cuban sugar and molasses not needed by Cuba for her own consumption or for sale to other Pan-American countries.

While Jones made no comment about the purpose of the contract, it was understood to have the dual purpose of insuring against a sugar shortage in this country and of bolstering the Cuban economic situation.

7,773-Ton Transport Of Army Is Launched

Destroyer Named After Navy Secretary Who Ordered U. S. N. A. Establishment Joins Fleet Today

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 30 (AP)—Another huge army transport of 7773 gross tons was launched today at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company yards and a keel for another ship of the same size. The new transport was named the James O'Hara, for a Revolutionary War soldier-sailor who came to America from Ireland.

Military Attache To Venezuela Named

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Col. Franklin Langley Whitley of St. Louis, Mo., was designated today by the War Department to be military attache at Caracas, Venezuela.

Col. Whitley, now on duty at the New York Port of Embarkation, was ordered to Washington for temporary duty in the military intelligence division of the General Staff before going to Venezuela.

Mined Area Extended For New York Harbor

Navy Says It May Be Necessary To Close Channels Temporarily Left Open

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—The navy gave notice today that it had extended the mined area at the entrance to New York Harbor and warned mariners that "it might be necessary at any time to close without previous warnings the channels temporarily left open."

The mined area has been broadened, the navy said, to take in the area north of a line between Hoffman Island and Norton Point, and within lines drawn between Hoffman Island, Fort Wadsworth Light, Fort Lafayette Light and Norton Point Light.

Ships traversing the area were instructed to use only the lane between buoys to be placed indicating the shore continuation of Ambrose Channel. No vessel will be permitted to anchor in the area except by special permission of the port captain. Ships approaching New York should arrange to enter during daylight hours as far as practicable, the navy said.

SHIP RADIO CONTROL

Communications Board Gives Authority to Navy.

Washington, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Defense Communications Board authorized the Navy Department today to use, control, supervise, inspect, or close all ship radio stations and facilities.

The board granted the authority to the navy under a recent presidential executive order.

"Under this order," the board said, "the Secretary of the Navy will issue regulations to carry out this authority as he may deem necessary for the national security and defense of the successful conduct of the war."

The board said rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission covering ship radio service would continue in effect "except in those cases where such rules may be in conflict with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

1,656 Interned In Montana

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 30 (AP)—Population of the internment camp at Fort Missoula stands at 1,656, including 1,023 Italians and 633 Japanese, Superintendent N. D. Collaer said today. Capacity of the camp is about 2,000.

RETAIL PRICES OF NEW TIRES, TUBES, FROZEN

OPA Acts in Retail Field for First Time; Mass. Quota Is Set

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Government froze retail prices of new tires and tubes today at levels of the standard list prices issued by the manufacturers Nov. 25.

Acting to prevent profiteering under the tire rationing plan, which goes into operation next Monday, the Office of Price administration moved into the retail field for the first time by issuing a formal price ceiling on tires, effective the same day.

Wholesale tire prices, now stabilized under informal agreements with manufactures, may be fixed under another ceiling if circumstances require.

U. S. Ship Fireman Relates 'Miracle' Torpedoing Escape

DEC 31 1941

Blast From Enemy Submarine Threw Him Into Air And Knocked Him Down, He Says

By John A. Morocco

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Dec. 30—A ship's fireman who was tending his gauges when a German torpedo smashed into the boiler room of his ship, the 6,275-ton American freighter Sagadahoc, told today of his miraculous escape.

"The damned thing struck the starboard side only thirty feet from where I was standing," Frank Bowles, 22, Suffolk, Va., told United States naval officers. "The concussion drove me two feet into the air and then knocked me down.

"Before I got to my feet water was all around me and I escaped by running into the engine room above and using their ladder to get out.

"Just as I started out, steam lines all around me began to explode and the fire doors were blown open by the explosion."

As Loud As Torpedoes

The steam line explosions were almost as loud as the torpedo blast. Shipmates were amazed when Bowles rushed topside.

Antonio Castro, an oiler of Spanish birth, was killed in the blast.

Bowles arrived aboard an American ship with eighteen other Sagadahoc survivors who were rescued after seven days and eight nights in an open boat.

Survivors said their ship was torpedoed on December 3 at night by a U-boat which made no attempt to ascertain the ship's identity, and before the United States entered the war.

Chief Mate Norris Chadbourne, 33, South Portland, Maine, said the sub came to the surface after the crew took off in two lifeboats and the U-boat skipper asked the name of their ship.

Matter Of Nationality

"He was unable to understand the name Sagadahoc so he asked if we were British," Chadbourne said.

"When we told him we were American he said that he had not been able to distinguish our flag."

The concussion stove in two lifeboats on the boat deck. The crew, using the port side boats, abandoned ship in three minutes.

Twenty minutes later the ship sank.

The boats set a course for Pernambuco, Brazil, 1,600 miles away, with only a lug sail and forty-five gallons of water in each boat.

Rudder Is Lost

On the fifth day Chadbourne's boat lost contact with the other boat (it was saved later) and at the same time the boat lost its rudder. While crewmen were shipping an oar into the rudder slot, a twenty-foot shark came to the surface and followed the ship for two hours.

James Morgan, 78-year-old retired businessman, of Johannesburg, South Africa, the only passenger, was on his way home after visiting his son, James, Jr., at Cleveland.

Morgan ran into further bad luck when immigration officials detained him at Ellis Island today. He was listed as a "shipwrecked mariner" and is subject to deportation, unless he produces proper papers—which he doesn't have.

In the War Zone

DEC 31 1941

Situation in Far East Indicates Allies Must Give More Ground Before Countering

By DeWITT MACKENZIE.

The Japanese are reported to be dying forty to one for their British enemy on the edge of the steaming jungle country of the Malay Peninsula, and are being slaughtered by the Filipinos southeast of Manila—but still they continue to come in ever-growing numbers to increase the pressure in both these strategic centers.

As the Nipponese soldiers fling themselves into the flames of death with fanatical abandon, the Japanese nation watches for Premier-General Tojo to journey to the Shrine of Ise to offer his prayer for victory to the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu o Mi Kami. The whole drama of this war with its Oriental outlook and practices is fantastic—like a yellowed page of history from the days of the shoguns.

Situation Is Grave.

Still, fantastic though it is, there is no gainsaying that it is so very real that the position of the Allies in the Far East grows more grave hourly as they await re-enforcements. The Japanese, operating close to their island empire and having plenty of bases, possess an advantage.

There is no telling how much ground the Allies may have to give in these early days. Certainly the temporary sacrifices may be great, and we should be prepared for the possibility. As remarked before, it depends on the nature of the re-enforcements and how soon they arrive.

One hears many expressions of concern that American re-enforcements haven't reached Manila before this, but there is no occasion for such surprise. Even if help started immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it would scarcely have reached the battlefield by this time, assuming that a convoy was involved. It's a long haul across the Pacific.

Then, too, one would scarcely expect a naval contingent to try to proceed direct to the Philippines, running the Japanese blockade across the accustomed route. Other possibilities involve a longer voyage.

Australian Bases Good.

Australia provides excellent naval bases. Sydney, with its new graving dock, which is big enough for a battleship, is one of them. Brisbane is another. And then we have the northern port of Darwin, which is strategically situated in relation to the entire war zone. It is close to the Dutch East Indies, and only about 2,300 miles from either Singapore or Manila. Numerous Allied island bases lie much closer.

Since the European war started and the Japanese threat developed, Darwin has been greatly developed. Not only has the docking accommodation been extended, but a modern military airdrome has been built and the port has been connected with southern Australia by a military highway which connects with railways.

It may be recalled that Australia has insisted that the Far East shouldn't be regarded as a secondary theater of activity, and President Roosevelt in broadcasting his greetings to Australia on Christmas Day declared:

"Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings and we give you our assurances that we consider the safety of your great Commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes."

30.24-13849

30.24-13849

Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 30-(AP)-Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today that the Government had decided to complete mobilization of the New Zealand Territorials and National Military Reserve with the balance of men now available for the Expeditionary Force.

Melbourne, Dec. 30-(AP)-Fifteen senior officers holding field commands or important administrative posts were retired or transferred in favor of younger officers today in a drastic reorganization of the Australian land forces. Many of the newly promoted officers have had experience abroad in this war.

DEC 31 1941

Kuibyshev, Russia, Dec. 30-(AP)-The Russian radiox declared today that instead of the promised German victory in 1941, Adolf Hitler had given his people two Christmas presents--war ~~ik~~ with the United States and dismissal of the Nazi army commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

"All of you who remember the last war," the broadcast added, "know what war with America means."

"Today Germany's position is worse than it was in 1918...then the Germans had far more clothing, the German soldiers' fat ration was almost four times that of today and the food ration was more than twice as large."

Berlin, Dec..30-(Official Broadcast recorded by AP)--German and Italian flags flying over the Axis consulates at Smyrna, Turkey, were cut down Christmas night and British and United States flags were substituted, an Ankara dispatch reported today.

It said one of the "various members of the British Intelligence service" lodged in a house near the two consulates, was believed to have made the change as a prank after a Christmas dinner.

Turkish officers promptly caused replacement of the original flags, the dispatch said.

DEC 31 1941

London, Dec. 30-(AP)-Formation of an Empire War Cabinet was advocated by the Daily Express today with a declaration that the British cabinet, which makes decisions involving the use of empire troops, "is taking an undue ~~risk~~ risk of blame if its plans miscarry of involve exceptional losses."

"Until we have made one united fighting machine out of the British empire," said the Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, "we can't expect to make one out of Britain and the United States."

Bern, Dec. 30-(AP)-Germans who sent hundreds of Christmas cards despite an official request not to do so have been warned by the Propaganda Ministry that anybody printing or selling New Year's Cards would be punished. A communique to this effect was carried in German newspapers reaching here today. It said all transportation facilities were needed for war purposes.

MOSCOW, WEDNESDAY, DEC 31-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION HAS BEEN SENT BY PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN TO SOVIET MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS FOR CRIMEAN GAINS:

TO THE COMMANDER OF TROOPS OF THE CAUCASIAN FRONT, LIEUTENANT GENERAL (D.T.) KOZLOV; TO THE COMMANDER OF THE BLACK SEA FLEET, VICE ADMIRAL (E.S.) OKTYABRSKY:

I CONGRATULATE YOU UPON THE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY AND THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF KERCH AND THE TOWN OF FEODOSIYA FROM THE GERMAN FASCIST INVADERS.

I GREET THE VALIANT TROOPS OF GENERAL PERVUSHIN AND GENERAL LVOV AND THE GLORIOUS SEAMEN OF THE GROUP OF WARSHIPS OF CAPTAIN OF FIRST RANK BASISTYI (CORRECT), WHO LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR LIBERATION OF THE SOVIET CRIMEA.

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THE CRIMEA MUST BE LIBERATED FROM THE GERMAN INVADERS AND THEIR RUMANIAN AND ITALIAN UNDERLINGS.

(SIGNED) STALIN

DEC 31 1941

(END)

DA122AES

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, DEC. 30-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D. LEAHY HAD A BRIEF CONFERENCE THIS MORNING WITH CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN.

WD506PES

CHURCHILL

LONDON, DEC.30-(AP)-SIR HARRY LAUDER SAID TONIGHT HE GOT A "GREAT THRILL" OUT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MENTION AT OTTAWA OF HIM AND HIS FAMOUS SONG OF YESTERYEAR, "THE LADDIES WHO FOUGHT AND WON."

"NEXT WEEK," SAID SIR HARRY, "I'LL BE SINGING IT TO THAT CANADIAN ARMY OF WHICH MR. CHURCHILL SPOKE."

DEC 31 1941

MA1214AES

MANILA, DEC. 30-(AP)-WAR SIDELIGHTS:

THIS AD APPEARED TODAY ON PAGE ONE OF THE MANILA BULLETIN:

"THE ALCAZAR NIGHT CLUB OPENS NEW YEAR'S EVE WITH JAN VILLE'S 12 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, OTHER SURPRISES AND NUMBERS."

AND THIS:

"WE CONSTRUCT REINFORCED CONCRETE AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR 500 PESOS UP; WE ALSO SELL SANDBAGS. I. A. MARQUEZ & CO."

DEC 31 1941

-DASH-

AFTER VIEWING THE RUINS OF VENERATED SANTO DOMINGO CHURCH AND DODGING BOMBS IN SATURDAY'S RAID, COLUMNIST R. R. ROCES GOT HOME JUST IN TIME TO HEAR THE TOKYO RADIO SAY IT WASN'T SO.

IN HIS COLUMN, "THORNS AND ROCES," HE WROTE A PIECE ENTITLED "PINK ELEPHANTS" TELLING GRAPHICALLY OF WHAT HE SAW AND HOW HE FELT AFTER ABOUT JAPANESE IN GENERAL.

FD958PES

HAVANA, DEC.30-(AP)-URANO TALLOKI, A JAPANESE SUBJECT, WAS ARRESTED TODAY ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES, WHILE FIVE UNIDENTIFIED GERMANS WERE HELD ON ACCUSATIONS OF PLOTTING TO SABOTAGE CUBA'S SUGAR PRODUCTION.

POLICE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD A MILITARY MAP OF CUBA'S STRATEGIC DEFENSE POINTS. HE WAS A GARDENER FOR A FORMER CUBAN ARMY OFFICER.

MA1250AES

KX FOR SPOKANE (ASKED)

VANCOUVER, B.C., DEC. 30-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION OF A $1,000,000 PLANT FOR THE RECOVERY OF LEAD AND ZINC IS TO BE STARTED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ON PROPERTY OF REEVES MACDONALD MINES, LTD., IN THE WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, L.P.LARSEN, PRESIDENT, TOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY HERE YESTERDAY.

THE PROJECT, A WAR DEVELOPMENT TO BE FINANCED BY UNITED STATES FUNDS, IS EXPECTED TO BE IN PRODUCTION WITHIN SIX MONTHS, COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID. LARSEN SAID NEGOTIATIONS HAD NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED BUT THAT A CONTRACT WAS EXPECTED TO BE SIGNED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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REEVES MACDONALD IS A SUBSIDIARY OF PEND OREILLE MINES AND METALS COMPANY.

WD647PES

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., DEC.30-(AP)-WALTER MANHARDT, 24-YEAR-OLD GERMAN AVIATOR, ESCAPED FROM THE PRISON CAMP NEAR HERE TONIGHT IN AN UNDETERMINED MANNER, AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED.

IT WAS THE SECOND ESCAPE OF THE NIGHT, BUT THE FIRST, ALSO A GERMAN FLIER, WHO APPREHENDED LESS THAN AN HOUR AFTER HE CONCEALED HIMSELF IN A BUNDLE OF LAUNDRY.

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DRIVER WILLIAM RANSTEAD NOTICED ON HIS RETURN FROM A ROUTINE TRIP TO THE CAMP THAT THE BACK DOORS OF HIS TRUCK WERE OPEN AND THAT A MAN WAS WALKING OFF.

SIDLING AWAY, THE MAN REMARKED, "YOUR BACK DOORS ARE OPEN--HAPPY NEW YEAR." THE HEAVY ACCENT WAS THE TIP-OFF. RANSTEAD GRABBED HIS MAN, FRIEDERICH OESER, AND GRAPPLED OFF HIS CIVILIAN OVERCOAT TO

30.24-13851

30.24-13851

DISCLOSE A PRISON UNIFORM.

THE PRISONER WAS BACK IN CAMP WITHIN THE HOUR OF HIS ESCAPE.

FD911PES

DEC 31 1941

WITH BERLIN EIFFEL

NEW YORK, DEC. 30-(AP)-AROUND THE WORLD AND BACK AGAIN, OR HOW NEWS AND/OR PROPAGANDA DISPATCHES FLY THE AIR-WAVES:

TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT CARRIED A DOMEI AGENCY DISPATCH FROM LISBON QUOTING A DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK BASED ON A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD BY AMERICAN SHORT-WAVE LISTENERS AS SAYING:

THE EIFFEL TOWER WILL (OR MAY) BE SCRAPPED FOR ITS METAL.

P.S.-THE EIFFEL TOWER STORY FIRST WAS HEARD ON THE BERLIN RADIO--QUOTING A VICHY DISPATCH.

DEC 31 1941

FD846PES

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.30-(AP)-AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMENTATOR ON THE TOKYO RADIO WAS HEARD TONIGHT RECOMMENDING THAT MANILA'S DEFENDERS SURRENDER TO THE JAPANESE.

THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S SHORTWAVE LISTENING POST, WHICH RECORDED THE BROADCAST, SAID THE SURRENDER PROPOSAL CLIMAXED A PROPAGANDA COMMENTARY IN ENGLISH BROADCAST FROM TOKYO FOR THE LAST TWO OR THREE NIGHTS.

FJ1228ACS

NAZIS SLOWED BOLIVIAN TIN

U. S. Defense Sabotaging Long Under Way.

By JOHN LEAR

Washington, Dec. 30 (Wide World).—German agents, working in the thin cool air of Cloud-land Islands, 5,000 miles away and three miles up in the sky, have been sabotaging the United States fighting machine for the last six months in Bolivia. They have been slowing up, bit by bit, the output of tin, without which there can be no bearing to swing guns, move tanks, propel battleships.

The story of their treachery can be told now that their boldest move, attempted rupture of the railroad on which the tin travels from Bolivian interior mines to seaports in Chile and Peru, has been foiled and their plotting revealed and nullified.

The general methods of the saboteurs have been known to the State Department and the army for months. Late last spring the United States legation in Lapaz confirmed from other sources information given to me on a tour of the Bolivian mining regions.

At that time, German mine foremen outspokenly sympathetic to the Nazi cause were discovered to be slowing down tin production through their influence on Indian miners.

Unexplained Slowdowns.

There was no apparent explanation for these slowdowns. No reason for them which engineers responsible for mine production could discover. But the mine books showed tin output fell between 20 and 50 per cent after President Roosevelt proclaimed all-out help to England.

The books, which were opened to me, showed that the slowdowns were occurring only in mine shafts under German technical supervision.

The situation then was considered sufficiently serious that young United States engineers were planted among the Germans to get evidence of the sabotage and to prevent any calamitous shortage.

These counter-espionage agents reported that the Germans were not only talking discouragement to the Indians but were actively fomenting strikes and organizing Nazi cells within the mining camps.

One young engineer took me into the mines on the chilly sides of Bolivia's 14,000 to 15,000-foot plateaus—so high up it is difficult for strangers to breathe and over-exertion becomes dangerous—and introduced me to some of the men he said were causing the trouble.

They spoke German among themselves, Spanish to the Indians.

My escort told me the persons suspected of sabotage had come to Bolivia years ago and worked themselves up to responsible positions where they were in charge of vital mine machinery which could stop production dead within a few minutes if something "went wrong."

If something did go wrong it would take at least three or four months to get going again.

Nazis' Contracts Crafty.

But the Germans were in highly paid jobs, under long-term contract with heavy penalties for the employer in event of dismissal.

Often proof of sabotage would have nullified the penalty clauses but that was hard to get. The Nazis did their work in subtle psychological ways, emphasizing ancient grievances of the Indian workers against North American and British pioneers who had opened up the modern mines a generation ago.

The United States' declaration of war against the Axis Powers gives the Bolivian Government grounds for rounding up the Germans as a wartime precaution, thus removing mine owners from the threat of dismissal penalties.

The United States has a full year's supply of tin on hand. England, which shares the Bolivian output, is also in good shape. A low grade tin smelter is being built in Texas to speed tin's travel from mine ore to finished bearings or tin plate.

The railroad which the saboteurs attempted to wreck, however, involves more than a problem of tin. It is the only railroad crossing the South American Continent, as such, it could be used to ship arms and men from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast (the road's eastern terminus is Buenos Aires), in case anything should happen to the Panama Canal.

Discovery of the sabotage plot shows that Bolivia, which has already ejected Germany's Minister, Ernest Wendler for fifth column activity, is on the alert. That will mean short shrift for Axis agents, in or out of working clothes.

Japs Must Win Now Or Never, Experts Say

DEC 31 1941

By Glenn Babb
Wide World News Writer

New York, Dec. 29—Japan, choosing her own time, launched her war on the United States and Britain at the moment she had brought most of the factors that favor her to their highest degrees of effectiveness.

Just now she is enjoying to the full the advantages these factors give her. But she is operating on a time schedule that will not permit of many delays or deviations. Occidental economists agree that unless they have misread all the data available Japan must win quickly or suffer defeat and economic collapse.

Nothing Held In Reserve

To an overwhelming, appalling degree Japan is shooting the works on her lightning war in the Pacific. Economically she was one hundred per cent. mobilized when she struck at Pearl Harbor. Just about all she had was ready. But the fact remains it was about all she had. Unless she has won a new empire long before that is gone, she probably will find herself unable to continue at all.

Japan's elements of strength are these: Complete preparation, the result of at least five years of unstinting, unflagging effort on the part of a regimented people; an army tempered by more than four years of actual campaigning and a navy and air force secretly armed on a scale unsuspected by her enemies, all fully mobilized; all the best of the geographical situation, shorter lines of communication and an interior position in the vast battlefield of the western Pacific; some measure of guidance from her ally—Germany—up to this point the most advanced military power in the world; a united people and leadership; a morale which combines a fatalistic readiness to win or die, bitter racial hatred of the enemy, desperation and a dream of world dominion.

Short On Resources

But she has far less of all the material resources needed for war than the United States, one of the powers she

nad challenged. She has far less industrial capacity. Her output of steel, for example, at 7,000,000 tons a year, is about one thirteenth of the American capacity. She must go abroad for nearly all her oil, most of the metals vital to modern war—iron, copper, tin, nickel, aluminum, tungsten and others—and for her rubber.

She has spent five years and a sizable portion of her national income in accumulating vast stores of these materials. She raided the junk piles of the United States from coast to coast for scrap iron and steel until this trade was stopped. She bought huge amounts of pig iron from British India and Malaya. She drew on the mines of all the world for other metals. And she bought oil up to the capacity of her wealth and all the tanker tonnage she could mobilize.

Oil is the crux of her problem. Hugh Dalton, Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare and probably the best authority on this point, estimated that she jumped into the world war with enough oil to fight it all out for fourteen months. It seems a fair assumption that that is indicative of her reserves in other essentials.

Time Is Limited

Much, of course, can be done in fourteen months. But actually Japan has no such term at her disposal. She must win a new, rich empire before her present supplies are gone. That means the oil, rubber, tin and iron producing lands of British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

But she must also count on the readiness of her foes to apply the "scorched earth" policy. She must be prepared to find the oil wells blasted, the refineries wrecked, rubber plantations laid waste. It will be months after occupation, perhaps years, before she can count on a steady flow of wealth from any conquests.

Thus her timetable calls for a desperately close connection with destiny. If her schedule is thrown out of kilter by a handful of United States marines at Wake or similar American-British feats in the Philippines or Malaya, the danger of missing that connection is all the greater. The weeks count.

Markets Closed To Her

Japan piled up her war stores in the greatest possible secrecy and the governments of her foes can only estimate their extent. But the experts agree that the vital fact is these stores can be replaced only by conquest of new territories. For Japan there is no longer any access to the world's markets and from her European allies she can expect no material help. For one thing, they don't have it to spare; for another, all the routes by which supplies could be carried either way or closed.

Japan entered this war with her economic resources extended to the utmost. By the standards of the old orthodox economics she has long been on the brink of bankruptcy. But those standards no longer apply when a nation is mobilized in the totalitarian way. The Japanese, like Hitler, through necessity, have long since abandoned gold as a measure of wealth, and have fallen back on the capacity of their people for work and the actual material resources that can be commanded.

Japan's foreign trade, except with the lands she has conquered, is gone. Even if there were an income from trade it would be useless now; there is nothing to buy with it. For the past five years taxation and borrowing have climbed steadily until their total now—some 17,000,000,000 yen for the current fiscal year—is approaching the estimated national income, less than 30,000,000,000 yen. (The yen was 23.4 cents before it went off the world's markets, but this value is misleading; in many respects a yen buys as much in the Orient as a dollar in the United States.) The national debt has risen above the estimated annual national income to somewhere between 35,000,000,000 and 40,000,000,000 yen.

Japan is facing a food shortage, too. Before she mobilized some 2,000,000 young men from her little rice farms and upland fields she was virtually self-sustaining, at least in the staples of her diet—rice, coarse grains, fish, vegetables. But the farms are feeling the shortage of man power, the factories have drawn away almost as many as the army and navy. The navy's claims on man power and the fuel shortage have cut deeply into the catch of the fishing fleets, which numbered nearly 1,000,000 men and women a few years ago.

Geography is all on Japan's side in this first phase but this may change steadily with the passing months. She has an Achilles' heel in the nearness of Russian Vladivostok, only 700 miles from the crowded, flimsy industrial warrens of Tokyo, only 500 from the grimy factory communities of the Osaka region and northern Kyushu. But as long as Russia remains neutral and Japan is able to keep the Americans and British held far away in their Pacific bases, her homeland, with its high vulnerability to air attack, is reasonably safe.

Experts Warn of Danger in Underestimating Japanese

DEC 31 1941

Hope Americans Will Get Over Popular Notions About Enemy's Weaknesses

By Clarke Beach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Wide World)—Experts who know the Japanese through long personal contact are hoping that Americans will speedily get over a lot of popular notions about the foe's weaknesses.

Comic Characters

It is dangerous, they say, to think of them merely as dwarfish comic characters with bad eyesight, capable only of imitating foreigners and following their own leaders like sheep, as being likely to collapse from loss of face at the first bad defeat.

Enemies of Japan have always treated them with contempt. Imperial Russia before 1904 didn't think it was worth wasting time to negotiate seriously with them.

The great Empress Dowager of China at the turn of the century—five years after the Japanese had taken Formosa from her in a war—used to refer to them in all her official communications as "the island monkey people." She got this idea from the Chinese legend about the Japanese spring from a colony of Chinese who settled on the islands and married monkeys.

Imitators the Japanese are beyond a doubt. They learned their ABC's from the same ABCD powers upon whom they are now turning their guns. The Chinese gave primitive Japan printing and writing, silk culture, Buddhism and Confucianism, painting, pottery making, tea drinking and many other things. Later, in the 17th Century, the Chinese gave them the philosophy of Oyomei, which largely supplanted Confucianism and in which all the creators of the new Japan were educated.

Founded Education

America, which opened Japan's ports to foreigners in 1854, after the country had lived in seclusion for more than 200 years, founded the Japanese system of national education.

Britain reconstructed the Japanese navy. The Dutch, who during the period of hermitage were permitted to maintain a small trading colony at Nagasaki, managed to a remarkable degree to spread a bit of their language and a knowledge of medicine, hospitals, science and commerce throughout the kingdom.

The Germans and the French helped modernize the army, and the Germans were consulted about a new pattern of government. Belgians gave instructions in methods of western finance.

But this was all long ago—accomplished mainly by 5000 foreign instructors whom the Japanese employed between 1870 and 1900. There have been very few foreign instructors there during the 20th Century.

What they borrowed from the west, they selected with discrimination; and then they remolded and adapted it to suit their needs and tastes. They took only the outward form of western democracy; they used western educational methods chiefly to teach age-old Japanese though and customs. Their attitude toward the opening of Japan to the west, as one scholar expressed it, was:

"These barbarians have some useful gadgets. We'll take over those that we want."

DEC 31 1941

Made Improvements

The Japanese built upon what they learned, and in some instances made improvements. Literacy is almost universal in Japan—a record which surpassed even that of America, which took modern education to Japan. They have about 45 universities and great numbers of technical, primary and secondary schools.

While their students abroad have been constantly observing foreign progress, at home their engineers, military men, doctors and scientists have perfected their techniques and contributed a fair number of inventions and discoveries. They are not the creators that Americans are by a long shot, but they have made some notable contributions.

Much has been written about the Japanese having a national tendency toward trachoma, which would account for so many of them wearing glasses. Public health service physicians who make a study of foreign health conditions say, however, that there is no scientific foundation for this belief. And they add that the Japanese have no national disease which makes them physically weaker than other peoples in any respect.

The Japanese mothers' practice of carrying infants strapped on their backs has given rise to talk about this disturbing the child's sense of balance and thus disqualifying them as aviators. Nothing to this idea either, say the physicians.

But, one often hears, the strapping impedes circulation in the children's legs, accounting for their short stature; and the custom of relaxing by squatting on one's calves, some say, shortens the legs.

Structure Inherited

There is no foundation for either of these theories, says Dr. Hdrlicka, curator of anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution. The Japanese bone structure is a prehistoric inheritance, he says, derived from the people of Southeastern Siberia who migrated to the islands in the 3d and 4th Centuries B. C. With them they brought some Korean blood, and on the islands they mixed with the aboriginal Ainus and later with some Chinese and Malay immigrants.

Detractors of the Japanese say the habits of unreasoning obedience and discipline make it impossible for them to adapt themselves to new conditions—if, for instance, a leader, is killed in battle, of if the rules are suddenly changed. But Washington officials who have lived among the Japanese for years warn that this is dangerous doctrine, with no facts to support it, and likely to catch Americans with their guard down.

The Japanese, they say, are highly adaptable and resourceful. They are not brilliant in the mass, but when they make up their minds to learn a new job or game, they go about it with grim determination. Hours and years of practice may be required, but they don't stop until they have mastered what they are trying to do.

Frugal and Stoical

Lean rations and hardships won't disturb them; they are habitually frugal and stoical. The Japanese, moreover, are fanatically patriotic, united in a mystical belief that the sun goddess is their common ancestor and that their Emperor descended from her. Japan is the land of the gods, a chosen nation, they are taught, and even educated Japanese won't admit they don't believe this until they have closed the doors carefully.

Through Shintoism, the national cult, which all Japanese follow, they venerate their own and their Emperor's ancestors; the ashes of soldiers killed in action are sent to the Yasakuni shrine, where they are deified.

Japan's greatest weakness as a fighting nation lies in its paucity of raw materials. Flaws in the Japanese character which may contribute to their downfall are:

Superstition. Omens and auguries are taken very seriously, and the soothsayer is a well respected member of society. Old residents of Japan were not surprised to read that when Saburo Kurusu, the envoy who came here on his alleged peace mission while the attack on Pearl Harbor was being prepared, read the cards with his family just before embarking, in order to learn what would befall him.

The belief that Japan's army is unconquerable and that her islands are invulnerable. This may produce overconfidence, and it may weaken morale if successive defeats prove the belief to be unfounded. The boast that Japan has never suffered defeat does not bear examination. A Japanese army of 150,000 was defeated by the Koreans in 1593. Japan's modern army and navy have never been tested against first-class opposition; the forces of China and Japan which she defeated were at that time largely illiterate and unused to the simplest modern inventions, such as the telegraph and telephone.

Lack of Humor

Lack of humor and logic. Devoid of the power of self criticism and living in a world created by their own imagination, they may find their national poise shaken by events during their struggle against the west. The Japanese army leaders talk tenderly of their mission of peace in China, where for years they have spread war and desolation. Warriors fresh from mass slaughter and destruction in Nanking, write sweetly about the beauty of the Chinese sky at night and the first blossoms of the Chinese spring.

-17-

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS

OF WEDNESDAY, DEC 31)

SIZING UP THE FOE: (NO. 2)

- - -

JAPAN GAMBLING

RECKLESSLY FOR

RAW MATERIALS

- - - DEC 31 1941

DESPERATE FOR NEW SOURCES

- - -

LONG CHINA WAR HAS

TAKEN HEAVY TOLL (1150)

30.24-13853

30.24-13853

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE SECOND OF TWO ARTICLES ON THE JAPANESE, WHICH MAY BE USED INDIVIDUALLY OR AS A SERIES.)

BY CLARKE BEACH

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC 30-(WIDE WORLD)-JAPAN'S ECONOMIC SITUATION IS SO DESPERATE THAT EXPERT OBSERVERS EXPECT HER TO GAMBLE HER DESTINY ON SWIFT, RECKLESS ATTACKS DURING THE NEXT MONTHS IN ORDER QUICKLY TO OPEN UP NEW SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS.

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JAPAN CAN HAVE NO REASONABLE HOPE OF CARRYING ON A LONG WAR, THEY SAY, UNLESS SHE PROMPTLY GETS CONTROL OF THE MALAY STATES AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES; AND SHE WILL LOSE HER BEST SOURCE OF SUPPLY AT PRESENT IF THE RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN ARMY INVADES MANCHUKUO AND KOREA.

THE EXPERTS WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED TO SEE THE JAPANESE TRY TO ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF THE SOVIET ARMY IN THE NORTH AND AT THE SAME TIME CARRY ON A CAMPAIGN 3,000 MILES AWAY IN THE EAST INDIES; THE FIRST STEPS WOULD BE TO CLEAR COMMUNICATION LANES BY CAPTURING THE PHILIPPINES AND SINGAPORE.

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IF JAPAN SUCCEEDED IN DOING ALL THIS, SAY ECONOMISTS, SHE STILL PROBABLY COULD NOT DEVELOP THE PRODUCTIVE AREAS IN THE SOUTH IN TIME TO HELP HER WAR EFFORT. (OCCUPIED CHINA HAS BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE LITTLE TO THE JAPANESE CUPBOARD, AND MANCHUKUO IS INCREASING ITS PRODUCTION VERY SLOWLY.) ON THE OTHER HAND, IF SHE POSSESSED THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND DUTCH BASES IN THE ORIENT, SHE WOULD BE REASONABLY FREE FROM THE DANGER OF LARGE SCALE ATTACK FROM THESE SOURCES.

SOME BELIEVE JAPAN WAS ALREADY BLED WHITE BY HER LONG WAR ON CHINA WHEN SHE CHALLENGED THE TWO GREATEST SEA POWERS IN THE WORLD. SHORTAGES OF RAW MATERIALS AND INCREASED TAXES, WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS JUST BEGINNING TO FEEL IN A COMPARATIVELY MILD FORM, HAVE BEEN SERIOUS PROBLEMS TO THE JAPANESE FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE.

JAPANESE TAXES JUMPED 40 PER CENT BETWEEN 1938 AND 1939. THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX ROSE FROM 218.5 IN MAY, 1937, TO 248.4 IN MAY, 1938, WHILE WAGE INCREASES LAGGED FAR BEHIND. AS THE NATION'S WAR LEADERS AT THAT TIME BEGAN TO CLAMP DOWN ON PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS, WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THEN CAN ONLY BE GUESSED.

AS EARLY AS SEPTEMBER, 1937, GASOLINE CONSUMPTION WAS BEING RESTRICTED, AND CIVILIAN USE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF COMMODITIES WAS BEING CURTAILED. NEW RESTRICTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED IN THE SUMMER OF 1938, AND THERE WAS A PANICKY RUSH OF BUYERS TO THE DEPARTMENT STORES FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AS WELL AS FORECASTS THAT 800,000 PERSONS WOULD BE THROWN OUT OF WORK BY CURTAILMENT OF CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES. PRICE CONTROL WAS ESTABLISHED AT THAT TIME.

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SOME IDEA OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE ISLANDS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM BITS OF INFORMATION IN RECENT REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. ALL BUT 50 GLASS MANUFACTURERS, OF WHOM THERE ARE 960, NOT INCLUDED PLATE-GLASS MAKERS, ARE TO BE CLOSED DOWN TO SAVE SUCH RAW MATERIALS AS SODA ASH AND WASTE GLASS. MEMBERS OF THE COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, WHICH INCLUDES MOST OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, HAVE REDUCED THE NUMBER OF THEIR FACTORIES BY 50 PERCENT.

"JAPAN'S ENTIRE COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IS REPORTED TO HAVE GREATLY DETERIORATED," SAID THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE. "RAILWAY EQUIPMENT IS OLD AND URGENTLY IN NEED OF REPAIRS. TRUCKS AND BUSES

HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR YEARS WITHOUT PROPER REPLACEMENTS AND LUBRICATION, AND PRIVATE MOTORCARS HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO AN EXTREMELY SMALL NUMBER.

BUSES ARE RUNNING MAINLY ON CHARCOAL, RESULTING IN SLOW SPEEDS AND FREQUENT BREAK-DOWNS. HIGHWAYS HAVE DETERIORATED, AND VERY FEW HARD SURFACED ROADS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED LATELY. WHAT SHIPPING IS LEFT FOR CIVILIANS AFTER THE MILITARY HAVE COMMANDEERED WHAT THEY REQUIRE, LACKS COAL AND MATERIAL FOR REPAIRS.

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JAPAN, A NATION IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT UPON FOREIGN TRADE FOR ITS ECONOMIC WELFARE, HAS GONE TO WAR WITH ITS BEST CUSTOMERS AND IS CHIEF SUPPLIERS OF MACHINES AND RAW MATERIALS--THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. ITS BIGGEST INDUSTRY, COTTON TEXTILES, MUST GET ALL OF ITS COTTON FROM OTHER LANDS. ITS SILK INDUSTRY, ON WHICH 18,000,000 OF THE EMPIRE'S 105,226,101 PERSONS DEPEND FOR A LIVING, MUST SELL THE BULK OF ITS PRODUCT ABROAD. MOST OF THE EXPENSIVE CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURED IN JAPAN MUST BE EXPORTED, SINCE THE INCOMES OF THE NATIVE CONSUMERS ARE SO SMALL THAT THEY CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY.

DEC 31 1941

JAPAN ORDINARILY IMPORTS ABOUT 79 PER CENT OF ITS IRON ORE, 63 PER CENT OF ITS MANGANESE, 92 PER CENT OF ITS PETROLEUM, 85 PER CENT OF ITS ZINC, 80 PER CENT OF ITS TIN, 80 PER CENT OF ITS ALUMINUM, AND PRACTICALLY ALL OF ITS RUBBER, WOOL, COTTON, MERCURY, AND VANADIUM. IF THIS COUNTRY HAD ANY SUCH LIST OF "CRITICAL MATERIALS," OUR PRODUCTION EXPERTS IN OPM WOULD NOW BE FRANTIC.

IN FOOD, JAPAN SEEMS TO BE SELF SUFFICIENT, AS LONG AS ITS SEA LANES REMAIN OPEN TO INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND, WHO ARE LARGE

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SUPPLIERS OF ITS RICE, AND AS LONG AS IT HOLDS MANCHUKUO, WHICH SUPPLIES BEANS, WHEAT AND OTHER MATERIALS. THE STAPLE DIET OF THE JAPANESE IS RICE AND FISH.

THE ONLY LARGE SOURCES OF SUPPLY ON WHICH THE JAPANESE CAN DEFINITELY COUNT AT THIS TIME ARE THE SO-CALLED "YEN-BLOCK" - MANCHUKUO, KWANTUNG AND CHINA. BUT IN 1939, THE LAST YEAR FOR WHICH COMPLETE FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, THIS BLOCK SUPPLIED ONLY 23 PER CENT OF JAPAN'S IMPORTS, COMPARED TO 34 PER CENT FROM THE UNITED STATES AND 21 PER CENT FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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MANCHUKUO CAN SUPPLY SOME RAW METALS, IN ADDITION TO FOOD. BUT JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS ARE SPECIALIZED, SINCE SHE IS ONE OF MOST HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS IN THE WORLD--ABOUT 55 PER CENT OF HER PEOPLE LIVE BY INDUSTRY. IN NORMAL TIMES SHE HAS TO IMPORT GREAT QUANTITIES OF MACHINE TOOLS, MACHINERY, HIGH-GRADE STEELS, AND FINE QUALITY LUBRICATING OILS AND AVIATION GASOLINE--MOST OF IT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DEC 31 1941

WITHOUT SUCH SUPPLIES--RECEIVED NOT ONLY AT THE PRE-WAR RATE BUT EVEN IN GREATLY AUGMENTED QUANTITIES--JAPAN WOULD BE HAMSTRUNG IN ANY EFFORT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIES AT HOME, IN MANCHUKUO OR IN ANY REGION TO THE SOUTH WHICH SHE MAY LATER INVADE.

JAPAN'S LEADERS THROUGH THE YEARS HAVE DELIBERATELY, STEP BY STEP, BACKED THE NATION INTO THE CORNER IN WHICH IT NOW FINDS ITSELF. BEFORE ITS PORTS WERE OPENED TO FOREIGN COMMERCE, IN 1854, IT HAD ENJOYED NEARLY 250 YEARS OF PEACE, IN A SOCIETY WHICH WAS MAINLY AGRICULTURAL AND ALMOST SELF-SUFFICIENT.

THE PROCESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION BEGAN IMMEDIATELY AND BECAME A BASIC INTEREST OF THE NATION'S POLITICO-MILITARY LEADERS. A GOOD FRIEND

30.24 - 13855

30.24-13855

OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, THE FIRST AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR TO BE INVITED INTO JAPAN IN 1870, PREDICTED IN 1923 THAT THIS COURSE WOULD LEAD TO CATASTROPHE. WRITING IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, HE SAID:

DEC 31 1941

"IN SPITE OF THE PLETHORA OF STATISTICS OF VISIBLE PROGRESS, I CANNOT BUT THINK THAT THE IDEA OF SOME OF HER STATESMEN, SO OFTEN REITERATED AS TO BECOME A DOGMA, THAT JAPAN MUST CONTINUE WHOLLY IN MARITIME AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, DEPENDING ON THE ASIAN CONTINENT FOR HER RAW MATERIAL, THUS TEMPTING THE NATION TO DELUSIVE ENTERPRISE AND TO HOSTILE AGGRESSION, IS A MISTAKE THAT INVITES ULTIMATE DISASTER."

THIS EFFORT TO MAKE THE ISLANDS WHOLLY INDUSTRIAL WAS CONTINUED, HOWEVER, AND IT WAS CARRIED TO ITS MOST EXTREME LENGTH WHEN TOWARD THE END OF 1940 THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ITS 10-YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAM TO CREATE A "NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA." THE INDUSTRIAL PHASE OF THE PLAN PROVIDES THAT ALL LIGHT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CONTINENT AND THAT ONLY HEAVY INDUSTRY REMAIN IN THE ISLANDS.

DEC 31 1941

B22 (NYC IN)

IF ADMIRAL PERRY OPENED A PANDORA'S BOX OF TROUBLES FOR THE WEST WHEN HE ENTERED NIPPON'S PORTS, IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT JAPAN HERSELF OPENED A PANDORA'S BOX WHEN SHE LEFT PERRY IN.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AM

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(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, DEC 31--SENT DEC 27.)

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DEC 31 1941

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Manila's Fall Expected, Enemy in Suburbs; MacArthur Sending Wounded to Australia

JAN 1 1942

Overwhelming Invasion Army Nearing Capital

Wounded Are Sent to Australia on Hospital Ship

JAN 1 1942

By The Associated Press

In the plains and jungles of Luzon the American Philippine army appeared last night to be still falling back before overwhelming force, but it still was offering a fierce and strong resistance and Gen. Douglas MacArthur had evacuated his wounded by sea.

This was the position as announced in the war department's late afternoon communique, which said the defending forces were following prearranged defense plans.

Final Battle

Still, by all available signs, MacArthur was fighting the last battles for Manila as 1941 was ending in sadness for America but in unity and in action, where it had begun in indecision and debate.

And while it seemed that Manila was going—commercial communication to the outside having long since been halted and the Japanese claiming to stand within 20 miles of the city's wreckage—this was the one dark spot in the world-long Allied war map.

For Singapore, essential of essentials in the Pacific, clearly was gathering new strength and the British imperial troops on the Malayan peninsula above the base were on the offensive in light fighting. The Japanese had eased their pressure.

And in the Russian campaign, over which Adolf Hitler loosed yesterday a shrill and vexed lament where a few weeks ago he had shouted his boasts and threats of extirpation, twin disasters had struck the Nazi invaders.

Moreover, the expected fall of Manila left the Japanese invaders with a victory still to consolidate: Beyond Manila there was the American naval base of Cavite and at the entrance to Manila bay there stood Corregidor fortress.

Resistance Stubborn, MacArthur Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. (AP)—Wtih the early fall of Manila a very real probability, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, nevertheless, reported to the war department tonight that a "stubborn resistance" was being offered the Japanese "according to pre-arranged defense plans."

The commanding general in the Far East also said that American and Filipino wounded had been evacuated on the steamship Mactan, bound for Australia. The vessel had been converted into and marked as a hospital ship, which by treaty should make her immune from enemy attack.

DENIES TOKIO CLAIMS

Meanwhile, from the navy, came a communique, apparently intended as a denial of Tokio claims that Maui, Palmyra and Johnston islands, in or near the Hawaiian group, had been effectively bombed. The situation on those islands, the navy said, was unchanged since the last report, which was received Dec. 24.

In full, the war department's communique said:

"Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States army forces in the east has advised the war department that wounded of the American and Philippine army have been evacuated from the Manila area on the steamship Mactan, which has been converted into a hospital ship and appropriately marked in accordance with the Geneva convention of 1907. The wounded will be taken to Australia.

"American and Philippine troops are continuing their stubborn resistance according to pre-arranged defense plans."

All indications were that Manila must soon surrender to powerful Japanese forces slashing their way steadily toward the city from two directions regardless of the fierce resistance of badly outnumbered defending troops.

JAN 1 1942

There was scant news, phrased in most general terms, of what was going on, but its meaning was unmistakeably plain.

The enemy was driving upon the island capital in great force from both north and south. Japan dive bombers dominated the roads. Great quantities of tanks and armored units were being hurled against the American and Filipino defenders.

Censorship or interrupted communications had virtually ended the receipt of press dispatches from the beleaguered city. Radio telegraph companies refused to accept messages for Manila, or took them only at the sender's risk.

FALL NOT UNEXPECTED

The fall of the city had not been unexpected here, and word of its critical situation spread no gloom or discouragement in the capital. For days, the Japanese had been pouring men and war machines onto Luzon, and simply storming the island by the overwhelming force of numerically superior troops and equipment.

The great difficulty of reinforcing the American-Filipino defenders was apparent from the outset, especially in view of the time situation. In the time that has elapsed since the war began troops could barely have reached the island by now under normal circumstances, to say nothing of having to run the Japanese blockade.

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Then, too, there was the question of over-all allied strategy, which apparently considers it more important to concentrate available fighting equipment upon holding the Nazi armies in check, until industrial producton provides enough fghting tools for assuming the offensive on all fronts.

TO BE RECAPTURED

So it was that many here regretfully wrote off Manila days ago when the plight of the Philippines, and the broad outline of Allied grand strategy became apparent. They wrote it off, however, for recapture later, when the material is available for the Allied drive against Japan.

The imminent fall of the Filipino capital, however, raised several questions upon which Washingtonians speculated. Would fighting continue in the southern island of Mindanao? Was one of them, and what about Corregidor was another.

Corregidor is a rocky island fortress in the entrance to Manila bay. Military experts have said it was capable of withstanding a siege of many months. Possibly, it could make things extremely difficult should the Japs attempt to bring their warships into the harbor.

Another was what was to be the fate of Gen. MacArthur, and his high command. Could they be evacuated? Realizing that MacArthur is not the sort of soldier who would run away under such circumstances, many suggested, nevertheless, that it would be foolish for the army to surrender one of its outstanding field commanders, thru any outmoded sense of the personal chivalry of battle.

Jap Losses Heavy, U. S. Lines Are Readjusted

JAN 1 1942

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Dec. 31—The War Department said today American and Philippine troops continue "strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy," in the fierce battle for Manila.

The communique was unusually terse and in its general terms told of "heavy pressure on all fronts, with extensive use of dive bombers and armored units."

Lines Readjusted

The text of the communique, No. 37, outlining the military situation as of 9.30 A. M., Eastern standard time:

"1. Philippine theater:

"The enemy continues to exert heavy pressure on all fronts, with extensive use of dive bombers and armored units. In spite of these difficulties, a further readjustment of our lines has been completed in an orderly manner. American and Philippine troops continue to offer strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

The Navy Department said that at 10.25 A. M. it was still in communcation with Manila.

War Of Nerves Begins

With the battle for the Philippines in its crucial hour, the Alies invoked war-of-nerves technique against Japan today to mask the grand strategy of operations that might deveop anywhere along a 5,000-mile front.

As the overwhelming Japanese armies were smashing closer to the gates of Manila, Tokyo exhibited signs of uneasiness over the possibility of developments elsewhere.

Whether the Allied "neryes" offensive presaged a lightning thrust against Japan at some unexpected point was a subject of lively conjecture here, where all eyes were on the tide of the fighting in the Philippines.

Kamchatka Mentioned

The Capital realized that, if the

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terrific pressure on the Philippines was to be relieved, it would take a smashing surprise attack on Japan in some other part of the vast Pacific theater.

The character of Allied pronouncements was calculated to keep Japan apprehensive on that score.

President Roosevelt spoke cryptically yesterday of Kamchatka, the Russian Siberian peninsula which juts down to the tip of the Japanese island chain.

Prime Minister Churchill simultaneously was talking of Anglo-American aid to the Netherlands East Indies, which are at the opposite end of the 5,000-mile theater in which the Japanese are operating.

It was up to Tokyo to decide at which end trouble was apt to come first, or whether it might come simultaneously in both places. With Japanese armed forces spread over such a vast area and already committed in several major operations, the latter prospect was disturbing.

Jap Raid Jitters

The Tokyo radio evidenced this by broadcasting a warning against possible air raids during the New Year holiday period. Japanese have manifested concern over the air-raid danger since the war began, but this time the eastern defense headquarters ordered partial blackouts from midnight tonight until January 4.

Another apparent indication of Japanese fear of a surprise in the northern theater was the suspected presence of Japanese submarines in the vicinity of Kodiak, Alaska, site of a United States naval air base.

While an underseas boat might expect to get an occasional shot at a merchantman in these waters, they are not the happy hunting ground that the busy shipping lanes present off the west coas of the continental United States.

It was thought probable therefore, that the main mission of the enemy craft was reconnaissance against any large scale surfac or air movement westward toward Siberia or Japan.

Fleet Mission A Mystery

The Navy Department here already has commented on Japanese anxiety to learn the location and intentions of the United States Pacific Fleet, which, behind a veil of secrecy, has been disposing itself for "an intensive and well planned campaign against the Japanese forces."

The War Department yesterday gave the enemy reason to think about the air when it made public, without comment, the recommendation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur that "retaliatory measures" be taken against Japanese cities "at the proper time" for the ruthless bombardment of Manila.

Then President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill made the statements yesterday which called attention to both ends of the 5,000-mile front which Japan must hold. Mr. Roosevelt spoke at his press conference here, Mr. Churchill in his address to the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

Casual Comment

Mr. Roosevelt was very casual about his mention of Kamchatka. He was talking about American production of war materials and he said no human being could tell where the finished products might go—whether to Russia, China, Britain or the Kamchatka Peninsula.

JAN 1 1942

The mention of Kamchatka caused definite surprise among the newsmen, but Mr. Roosevelt calmly volunteered that this peninsula was the most practical and available piece of land west of the Aleutians.

Hordes of Tanks and Bombers.

Manila, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Greatly outnumbered American and Filipino forces north and south of Manila are being pushed back by hordes of Japanese infantry, tanks and dive bombers, Gen. Douglas MacArthur grimly acknowledged today.

JAN 1 1942

The southern battle line was only thirty minutes from the capital by automobile early today. An Associated Press staff reporter, Clark Lee, made a trip to that front and back this morning in an hour.

Gen. MacArthur's field headquarters communique declared the Japanese dive bombers practically controlled the roads from the air. Thus the invaders were in position to make full use of tanks and armored units sent to Luzon Island with great fleets of transports.

MacArthur's Communique.

Gen. MacArthur's terse communique, issued at 11 A. M. (9 P. M., Eastern standard time Tuesday) said:

"The enemy is driving in great force from both north and south. His dive bombers practically control the roads from the air. The Japanese are using great quantities of tanks and armored units.

"Our lines are being pushed back."

Japanese military spokesmen first had declared their aim was to subdue Manila by January 1 but only yesterday they changed their schedule to "before January 10."

Mr. Lee made his trip to the vicinity of the southern front lines between 7:30 A. M. and 8:30 A. M.

[Censorship apparently kept him from filing details of his trip.]

Before the report that the Japanese were within thirty minutes driving range of Manila, they last had been reported forty-five airline miles from the capital. But a wide lake, the great Laguna De Bay, lay between that area and the capital and they apparently were forming their forces to skirt that body of water on first-class roads.

Two Columns Involved.

There were two columns involved in that maneuvering southeast of Manila. One was reported yesterday to have reached the town of Dolores, some thirty-five miles from the Atimonan beachhead gained by a landing on the night of December 23 from a fleet of forty transports. The other column then was reported at Luisiana, about fifteen miles west from the original landing at Mauban, twenty miles up Lamon Bay from Atimonan. Atimonan is a small fishing port seventy-five miles southeast of Manila.

To the north of the capital, no new picture of the battle line has been drawn since reports yesterday said that Gen. MacArthur's new and shortened line extended east and west through the town of Zaragoza, a point about sixty-five miles north of Manila.

Manila Gets a Respite.

The principal Japanese force, which began the major offensive against Manila by landing from eighty transports in the Lingayen Gulf December 22, apparently was a short distance north of this line. The northern front was formed to defend the central Luzon plain running down to Manila from the Lingayen area.

Manila, meanwhile, was enjoying a rest from the savage bomb raids which spread death and destruction through the old city during the week end. Up until this morning, no bombs have fallen on the open and defenseless capital since the two-hour and four-minute attack last Sunday. But Japanese planes have flown over the city and have delivered a heavy assault on the United States fortress of Corregidor, in Manila Bay, since that Sunday raid.

MANILA SENDS OUT WOUNDED ON SHIPS

JAN 1 1942

Evacuation of 300 Under Red Cross Flag Tried.

Manila, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A dramatic attempt to evacuate 300 seriously wounded Americans from Luzon Island on a ship flying the United States and Red Cross flags was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

JAPAN CLAIMS UNITS 20 MILES FROM MANILA

Credits Dive Bombers And Tanks With Drive South Of Capital

JAN 1 1942

Tokyo Says Sea And Air Control Bars Reinforcing MacArthur

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast). Domei said today that Japanese dive bombers and tanks had blasted their way through American and Filipino forces until Japan's troops had reached a point within twenty miles of Manila.

[Berlin broadcasts of dispatches dated from Shanghai put the distance at four miles.]

Japan's greatest advance was from the south, but in the north the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur also were being pushed back, Domei said.

The news agency asserted it was impossible for MacArthur to get reinforcements because Japan held control of the sea and air and occupied the most feasible landing points. On the other hand, it was reported that Japanese reinforcements were continuing to land at Lingayen and at Lamon Bay.

Admonition From Premier

Premier General Hideki Tojo broadcast an admonition to Japanese to take their successes in the brief war with moderate jubilation, however, and told them it was inevitable the war would be long.

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, said "full dress war has yet to come. Britain and the United States are backed by both wealth and power."

A report from the navy said that a destroyer, two small patrol vessels and three large ships were sunk in Manila Bay by the air attack on Corregidor Fortress Monday and that the fortress barracks were set blazing.

Lists Attacks On Islands

Hangars, wireless stations and other military installations have been demolished by repeated warship attacks since December 17 on Maui, Johnston and Palmyra islands within and to the south of the Hawaiian Islands, the navy added.

An army announcement said 3,000 British and American troops have been killed and 2,000 captured since the start of the war, compared with Japanese casualties of 743 killed and 1,799 wounded.

Airplane losses have been 541 for Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, compared with 49 for the Japanese, the report said.

The army reported thirty-seven enemy ships sunk or damaged and said four Japanese ships had been sunk and twelve damaged.

20 Miles From Manila, Say Japanese

JAN 1 1942

Japanese Are Cautious.

Tokio, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Domei reported today that Japanese forces had thrust to less than 200 miles from Manila from the southeast and were pushing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops back to new lines in a drive from the north.

Domei said that there was no way in which the United States could re-enforce the Philippines because, it contended, Japan had virtual control of the sea and air in the western Pacific.

News from Luzon Island was described as meager, but Domei declared that Gen. MacArthur was forming new defense lines in Pampangas province north of Manila and that Japanese dive bombers were blasting a path through United States tanks and infantry lines southeast of the capital.

It was in this sector where Japanese pushing up from the Lamon Bay region reached a point less than twenty miles from Manila, Domei said.

Domei added that fresh Japanese troops were being poured into the fight from landing places in the Lamon and Lingayen Bay areas and near Batangas, directly south of Manila.

A note of moderation, however, was sounded in New Year's messages to the Japanese people by Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of the Navy. Each declared that the war might be long.

Asserting that Japanese victories up to the New Year have placed important regions under Japan's control, Gen. Tojo said it was inevitable that the war would be protracted.

Admiral Shimada urged moderation in receiving news of Japanese victories.

"Full dress war," he said, "has yet to come. Britain and the United States are backed by both wealth and power. We must be prepared for a fight just as hard on the home front as on the front lines."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared: "It will not be long before the evils of Anglo-American imperialism will be liquidated in East Asia."

He said that factors favoring Japan were her initial successes, the growth and contributions of Manchukuo, collaboration of the Nanking Chinese regime and of Thailand, and "support of the Axis, which has solemnly pledged to co-operate with Japanese in realization of a new Asiatic order."

The navy section of imperial headquarters announced that Japanese warships had repeatedly attacked United States islands within and below the Hawaiian group since December 17.

British Bases Hit

The announcement said hangars, wireless stations and other military installations on Maui, Johnston, Sand and Palmyra islands had been destroyed.

The naval headquarters said that Britain's Far Eastern military headquarters and other military and naval establishments were severely damaged in a mass raid on Singapore Monday night.

Not until the dawn Tuesday did

Japanese naval flyers cease pounding the British base at the tip of Malaya, a communique declared.

Huge fires were said to have been caused. The communique said the Seleta and Kuan airfields were demolished.

"All planes returned safely, despite heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire," the Japanese reported.

JAN 1 1942

Enemy Planes Sighted

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—A Royal Australian Air Force communique said today sea reconnaissance was being carried out daily and that enemy aircraft had been observed again over the Bismarck Archipelago.

Shanghai Via Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official Radio Recorded by A. P.).—The Berlin radio today broadcast the following dispatch, date lined Shanghai:

"Japanese tank formations which are approaching Manila, by making full use of the speed of their vehicles during their march on the city from the north and from the south, are only about four miles away from the city, according to reports from Manila received here (Shanghai) Wednesday."

(A familiar tactic of Axis propaganda is to exaggerate the progress of an advance with the objective of harming the adversary's morale).

Japs Bomb Ocean Island; Scout Other Pacific Points

By the Associated Press.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 31.—Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today that Ocean Island, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand, was bombed Monday.

He said there were no casualties and damages were slight.

Japanese planes also flew over the British mandated island of Nauru, 100 miles west of Ocean Island, and over the Gilbert Islands, of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, the headquarters of which is situated on Ocean Island, but dropped no bombs, he said.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands lie across the equator, about 1,200 miles due north of New Zealand. Nauru, formerly German, and all the Gilbert Islands except Ocean Island, are atolls. Ocean Island and Nauru are rich in high-grade phosphates.

The British mandate from the League of Nations forbade the establishment of naval or military bases or fortifications on Nauru Island.

AUSTRALIA'S CLOCKS AHEAD

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 1—(AP)—At 2 A. M. this morning Australia pushed its clocks ahead one hour, going on daylight saving time for the first time since the World War.

This places eastern Australia, with the major cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra, 16 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.

Tojo Visits Shrines

Returns to Tokio After Reporting "Victories" on Tour

TOKIO, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP).—Premier General Hide i Tojo returned to Tokio today from a tour of the principal national shrines of western Japan where, according to an official announcement, he "reported Japanese military and naval victories."

Tojo visited the grand shrines of Ise, dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami, the sun goddess; the tomb of Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor, near Nara, and the tomb of Meiji Tenno, grandfather of the present emperor, near Kioto.

SIX NAZI CORPS PUT TO FLIGHT, RUSSIANS SAY

JAN 1 1942

Recapture Of Kaluga And Road Net In Center Claim

Attack Timed With Push To Relieve Siege Of Sevastopol

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Thursday*, Jan. 1—The Red army announced today the recapture of the important city of Kaluga, final defeat of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian's tank army, and routing of sixteen German divisions comprising six entire army corps on the whole central front.

In addition, a special brigade of Hitler's black-shirted Elite Guards, flown to the front from Cracow, Poland, has been routed, a special communique said.

The Nazi invaders are fleeing westward under heavy blows of the pursuing Russians, abandoning military equipment and even their wounded as they seek to hasten their escape, the Soviet communique said.

Follows Rout Near Tula

The text:

"Our troops on the western front have occupied the town of Kaluga. General Guderian has suffered defeat.

"After the route near Tula of the Second Tank Army under command of General Guderian, stubborn engagements resulted on the line of the rivers Nara, Protva and Oka.

"Fortified positions of the Fourth German Army under Field Marshal (Guenther) von Kluge were broken through in many places.

Names Corps In Flight

"In the course of fighting, our troops of the Western front routed the Twentieth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-third, Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh German Army Corps, comprising the Two Hundred and Ninety-second, Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Eighty third, Fifteenth, Ninety-eighth, Thirty-fourth, Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth, Two Hundred and Sixtieth, Sixty-second, Seventeenth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-first, Thirty-first, Two Hundred and Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry Divisions, the Nineteenth Tank Division, and the Second SS. Brigade which was brought from Cracow by air.

"Under blows of our troops the enemy retreating in the western direction is abandoning military equipment and wounded.

"Following the clearing of the enemy out of the towns of Narofominsk, Ugolskyzavod, Aleskin, Tarusa, Schekino, Adoyev, Cherepets, Pereyskl, Likvhin Koselsk and hundreds of villages our troops on December 30 took the town of Kaluga.

"Large amounts of equipment which now are being counted were captured in Kaluga."

Frees Road And Rail Lines

Kaluga, an old city on the left bank of the Oka, is 110 miles southwest of Moscow. Its capture liberated an additional large sector of the rail and road network southwest of the capital.

There were indications that after routing Guderian's armored army in the Tula vicinity, the Reds entered Kaluga but that the town changed hands several times in days of furious fighting which led up to today's triumphant announcement of the final smashing of the tank expert's forces and the infantrymen of von Kluge.

The Russian announcement, opening the New Year, told of a victory as great as any yet claimed by either side in the great war which began with the German invasion June 22.

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Timed With Crimea Drive

In occupying Kaluga the Russians also took the big railway junction of Novy Kirishi (presumably just west of Kaluga on the Moscow-Bryansk and Tula-Vyasma railways).

The victorious Oka river push, overrunning positions which the Nazis had attempted to consolidate for the winter, was timed to coincide with the Red army offensive in the Crimea where Russian troops, following Joseph Stalin's own plan of strategy, are driving to relieve the besieged naval base of Sevastopol.

Says Enemy Is On Run

Even as the latest victory was announced, Russia's President, Michael Kalinin, told the Soviet Union in a New Year's message:

"We are now fighting the Germans on equal terms. The enemy is in retreat and on some parts of the front actually on the run."

Stalin's Crimean strategy was aimed at swift recapture of the whole Crimean peninsula from the Germans.

This, apparently, was to be the first major battlefield of 1942 on the eastern front, a year in which the Kuibyshev radio exultantly proclaimed that "we shall chase every German out of Russia and score final victory."

Two Cities Recaptured

Having landed in force across the straits from the Caucasus and having already recaptured two cities, the rescue troops were pushing toward the flanks and rear of German, Italian and Rumanian troops at the gates of Sevastopol.

Despite snow and rain and admitted tough Axis resistance, the Russians yesterday reoccupied Kerch, a potential gateway to the Caucasus' oil through the eastern Crimean panhandle, and the port of Feodosiya, fifty-five miles to the southwest, the Government announced.

Commissar Shafnin of the military council told the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* that the plan of attack was "evolved personally by Stalin" and was brilliantly accomplished. Stalin sent personal congratulations to Red army and navy commanders.

Pound By Land, Sea And Air

Having accomplished, in reverse, what would logically have been the next Nazi thrust—the leap over the Kerch straits between the Crimea and Caucasus—*Pravda* declared the Red forces were "in pursuit and annihilation" of the enemy, pounding it by land, sea and air.

"The Rostov victory closed one of the doors leading to the Caucasus," it said. "The Crimean victory announced yesterday closes the other."

The biggest Crimean plums were still to be picked, however. A successful push around the Yaila mountains to clear out the Axis forces would place the Russians again in full command of their big Sevastopol base and in a better position to combat rumored new German moves in the Balkans.

Elsewhere along the Germans' wavering front, said the Moscow radio in a New Year's salutation to the Soviet's fighters, 'The Red army is passing to the offensive on several sectors" and the Germans are suffering in fierce cold.

Fortified Lines Broken

Evidence accumulated from Russian reports indicated that the Germans had been forced to abandon fortified lines on which they had hoped to dig in for the winter.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said the Nazis evidently had intended to winter on the banks of the Nara river, a tributary of the Oka southwest of Moscow, but had been thrown back to the east.

On the northwest front also, it added, Soviet units have crossed the Volkhov river, in several places overwhelming fixed Nazi fortifications.

Describing the "fiasco" of German plans in that sector outside Leningrad, Maj. Gen. Fedyuninsky said Nazi casualties exceeded 15,000 men in seven days of fighting. He declared that there originally were six German divisions in the area and that they had been swept back thirty miles.

Finnish Lines Attacked

HELSINKI, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Red Army is attacking Finnish lines along the whole front, with fighting fiercest in the Svir River sector between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, a Finnish communique said today.

The Finns reported repulsing the Russian attacks generally and said counter-operations by Finnish forces were under way.

Finnish artillery was said to have broken up a Russian force concentrating for an attack east of the Stalin Canal, which links Onega to the White Sea. The war bulletin reported intensification of firing and infantry skirmishes along the Leningrad front.

Berlin Admits Red Attacks.

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Russian landings in force on the Kerch peninsula at Kerch and at Feodosiya, to the southwest, were conceded by the German High Command today, with a declaration that necessary countermeasures are being taken. Heavily defended positions at Sevastopol, the besieged Soviet naval base, were declared to have been taken in a concentrated two-week attack by German and Rumanian troops. Of the battle of Sevastopol, the High Command said:

"In spite of the violent defense, a number of strongly armed Soviet defense positions have been taken in individual fighting and break-throughs deep into the enemy system of positions have been achieved. To relieve the defense of Sevastopol, the enemy during the last few days again landed strong forces on the Kerch peninsula and near Feodosiya. Necessary counter-measures have been started."

Bitter defensive fighting under severe weather conditions was reported along the main Russian front.

ARCHANGEL IS CLEAR

Ice in White Sea Port Is Swept Away.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Reports received here today said that the Russian port of Archangel, o nthe White Sea, normally jammed with ice in winter, was being kept clear so that supplies and material can be delivered from Britain and the United States.

Premier of Russia Acclaims Recapture of Kerch and Feodosiya.

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THREEFOLD ATTACK SUCCEEDS

Assault by Land, Sea and Air Disclosed as Having Been Planned in Kremlin.

Moscow, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Soviet fighting men who smashed Axis troops in the Crimean panhandle during a forty-eight-hour battle, recapturing two cities, were exhorted by Premier Joseph V. Stalin today to rid the whole Peninsula of the Germans "and their Rumanian and Italian underlings." The lifting of the six-week siege of Sevastopol, the Soviet Black Sea naval base obviously was an intermediate objective.

The fortified city of Kerch, a potential gateway to the Caucasus on the narrow strait linking the Azov and Black Seas, which was occupied by German and Rumanian units on November 16, and the Black Sea port of Feodosiya, fifty-five miles to the southwest, were regained yesterday, the Government announced. "Retreating on both these sectors, the enemy is being pursued by our units," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Stalin's Own Plan.

Red army and navy forces—"Valiant troops and glorious seamen" in the words of Premier Stalin—co-operated in the counter-invasion, striking hard and swiftly against Kerch from the east and Feodosiya from the south. Commissar Shafnin of the military council told the Communist party newspaper Pravda of the assaults by radio telephone.

"Fire from ships accompanied the attack by land forces and air bombing" he said. "The naval forces had to operate notwithstanding a strong wind. Snowfalls and sometimes pouring rain rendered operations of infantry

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and the air force diffcult.

"Despite this, the Red Army men, Red Navy men and flyers brilliantly accomplished their task. They broke the enemy's stubborn resistance and captured the enemy lines according to plan." He said that this plan had been "evolved personally by Stalin."

Premier Stalin sent personal congratulations to Lieut.-Gen. D. T. Kozlov, Caucasian front commander, and Vice-Admiral E. S. Oktyabrsky, commander of the Black Sea fleet.

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Message to Commanders.

He said that their forces, in a drive effectively paralleling the counter-offensive on the mainland, had laid the groundwork for liberating the Crimea. The message follows:

[To the Commander of Troops of the Caucasian Front, Lieut.-Gen. Kozlov; to the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, Vice-Admiral Oktyabrsky:

[I congratulate you upon the victory over the enemy and the liberation of the town and fortress of Kerch and the town of Feodosiya from the German Fascist invaders.

[greet t he valiant troops of Gen. Pervushin and Gen. Lvov and the glorious seamen of the group of warships of Captain of First Rank Basistyi, who laid the groundwork for liberation of the Soviet Crimea.

[The Crimea must be lebarated from the German invaders and their Rumanian and Italian underlings. STALIN.]

[London reports said that the German troops were hammering futilely at Sevastopol. The Russians previously had declared that the attacks cost the lives of 20,000 invaders in six days. Soviet forces based at Feodosiya are only sixty miles east of the Crimean railway line supplying the siege units about the naval base. Sea landings at Yalta, southeast of Sevastopol, or at Yevpatoriya, northwest, would constitute an even more direct threat to Adolf Hitler's Crimean army.]

Continued gains were reported officially on the central front, with Soviet forces recapturing a number of localities including Kozelsk, across the Oka River, 80 miles west of Tula, and Novosil, 35 miles west of Orel. Russian dispatches said that 106 settlements had been freed of the Germans in the Orel sector in seven days.

A communique said that "near the village of 'B' alone, our men killed 550 German officers and men and captured large booty."

[London dispatches said that rumors, chiefly from Turkey, circulated that some German soldiers were being moved out of Russia for concentration in southern Rumania. It was not brought out whether this movement implied war action from Rumania's bases or simply the use of the soil of that ally for rest camps.]

Santa Arrives For Reds With Victories, Toys

Russians Celebrate Around Gay New Year Elm Trees, Toast Future Army Gains

KUYBYSHEV, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—Flushed with victories, Soviet citizens clustered today with gay abandon around the colorfully decorated Novogodnyaia Yolka (New Year elm tree), gave presents to children and toasted Red Army triumphs to come.

For several days previous roads to Moscow, Kuybyshev, Gorki, Sverdlovsk and other big cities were reported crowded with trucks and sledges filled with elm trees. All day Russians stood in endless lines buying trees which went up in homes, schools, theaters, concert hails and clubs, decorated much as they are in the United States.

Trees were restored in Russia five years ago. Instead of gathering on Christmas, Russians mostly celebrate today. Officially the tree lighting and decorating begins on Dec. 30 and continues until Jan. 7.

Santa Claus was never exiled in Red Russia, but he did have to change from his red suit to a white one. He is very much in fashion, for cars, uniforms, tanks and armored trains are painted white now to match the snowy battlefields.

Toys have been sold in Russia since November. As the big day approached stores retailing furs, tools, household utensils and carpets were converted into toy and elm tree shops.

New Year's Day was made an official holiday, but in order not to lose a work day the Russians labored last Sunday, normally a rest day.

BRITISH ATTACK FOE IN MALAYA WITH SUCCESS

ingaporeReportsOffensive Action by Patrols in Kuantan.

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JAPANESE PRESSURE SLACKENS

Troyanovsky Offers Toast

KUYBYSHEV, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—Alexander Troyanovsky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, suggested today a toast to total defeat for the Axis in 1942 and the 'victory of our country and all its allies."

In a newspaper article he wrote that the Soviet Union "never shall forget June 22, when the wild beast flung himself upon our country, hoping to crush it with one mighty blow."

"Never will America forget Dec. 7, when Japanese militarists, egged on by the Hitlerites, swooped upon the peaceful American people in the hope of dealing them a mortal blow," he added. "Germany and Italy followed the example of the Japanese adventurers and declared war on the United States. America was forced to defend herself."

"The Moscow News," in an editorial commenting on an interview by American newspaper men with Prime Minister Churchill, said his declarations "imply in particular an especially speedy solution of the problem of the second front in Europe, which is indispensable in order to divide the forces still remaining to the Nazi barbarians."

Moscow Sends Greetings

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—The Moscow radio sent its greetings early today to Britain and the United States, saying: "The intensive struggle against the ferocious enemy of mankind, bloodthirsty Hitlerism, has brought closer the Soviet, British and American people and has laid the foundation for the friendship which in the coming year must and will bring us victory."

London Analyzes Situation.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A military commentator said today that the German retreat had proceeded so far in Russia that "by no stretch of the imagination can it still be called a mere correction of their lines." First German claims that they were correcting their lines "might have had a certain degree of truth," he said, because deep salients then existed north and west of Moscow and south of Tula, but the Nazis have been pushed back much farther.

In the Leningrad region, he said, the Russian advance had been sixty or seventy miles from the point of the deepest German penetration.

HITLER CLAIMS RUSSIA WILL BE BEATEN IN 1942

New Year Broadcast To Reich Argues Winter Caused Troubles

Charges Enemies Prevent Carrying Out Cultural Reforms

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast)—Adolf Hitler, in a New Year message broadcast to his people, tonight blamed the "unscrupulous, sanguinary sacrifice of the Bolshevik slaves" for Germany's troubles on the Eastern front, and told his army the Russian winter counter-attack "must and will be frustrated."

In 1942, he said, "we shall again get hold of this enemy of mankind . . . and we shall beat him. . . .

"We all shall therefore ask God almighty that the year 1942 bring the decision for the rescue of our people and of the nations allied with us."

[At the same time last year Hitler said flatly that 1941 "will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."]

Talks Of Cultural Tasks

Today's message continued bitterly: "What I and the whole National Socialist movement will be prevented from accomplishing for years on account of this war fills me with the deepest regret. It is a shame that it is impossible to prevent the duffers and lazybones from stealing the precious time which one intended to devote to the cultural, social and economic tasks of the people.

"The statue of the also Fascist Italy where likewise a single man has eternalized his name by a civilized and national revolution of secular dimension and which likewise cannot be compared with the democratic, political blunders of those pocket thieves and dividend hunters who, for instance in the Anglo Saxon countries, squandered the wealth of their fathers or accumulated new fortunes by dirty business transactions."

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Lists Japan In "Mighty Front"

Germany, he said, understands why "at last Japan, also, tired of everlasting blackmail and daring thr finally acted in self-defense the most infamous warmonge time."

He said the war was now between the "mighty front of national States" against the "Jewish, capitalistic, Bolshevist, world conspiracy."

"It simply cannot be imagined the frightful misfo e which would have come over Germany and over all of Europe if Jewish Bolshevism had been victorious as an ally of Churchill and Roosevelt; for Churchill and Roosevelt have delivered Europe to Stalin," continued Hitler who on August 24, 1939, signed a ten-year non-aggression pact with Russia which last June's invasion of Russia scrapped.

Appeals To Divine Justice

"I speak now believing in divine justice. The Bolshevik monster to which they wanted to deliver the European nations will destroy their own people in time to come. . . .

"In East Asia . . . the fighting has just begun and while two blasphemers are still praying for their businesses the nations are throwing off their shackles."

In the shorter order of the day to his army, Hitler said that the Russian enemy had been flung back more than 600 miles into his own territory, but this winter again "sought to avert his fate by attacking us."

Saying that the Russians will be beaten, Hitler then told his troops:

"The blood which has been spilled in this war shall be, we hope, the last spilled in Europe for generations. May God almighty assist us in this coming year."

Promises To Oust Germans

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—While Adolf Hitler was telling Germany that the new year would see Russian power smashed the Kuibyshev radio was broadcasting to the Germans today that "in 1942 we shall chase every German out of Russia and score final victory."

HITLER PROMISES TO DEFEAT RUSSIA SOME TIME IN 1942

JAN 1 1942

Says 1941 Has Been Year of Greatest Victories in All Times.

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, in a New Year's order to his troops, declared today that the Russian winter counter-attack "must and will be frustrated" and that the year 1942 would see the Soviet power broken completely.

Addressing his troops on the eastern front, Der Fuehrer asserted that " Germany does not want and cannot afford to be involved in battle again every twenty-five years. . . . and engage in a new war for 'to be or not to be.'

"Also Europe cannot eternally continue to lacerate itself merely that the gang of Anglo-American and Jewish conspirators may satisfy itself by its selfish machinations. The blood which has been spilled in this war shall be, we hope, the last to be spilled in Europe for generations."

His Closing Words.

His final words were these:

"We all shall, therefore, ask God Almighty that the year 1942 will bring the decision for the rescue of our people and of the nations allied with us."

[In his speech last New Year's Hitler declared flatly "the year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history." He also stated: "God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battles. He will not forsake us in the future if we do our duty with courage and faith."]

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Hitler's order of the day, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said 1941 "was a year of heaviest decisions and the most sanguinary fighting" but predicted that "it will be known in history as the year of the greatest victories of all times."

His Message to Troops.

He told his troops:

"In the year 1941 you have in innumerable battles driven the enemy, who was ready to spring his attack upon us, not only from the frontiers of Finland, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary and Rumania, but you also have flung him back more than 1,000 kilometers into his own territory.

"The enemy's attempt during the winter of 1941-1942 to again avert his fate by attacking us again must and will be frustrated. Yes, on the contrary, in the year 1942 we shall again get hold of this enemy of mankind with the aid of all the preparations which have been made, and we shall beat him until the Jewish, capitalistic and Bolshevist lust for destruction of the world has been broken."

Proclamation to People.

Hitler also issued a proclamation to the German people. It was read over the Berlin radio.

In it he reiterated his statements that Germany was not the aggressor and had tried to maintain peace—even after the outbreak of fighting in September, 1939. For the failure of these alleged efforts he blamed Britain and the United States.

"Thus," he declared, "the year 1941 had to come, and with it the beginning of the greatest

struggle the world ever witnessed."

Hitler complained bitterly that the war kept him from other self-imposed tasks.

"The German people will believe me," he said, "when I say that I should have preferred to choose peace instead of war. For peace included for myself a heap of fortunate tasks. What I and the whole national socialist movement will be prevented from accomplishing for years on account of this war fills me with deepest regret.

"It is a shame that it is impossible to prevent duffers and lazybones from stealing one's precious time which one intended to devote to cultural, social and economic tasks for the people."

Praises Mussolini.

Of his Fascist partner, Hitler commented:

"The same thing is true also of Fascist Italy, where likewise a single man has eternalized his name for all times by a civilized and national revolution of secular dimension and which likewise cannot be compared with democratic and political blunderers. . .who, for instance, in Anglo-Saxon countries squandered the wealth of their fathers or accumulated new fortunes by dirty business transactions."

He expressed sympathy for Japan, remarking:

"We therefore readily understand that at last also Japan, tired of everlasting blackmail and daring threats, finally acted in self-defense against the most infamous warmonger of all."

Declaring that Germany's soldiers and their Allies had written military history during 1941, Hitler asserted "in thousands of years these battles and victories will still be talked about and admired. . . ."

Scores Churchill and Roosevelt.

Fiercely denouncing Soviet Russia and Britain and the United States for aiding her, he declared "Churchill and Roosevelt have delivered Europe to Stalin" and predicted that Britain and the United States themselves eventually would succumb to Bolshevism.

"The fighting on the eastern front," he said, "is still being kept alive by the unscrupulous and sanguinary sacrifice of bolshevist lives, yet it will slowly become paralyzed at the various fronts.

"In East Asia, however, fighting has just begun and while the two blasphemers are still praying for their businesses, nations are throwing off their shackles."

Military Situation Reviewed.

The Berlin radio broadcast this military review today:

"The military situation on the eastern front and North Africa is viewed in Berlin military circles on the last day of the year with some reserve but with indisputable satisfaction and confidence.

"It is hinted in these military circles that the present line held on the eastern front would most probably be retained.

"The Soviets' offensive spirit is generally slackening, obviously on account of the small successes scored despite the tremendous sacrifices they have been making in blood and material. . . .

"While nearly the entire area now held by Soviet troops along the front is completely devastated, the German side of the front enjoys more favorable possibilities for sheltering German troops in towns and villages spared of complete destruction. Thus the winter quarters of the German forces and their winter positions enjoy a great advantage compared to the Soviets."

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British Astrologers Say Stars Will Hex Hitler & Co. In 1942

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London, Dec. 31 (AP)—British astrologers who cull the heavens for signs of the future are agreed that the moon, Jupiter, Venus, Neptune, Mars, etc., are going to put the hex on Hitler, Hirohito & Co. in 1942.

Old Moore's Almanack, established in 1697, reports for 1942:

"Clearly the outlook for Hitler is bad.

"He has his progressed ascendant opposing Neptune, and Saturn and Neptune transit near about this point in May, 1942. Furthermore, the next conjunction of Saturn and Mars—in February, 1942—falls on the ascendant of the foundation map of the Third Reich."

Old Moore's sums this up in plain language: "Somewhere between the earliest and latest of these dates first Hitler, and then Naziism, will crash."

The "culminating of Jupiter in Japan" during February will give Premier Hideki Tojo's boys trouble, and peace will come early in the summer, the *Almanack* adds.

BRITISH DRIVE JAPANESE BACK ALONG MALAYA

Enemy Pressure Falls Off In Sector 290 Miles Above Singapore

English Forces Said To Have Taken Offensive Wherever They Met Foe

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 31—Japanese pressure fell off today in the main Perak sector 290 miles above Singapore, and all along that front British patrols successfully took the offensive at every point where they could engage the enemy.

All this—establishing that the invader not only had gained no ground but had been pushed back in some areas of the Malayan peninsula—was announced by the British command in a communique which also reported failure for another overnight Japanese air raid on Singapore.

This time, Japanese bombers sought out the Singapore airdrome, but again they were able to cause only minor damage. There was not a single casualty.

Dive Bombers Beaten Off

Japanese dive bombers likewise were hurled into action against British communications, but they, too, were able to work but little harm and one raider was shot down by light machine-gun fire.

While Perak remained relatively quiet, the second Japanese invading force seeking to beat down the eastern side of the peninsula was apparently making no progress. Enemy parties approaching that area from the direction of Trengganu farther into the north were met at once by the imperial defenders.

The Royal Air Force, meantime, again heavily assaulted the advanced Japanese air base of Sungei Patani, pounding it for the second successive night and setting fires in the airdrome.

enemy parties who had approached from the direction of Trengganu.

"Enemy aircraft made some dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks in our rear areas."

Singapore Base Raided

Japanese raiders appeared again at Singapore during the night, causing damage officially described as very slight in a raid upon the naval bastion's air base. The communique said there were no casualties.

"Aircraft of the RAF bombed the airdrome at Sungei Patani (occupied by the Japanese, in the first invasion rushes) last night," the communique reported. "Bombs were seen to fall on the airdrome and fires were started."

Slight Pressure On Perak Front Reported

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 31 (AP)—Fifteen senior officers holding commands in the Australian military forces or administrative posts in Australia will be retired or transferred under a reorganization scheme adopted by the War Cabinet, it was announced today.

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Dec. 31—British headquarters said today that "offensive actions have been taken with good results" by British patrols against some of the Japanese invaders of Malaya and that pressure on the Perak front was slight.

British parties accepted the issue of battle wherever the Japanese were encountered, the communique said.

Fighting At Kuantan

"Enemy aircraft made some dive-bombing attacks on our communications, causing little damage. One plane was shot down by our light machine-gun fire.

"In the Kuantan area (on the east coast about 175 miles by air from Singapore) there has been contact with

Singapore Slated As Base For Offensive

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 31—Allied strategy calls for defense of Singapore "with all the means at our disposal" in order that it may become the base for the offensive to be launched in the Pacific area, a British authority said today.

Japanese are in full control of the western Pacific area, he said, and British forces will depend on the United States Navy "until our naval forces are built up to regain control."

Threat To Singapore

A serious threat to Singapore may develop if the Japanese establish strong air forces on the Japanese-occupied island of Penang, off the Malayan west coast, this source declared, and such a force would be able to "exercise a certain amount of control over traffic in the Strait of Malacca."

Reviewing the naval year, this source commented that, "despite heavy fighting and some losses, our naval position, except in the Far East, is much better than might be expected."

He said control of the Atlantic had been established so that operations could be carried out "in the face of attacks by the enemy."

Operations In Mediterranean

In the Mediterranean, he said, there have been limitations, "but, nevertheless, we have been able to carry our operations essential to success" in the war effort.

"In the Far East," he added, "we see what apparently unopposed sea power can do."

He said the task before the Allies was "to destroy or neutralize Japanese sea power" in the combat area as a prelude to launching offensive operations.

Jap Area Raided

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Batavia adio said today that Dutch naval forces had carried out a raid on a Japanese settlement near the central provinces of the Netherlands East Indies.

The radio said several launches were destroyed, others were seized and the Japanese were interned, but did not specify when or where the raid was made.

Japs Scatter Bombs Over Indies Sectors

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, N. E. I., Dec. 31—The Netherlands East Indies' urgent need for more fighter planes was stressed anew today as Japanese air raiders killed three persons and wounded nineteen in scattered bombing raids in the provinces.

Supplementing the air assault, said a communique relayed by the Aneta news agency, enemy destroyers shelled the city of Menado, on the island of Celebes, but caused no casualties and only slight damage.

Raiders Termed Slow

The communique ascribed erroneous reports of a Japanese parachute invasion of the island of Sumatra last Sunday to "faulty observations" and unofficial sources said Japanese pilots bailing out of crippled planes were mistaken for aerial invaders.

Observers who witnessed that raid on Medan, on the Sumatran east coast, said the raiders were slow. Aviation experts declared they could not have escaped if the Dutch air force had more fighters at its disposal—a need underscored yesterday by Gen. Hein Ter Porten, the Dutch colonial commander, in an appeal for reinforcements.

"Generally speaking," the communique said, "these scattered Japanese attacks appear to be entirely unsystematic. So far no serious damage has been done anywhere."

The raid probably was on one of scattered small groups of Japanese fishermen who have settled along Dutch Indies coastal areas in the past five to ten years. Most of these settlements were liquidated as soon as the war broke out.

Japanese Shell Celebes; Stage Scattered Raids

Indies Say That Neither Destroyers Nor Planes Caused Serious Damage

JAN 1 1942

BATAVIA, Dec. 31 (AP).—Scattered and unsystematic Japanese air raids on Netherlands East Indies provinces killed three persons and wounded nineteen today, and Japanese destroyers ineffectively shelled Menado, Celebes Island, the Dutch command announced tonight.

At Menado, no serious damage and no casualties were reported. Japanese bombing generally has been without apparent plan, the communique said, and thus far has wrought no serious damage anywhere.

Reports of Sunday that Japanese parachutists had landed near Medan, Dutch Sumatra, across the Malacca Strait from British Malaya, were finally and officially disproved.

It was explained that the original report had been based upon faulty observation; unofficially it was added that Japanese pilots bailing out of crippled planes had been mistaken for

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invading parachutists.

The Medan raid, said some who had observed it, was carried out by slow-speed Japanese planes, which could have been destroyed had the Dutch air force had more effective fighter strength.

This shortage was stressed by Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, the Dutch colonial commander, in appealing for aerial reinforcements.

DUTCH ATTACK JAPS' COLONY

JAN 1 1942

Launches Destroyed in Raid on Settlements.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Batavia radio said today that Dutch naval forces had carried out a raid on a Japanese settlement near the central provinces of the Netherlands East Indies. The radio said that several launches were destroyed, others were seized and the Japanese were interned, but did not specify when or where the raid was made.

The raid, however, probably was on one of scattered small groups of Japanese fishermen who have settled along Dutch Indies coastal areas in the last five to ten years. Most of these settlements were liquidated as soon as the war broke out.

Mass Raid on Singapore.

Tokio, Dec. 31 (Official B roadcast Recorded by A. P.).—The naval section of Imperial headquarters said today that Britain's Far Eastern military headquarters and other military and naval establishments were damaged severely in a mass raid on Singaport on Monday night. Not until the dawn of Tuesday did Japanese naval flyers cease pounding the British base at the tip of Malaya, a communique declared.

Huge fires were said to have been caused. The communique said that the Seleta and Kran airfields were demolished.

"All planes returned safetly despite heavy enemy antiiaircraft fire," the Japanese reported.

The British had acknowledged four heavy assaults on Monday night, but said that the results were limited to eleven casualties and negligible damage.

Four Killed in Crash Of Australian Plane

JAN 1 1942

Batavia, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Two British women from Singapore and two children were drowned, the Aneta news agency reported today, when an Australian civilian flying boat crashed on taking off from a Netherlands East Indies harbor and sank on Monday. The cause of the accident was unknown, but it was said to have had no connection with the war.

Japs Control Western Pacific; British Report

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—A British authority today declared that the defense of Singapore would be "with al lthe means at our disposal" so it could become the main base for the Allied offensive to be launched in the Pacific.

This informant added that the Japanese were now in full control of the western Pacific are., and that the British thus would depend on the United States navy "until our naval forces are built up to regain control."

AXIS TANKS TRY TO BREAK CIRCLING MOVE

Heavy Fighting Results In Damage To Nazi Vehicles, Cairo Says

JAN 1 1942

RAF Reported Playing Vital Role In Battle Below Bengasi

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Dec. 31—British tanks and airplanes hacking away at the remnants of Gen. Erwin Rommel's Libyan army were reported tonight closing in for a New Year's Eve kill of the desert troops pocketed along the Gulf of Sirte at Agedabia.

The British officially announced that the German leader hurled his dwindling tank units and infantry against an enveloping southern British arm in an attempt to prevent encirclement.

"A heavy engagement ensued in which we again inflicted considerable damage on enemy armored fighting vehicles and motor transport," the communique said.

Follows Axis Losses Monday

That action followed Monday's in which the British said the Axis lost forty-two tanks to Britain's fourteen.

The RAF increasingly played a vital role in the bitter fighting eighty miles below Bengasi, raining explosives on Axis positions.

British planes also bombed and machine-gunned effectively Axis motorized convoys along the coastal road to Tripoli far to the west. Whether these Axis troops were in flight westward or represented reinforcements for Rommel was not stated.

But the RAF was particularly active between Tripoli and Zuara, a railhead sixty-five miles west in the direction of the French Tunisian frontier, and between Homs and Mizurata. The latter point is twenty miles east of Tripoli en route to the Agedabia battle zone.

Heavy Attacks On Malta

Some observers interpreted the heavy Axis air attacks on the British island of Malta as evidence of German-Italian determination to smash a pathway across the Mediterranean in an effort to retrieve Rommel's battered army.

But Malta, between Italian Sicily and Tripoli, held fast and continued to send waves of bombers against the Tripolitania coastal road.

The RAF reported the destruction of one German bomber on the Agedabia front, and two others attempting to attack Malta. In all these widespread operations the British said they lost only two aircraft.

Near the Egyptian border an Axis force still held out at Bardia far to the rear of the main British sweep.

British planes and artillery steadily hammered the area, and sank a small vessel in the harbor, the communique said.

Heavy Clash Below Agedabia

Rommel Uses Full Strength of Tank Forces Against British in Libya.

JAN 1 1942

Cairo, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting took place south of Agedabia yesterday and considerable damage was done to the armored forces of German Gen. Erwin Rommel, the British announced today.

Gen. Rommel used the full strength of his tank forces and strong infantry elements in a determined effort to prevent a British sweep around his southern flank, today's communique said. A heavy engagement resulted. Many of the German tanks were smashed and much motor transport was shot up.

In the same general area the day before, when the British claimed to have destroyed twenty-two German tanks and crippled twenty others, British losses amounted to fourteen tanks, the communique said. The Germans and Italians had claimed the destruction of seventy-four British tanks on that day and the previous one.

British artillery shelled Bardia in the frontier area and sank a small vessel in the harbor, the communique added.

While British tanks and infantry continued their pressure on Gen. Rommel's flanks along the Gulf of Sirte, the R. A. F. carried out numerous sweeps over his supply lines, bombing and gunning all motor transport that came in sight. Many fires were reported set among these vehicles.

The air force also joined with the artillery in attacks on Bardia and bombed points of resistance in that Axis-held coastal town just inside the Libyan border.

The British continued to bomb roads around Tripoli, particularly between Tripoli and Zuara, a railhead sixty-five miles to the west, and between Homs and Mizurata. Homs is sixty miles east of Tripoli, and Misurata 120 miles east of Tripoli. Zuara itself was bombed.

Claims Called Exaggerated.

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Military commentators said today that Axis claims that seventy-four armored units had been destroyed near Agedabia were grossly exaggerated.

It was conceded, however, that German Gen. Erwin Rommel. despite heavy losses in tanks in previous engagements, "seems to be able to pull more out of his sleeve."

difficulties in manning U-boats and adequate training of their crews."

Merchant shipping losses early in 1941 were "on a scale which caused anxiety," the review conceded.

"In the last few months, however, they have been reduced to an extent which enables the future to be regarded with confidence provided our measures for the protection of seaborne trade continue to increase in power and effectiveness as they have done during the last twelve months," it declared.

The 1941 balance in the Atlantic, it said, was heavily in Britain's favor but permitted "no relaxation either of precautions at sea or of work in shipyards throughout the British Empire and the United States."

Despite heavy initial losses, the extension of the war to the Far East "will have a vital effect on the war at sea in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific," the summary said.

U-Boat Losses Strain Reich

Crew Material, London Says

Summary Of Operations For Year Also Reports Sinking Of British Ships By Air Attack Receding

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Jan. 1—Germany's submarine fleet has suffered such losses that the Nazi high command apparently is finding difficulty getting and training new crews, the Ministry of Information declared today.

It is said the situation at sea had changed from one of anxiety to one of confidence, as regards both German air and sea assaults on British merchant shipping.

Although no exact dates or figures were divulged, a year-end summary said Britain's shipping losses from air attacks had been cut in recent months to only eight per cent. of those early in the year.

"A very heavy loss has been inflicted on the enemy's U-boat fleet," it added, "and from time to time evidence becomes available to show that the German high command is faced with

5 AXIS SCHOONERS SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINES

By The Associated Press

London, Dec. 31.—The sinking of five Axis schooners, including an ammunition carrier, by British submarines in the Mediterranean, was announced today by the Admiralty.

"In addition, an Italian destroyer has been hit by a torpedo," the Admiralty said.

Britain's Expenditures In 9 Months Set Record

Reaches £3,495,761,703 With Receipts For Same Period Totaling £1,22[illegible]

JAN 1 1942

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—Great Britain's expenditures in the first nine months of the fiscal year, which will end March 31, 1942, reached a record total of £3,495,761,703 (approximately $14,123,000,000) compared with £2,708,063,346 (about $10,940,000,000) in the same period a year ago, the Treasury statement disclosed today.

Revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year aggregated £1,221,567,556 against £752,418,136 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

No Bombs Mar Celebration

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—No bombs fell in England last night to disturb the subdued celebration of New Year's Eve.

Britain Creates 2 New Barons And 2 Baronets

George VI's New Year's Honors List Rewards Leaders in Fighting Arms

JAN 1 1942

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—Commanders in all three British fighting branches and leaders in the empire's civilian war effort were rewarded by King George VI today in a New Year's honors list which created two new barons, two baronets and twenty-eight knights.

Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes British Ambassador to the United States from 1920 to 1924, and Lord Justice Sir Albert Charles Clauson recently Lord Justice of Appeal were the two elevated to the peerage.

Sir Auckland, sixty-two years old, is a former professor of anatomy who becomes Civil Defense Commissioner for the northwest region to-

day. During the World War he was one of Prime Minister David Lloyd George's "discoveries" and held several war-time posts.

The two new baronets are Sir Charles Craven, Controller General of the Ministry of Aircraft Production and managing director of Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., and Sir Ralph Lewis Wedgwood, who, as chairman of the Railway Executive Committee, was until recently Great Britain's war-time rail chief. He is a younger brother of Lord Wedgwood, newly created Labor peer.

Field Marshal General Sir John G. Dill, who was chief of the Imperial General Staff until Christmas and is now Governor of Bombay, received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Other war leaders honored, all of them made Knights Commander of the Bath, included Vice-Admiral Ralph Leatham, former commander in chief in the East Indies; Major General Bernard Paget, chief of the home forces; General Sir Thomas Blamey, an Australian, deputy commander in the Middle East, and Air Marshal Arthur William Tedder, commander in chief of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East.

Major General Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand forces, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Other honors were accorded to Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, president of the Royal Academy and designer of the Cenotaph, the Order of Merit; Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Sir Albert Henry Self, director general of the British Air Commission in Washington, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Piers Legh, equerry to former King Edward VIII and to King George VI, Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, and Samuel Agar Salvage, British resident of New York, Knight Commander of the British Empire.

1,200 Americans Are Trapped by Fall of Hongkong

JAN 1 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. (AP)—Americans remaining in Japanese occupied Hongkong are unharmed and are being housed in the Hongkong and Shanghai bank building, the state department was informed today.

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 29. (Delayed) (Wide World)—About 1,200 United States nationals were trapped in Hongkong by Japan's conquest of that British crown colony.

But after the Japanese attack on the colony began, more than 500 Chinese slipped out in fishing boats or junks and landed safely on the coast in Chinese-occupied territory.

They made their escape in the dark, as British and Japanese guns exchanged fire, reaching safety thru the skill of nerveless Chinese boatmen familiar with every inlet and village on the coast. Even under machine gun fire, when their passengers crouched in fear, the boatmen paddled with unruffled calmness, reports reaching here said.

However, scores upon scores of other Chinese who tried to escape by the same means were killed by gunfire or drowned when their craft sank.

Embassy and consular officials, business men and foreign correspondents were among the American nationals trapped including United States Consul General Addison Southard, whose hillside home was completely demolished by Japanese gunfire, and Charles S. Reid of Sandusky, O., former consul at Hanoi, who was on his way to Chungking to become second secretary of the United States embassy.

OTHERS CAUGHT

Among others were Maj. Richard A. Grussendorf, United States military attache for air who hails from St. Louis, Mo., and Maj. Reynolds Condon, assistant military attache who comes from Berkeley, Calif.

Aboard what proved the last regular passenger plane from Chungking to Honolulu was William Hunt, prominent America Far Eastern business man who was on his way back to the United States after a brief trip to China's war time capital. Hunt arrived in Hongkong Dec. 6 and was there waiting to catch a clipper when the Japanese attacked the colony two days later.

Reports of the battle for the colony reaching here said an American woman, Florence Webb, was killed by shell splinters in the second or third day of hostilities and that William Kailey of Brooklyn on Dec. 25 had been missing several days.

Among Britons caught in Hongkong was the British consul general in Chungking, A. J. Martin, who had flown to the colony a few weeks earlier to enter a hospital. His wife, an American, accompanied him there.

BELGIAN TRAPPED

Most prominent diplomat trapped in Hongkong was Baron Jules Guillaume, Belgian ambassador to China and dean of the diplomatic corps in Chungking, who had gone there with his wife on their way to Peiping to fetch their children. Lack of shipping facilities prevented them from continuing their journey and they were waiting in Hongkong for a Belgian official to bring their children there.

Among the many Chinese notables trapped in Hongkong were Dr. W. W. Yen, sometime ambassador at Washington, and Eugene Chen, one time foreign minister.

American commercial pilots, who imperiled their lives to go to the rescue, removed about 250 Chinese and 25 Americans in the first two nights of hostilities. Prominent among them were two of the Soong sisters, Mme. Sun Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese republic, and Mme. H. H. Kung, wife of China's minister of finance.

Others rescued by air included K. P. Chen, celebrated Chinese banker who heads the Chinese currency stabilization board and Manuel Fox, American member of the board.

JAN 1 1942

MOVIE STAR ESCAPES

Included among those who escaped in fishing boats were King Yen, China's most popular movie star and his equally popular actress wife, Wang Jen Mei. Mei Lang Fang, most famous of Chinese actors, flew to Chungking only a few days before the Japanese attack on Hongkong. Most of the Americans rescued by air belonged to Pan-American Airways and the China National Aviation corporation operated jointly by PAA and the Chinese government.

Foreign correspondents trapped in Hongkong included Vaughn F. Meisling of The Associated Press who arrived in the colony in April.

During the battle for Hongkong, United States Consul General Southard and his staff, including several women, lived in the United States consular office in the Hongkong-Shanghai bank building which overlooks Hongkong harbor and Kowloon. The building itself, perhaps the most modern one in the Far East, was reported badly damaged but the consular staff survived unscathed.

Living in Hongkong at the time of the attack were several score Britons and a sprinkling of Americans who had fled there when Shanghai was plunged into the Sino-Japanese war in August, 1937.

Of the 1,200 American citizens in Hongkong, 400 were estimated to be of Occidental parentage, 600 of Chinese and 200 of Filipino origin. A year ago there were about 2,000 American nationals there but some 800 had heeded the advice of the state department to leave.

Chinese Repulse Eight Jap Attacks

JAN 1 1942

Chungking, Dec. 31 (AP)—Eight Japanese attempts to cross the Milo river in their advance toward Changsha, in northern Hunan province, have been repulsed in fierce fighting raging all along the front, a Chinese communique said today.

The Chinese said they were still holding their positions south of the river and that the north bank was strewn with Japanese dead.

In West Kiangsi, the province just east of Hunan, the Chinese were reported increasing the intensity of their counter-attacks in the area of Kaoan, about thirty-five miles southwest of Nanchang.

In far northwestern Suiyuan province the Chinese reported the recapture on December 26 of a key point near Paotow and repulse of the Japanese west of that center.

Set for Big Air Onslaught

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—The British Air Ministry said today the way had been paved for a great bombing onslaught upon Axis territory during 1942. It said the Royal Air Force had "established air supremacy deep into occupied territory."

Reviewing R. A. F. activities in 1941, the Ministry said British bombers had disorganized shipping along occupied territory coasts—particularly Nazi supply lines to Russia—carried out nearly 200 attacks on German submarines, seriously interrupted Germany's shipbuilding program and caused "immense damage" to the German cities of Kiel, Aachen and Muenster.

It noted that unfavorable weather conditions had prevented the bomber command from making as many attacks as during the previous year, but added that there had been a "substantial" increase in tonnage of bombs dropped on the Reich in 1941.

"Our main striking force against Germany has been substantially increased in strength," the review said. "Reinforcements comprised not only increased numbers of aircraft but bigger bombers and bigger bombs."

American Planes Praised

The review reported "outstanding performances" by American planes, mentioning in particular such aircraft as Havocs, Catalinas, Hudsons, Liberators, Tomahawks and Marylands. It said, however, that the brunt of the bombing had been carried out by British Whitleys, Hampdens, Blenheims, Wellingtons, Stirlings and Halifaxes, although American Flying Fortresses were "occasionally employed."

"The outstanding feature of operations the past year," the report stated, "has been development of daylight offensives . . . which have driven deeper into Germany itself than any attack by day on this country during the Battle of Britain. These attacks kept large numbers of German air fighters away from the Russian front."

Imprisonment of the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen at the French port of Brest was cited as one outstanding R. A. F. feat.

In addition, raids on German coastal cities kept "submarines and warships still on slips which by German reckoning should have been at sea long ago," the Ministry added.

British Again Attack Shipping at La Pallice

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—British coastal command bombers attacked shipping at La Pallice, in German-occupied France, for the second night in a row last night, the Air Ministry said today, and "bombs were seen to burst on the mole."

"A tanker was bombed and is believed to have been hit," the Ministry said. "None of our aircraft is missing."

Calls Nazi Retreat Disastrous

SKEGNESS, England, Dec. 31 (AP).—Field Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, former chief of the Imperial General Staff, predicted today that Adolf Hitler's retreat from Moscow would be as disastrous in loss of manpower, proportionately, as that of Napoleon.

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.).—R. A. F. attacks on German-occupied territory cost the British nine planes yesterday, several of them four-engined bombers, the Berlin radio claimed today. German planes were said to have made several raids against the British Isles.

DARLAN UNCERTAIN

Admiral Says French Face Unpredictable Year.

JAN 1 1942

Vichy, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Darlan told the French Empire in a New Year's Eve broadcast tonight that the new year confronts it with uncertainty and that its watchword must be readiness.

"At the start of the new year, still unaware of the events we shall have to face," Admiral Darlan said, "I must remind the armies of the land, sea and air about setting an aim for themselves of serving the country no matter what happens."

Col. Sergio Pinelli.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch from Rome reported today the death of Col. Sergio Pinelli, 55 years old, chief of Italian Army propaganda. Col. Pinelli edited the army publication, Le Forze Armate, six years before assuming the propaganda post this year.

JAPS MAY DRINK TO NEW YEAR

Berlin, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by A. P.).—Japanese authorities temporarily lifted war-time restrictions, including the curtailment of alcoholic beverages, to enable the nation to celebrate New Year's Day in traditional style, German dispatches from Tokio said today.

FIGHT RAGES IN CHINA

Northern Hunan Front Is Engaged in Battle.

Chungking, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Fierce fighting rages along the entire northern Hunan province front, where the Japanese are driving toward Changsha, a Chinese communique said today. Chinese forces, the announcement said, are holding positions firmly on the south bank of the Milo River.

King Michael Praises Army

He and Antonescu Laud Rumanians' Fight in Russia, See Victory

ROME, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—Stefani, in dispatches from Bucharest, reported today that King Michael and Chief of State Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania had issued orders of the day to the army praising it for its fight in Russia and expressing assurance of victory.

Antonescu also addressed a New Year's message to the nation, Stefani said, in which he declared 1942 would be a year of hard fighting. "History will judge our war from 1940 and 1941 on not only as a struggle for our rights and justice," he said, "but as a sacrifice for the Christian civilization of Europe."

The young King said the courage of Rumanian soldiers had restored Bucovina and Bessarabia to the mother country, but both he and Antonescu said the Rumanians still had to destroy a foe who, Antonescu said, had been "beaten but not destroyed."

AXIS REPORTED TURNING GREECE INTO ARMS BASE

Observer Tells of Airports Near Turkey and Glider Mobilization.

JAN 1 1942

U-BOAT FLEET IS ASSEMBLED

Hunger in Athens Said to Be So Great Hundreds of Children Die Daily in Streets.

Istanbul, Turkey, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An observer arriving from Greece has given the Allied authorities here information of extensive Axis military activity in Greece and has described the tragic extent to which German-Italian plundering

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30.24 — 13863

has brought on famine in that conquered land.

The Germans, he stated, are building new airports in Greece and the Greek islands close to Turkey, are practicing air invasion tactics similar to those used against Crete, and are building up a submarine force in the Aegean Sea. New air bases have been constructed on the occupied Greek islands of Mytilene, Chios and Samos—all less than fifteen minutes flying time from the Turkish shore and the Dardanelles.

Other new airfields outfitted with steel-re-enforced concrete runways surround Athens, this observer stated. He declared he had seen the Germans practicing with gliders attached to power planes, each glider "capable of carrying a truck, a small tank or twenty troops."

Submarines Ready for Aegean.

The German commandant at Athens, he went on, had requisitioned 3,000 rooms for air personnel "expected from Russia." He said he had learned that the Axis had put together a number of prefabricated submarines for use in the Aegean and possibly beyond.

Warehouses in the Athens area, he went on, were "stuffed with oversize bombs running between 1,250 and 2,500 pounds."

There has been another report here that large numbers of German troops and marines are in Grecian Thrace just west of the Turkish border. In this area, thus went the same account, French artillery taken from the Maginot Line was seen, but Greek patriot bands are fighting constantly against German convoys in western Thrace and many never reach their destination.

From Athens, it is reported that Axis espionage bureaus are sending spies into Turkey, Iran, Syria and Egypt under the master Italian spy, Major Emile Bassignano.

Greece's Suffering Described.

This same report described purported first-hand observation of the Greeks' suffering from famine caused by Axis seizures of the conquered country's food.

The only food available was said to be that supplied at fabulous prices by theft from Axis canteens. Very few benefit from this illicit trade, however, because of the high prices demanded even for the simplest food and the unwillingness of the Greeks to deal with the enemy.

Hundreds of bodies, mostly of children, are picked up on the streets of Athens every day, the report said, picturing a horde of children clawing in garbage cans for bits of fruit and potato peelings.

Three secret Greek newspapers were said to circulate from hand to hand in the occupied Hellenic capital, spreading principally hopeful news selected from foreign broadcasts.

Finns Need 4 Children Per Family, Nation Told

JAN 1 1942

By the Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Dec. 31.—Every family in Finland must produce at least four children to maintain the country's present population level because of the serious loss of life in two wars, the National Population League reported yesterday.

Six children per family would be necessary to guarantee a growth in the population, according to the league, which is preparing a program aimed at increasing the birth rate.

The report, declaring 40 per cent of all Finns of marriage age are single, proposed a bachelor tax, an increase in government bounties to large families and loans to newlyweds.

Papen May Be Recalled

ISTANBUL, Dec. 30 (Delayed), (AP).—A usually reliable Ankara diplomatic source said today that German Ambassador Franz von Papen would leave Turkey shortly to confer with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Berlin. Another source said Papen was being recalled permanently to try to mollify German Catholics, among whom, he said, there has been recent evidence of dissatisfaction.

INDIA TO RATION GAS

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 31. (AP)—Drastic cuts in gasoline rations were announced today effective Jan. 1. A communique said that supplies from Burma, one of India's main supply centers, are now liable to interruption, and "defense of India's eastern outposts must entail increased demands" by the fighting services.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER QUITS

Finance Chief Resigns And Cabinet Reshuffle Is Likely

Cairo, Dec. 31 (AP)—Finance Minister Abdel Hamid Badawy Pasha resigned today and an Egyptian Cabinet reshuffle appeared likely over import difficulties arising from the war in the Pacific.

Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha was expected to take over the Supply Ministry now headed by Hemed Guda Bey.

HEAD OF BRAZIL SUPPORTS U. S.

JAN 1 1942

Vargas Proclaims Solidarity of Hemisphere Ties.

(Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas, speaking to the heads of Brazil's armed forces today, re-affirmed the solidarity of his Government with the United States in the world crisis. He declared that in the time of danger he was "ready to fight, win and die" for Brazil.

Addressing a luncheon given to him by the armed forces, the President said that his policy "represents the free decision of the people, whose sovereign will the Government faithfully interprets."

Nazi Envoy Quits Argentina.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Germany's Ambassador to Argentina, Baron Edmund von Thermann, appeared today finally to have been eased from his position following insistent congressional demands that he be ousted. A Berlin radio announcement heard here late yesterday said that Baron Thermann had been called home for consultation. The announcement followed closely a summons to Argentina's Ambassador in Berlin, Ricardo Olivera, to return home.

The withdrawal of the two envoys coincided with an announcement by Acting President Ramon Castillo that the Argentine delegation to a Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro next month had been instructed to ignore regional interests and to work for hemisphere solidarity. Foreign observers expressed the belief that the recall of Senior Olivera provided Germany with a face-saving formula for removing Baron von Thermann, who has been accused widely of abusing his diplomatic privileges in Argentina by allegedly engaging in subversive activities.

Jap Effort To Attack Panama Canal Sure, Admiral Sadler Says

Balboa, Canal Zone, Dec. 31 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District, declared today that "for the Japanese not to attack the Panama Canal is, to my mind, inconceivable."

He said the Japanese apparently had spent a long time preparing the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7 and that it was known they had been planning an attack on the Canal also for a long time.

Precautions on the Atlantic side are just as necessary as on the Pacific, he declared.

U. S. Plane Reported Crashed in Mexico

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—The Defense Ministry reported last night a two-motored United States Army plane had crashed and burned on Tiburon Island in the Gulf of California.

The military commandant of the zone, who received reports of the crash from five or six persons, sent out a search and rescue party.

Mexicans Form New Party

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31 (AP).—A new political party was organized today as the "National Autarchists" by a group of young revolutionaries who announced they would campaign for Congress on a platform calling for 2,000 airplanes and 400 submarines for defense, and official recognition of Roman Catholicism as the religion of Mexico.

Venezuela Severs Relations With Axis

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Venezuela severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan today.

PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS BLOW AT JAPANESE

Tells Canadian Press Conference Enemy Has "Something Coming"

Praises American Fighting In Defense Of Philippines

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Dec. 31—Winston Churchill predicted with supreme surety today that the British and their Allies will hold Singapore, the naval base so essential to major operations of Allied warships in the Far East.

Beneath a green and white striped canopy in the "tent room" of Canada's Government House, the British Prime Minister puffing a six-inch cigar sent to him by President Batista of Cuba, spoke with glowing confidence to a long press conference attended by some 200 British Empire and American newspapermen.

He talked with feeling of the courageous stand of the Philippine army and predicted the Japanese, before the fight ended, would get some surprises.

"Something Coming To Them"

Asked if he could say when the Allies would bomb the Japanese, he replied more grimly that he could not say when but "they have something coming to them one of these days."

Meticulously, Churchill called them "the Japanese," explaining with an impish smile: "I don't like to call them Japs. It's a bit too familiar."

A London correspondent asked him: "Do you think we will hold Singapore?"

Has No Hesitation.

Churchill hesitated not a moment. "I sure do!" he said.

Churchill's questioners took the Prime Minister figuratively around the world, and this was the result:

Did he think Italy would be soon knocked out of the war?

"Unfortunately, the organ grinder seems to have too firm a hold on the monkey's collar."

Disposes Of Peace Feelers

Have the Allies received any peace feelers recently?

"The Axis must be hard pressed for materials of all kinds, and cannot afford to waste the ink and paper."

Will Hitler march into Spain?

"I really do not know; he has not told me. If you happen to hear, please tell me."

Had the Prime Minister made any New Year's resolutions?

Only one: "To go on doing my best to keep things going in the right direction.'

To Show Strategy In Deeds

What about the decision on the grand strategy for the future conduct of the war, to be made in conference with President Roosevelt?

He hoped they would be expressed "in deeds, and not in words."

How goes the battle of the Atlantic?

"In February, we were concerned over the high rate of losses for our ships, but now we have managed so as to keep the U-boats farther out, break their link with Nazi planes, arm our merchantmen and—allowing for new British building—we have reduced our losses to one fifth the former rate. We now feel confident that we can carry on our convoys until the great flow of ships begins coming from the United States. There's a lot of good stuff on the way, but we want more.

No Talk Of London Trip

Is President Roosevelt going to London?

The President has not talked to him about it, Mr. Churchill said, but should he go, "he will get a royal welcome."

Of other fronts and allies Churchill said:

North Africa: "I am very confident of the result in Libya, despite supplies difficulties."

Mediterranean: "I have no doubt that we shall hold Malta."

Praises Russian Offensive

Russia: "The Russians are continuing their magnificent offensive on the Eastern front and, while there will be a German front against them, no one knows just where it will be. The Russians have already inflicted such enormous losses on the Germans that it cannot help but gravely damage German arms."

China: The other Allies will work hand-in-glove with "that grand man and statesman, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

Nazi-occupied countries: "More than ninety per cent. of the people in conquered countries are with us. All we ask is that they not let hope die in their hearts and have no truck with the invader."

Speaks Of Serbia With Pride

He spoke with especial pride of the fight of the "brave mountain people" of Serbia, despite the Nazis' "frightful atrocities."

The Prime Minister declined to deal with the controversial question of Canadian conscripttion, and indicated there were too many difficulties involved in the formation of an empire war Cabinet as such.

He said he was sure that there would be a satisfactory solution of the Free French seizure of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon which, he said, was done without the assent of Britain, the United States or Canada.

Sealskin Hat Presented

Just before the conference began Canadian newspapermen presented the Prime Minister with a sleek sealskin "wedge hat." Immensely pleased, Mr. Churchill, whose passion for odd hats long has amazed his homeland, rubbed the soft fur across his cheek and remarked with a grin:

"I must be on guard. I suppose some people think I'm a bit hotheaded. This fits nicely, with just a little allowance for any swelling that may take place."

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Then he wore the hat out to inspect a company of flying cadets, some of them Americans, at the Uplands air training center. He was accompanied by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie Klng and Wing Commander William MacBrien, young commander of the training station.

Hat Presented to Churchill

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP).—Just before his press conference began today, Canadian newspaper men presented the Prime Minister with a sleek sealskin "wedge hat."

Immensely pleased, Mr. Churchill, whose passion for odd hats long has amazed his homeland, rubbed the soft fur across his cheek and remarked with a grin: "I must be on guard . . . because some people think I'm a bit hot-headed. This fits nicely, with just a little allowance for any swelling that may take place."

Text of Churchill's Address in Ottawa

Prime Minister in Speech to Canadian Parliament Promises Assault on the Homelands of Enemy

JAN 1 1942

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's address today follows:

Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and members of the House of Commons:

It gives me the feeling of pride and encouragement that I find myself here in the House of Commons of Canada invited to address the Parliament of the senior Dominion of the crown.

I am very glad to see again my own friend, Mr. MacKenzie King, for 15 out of 20 years your Prime Minister, and I thank him for the all too complimentary terms in which he has referred to myself.

I bring you, Mr. Speaker, the assurance of good will and affection from every one in the motherland. We are most grateful for all you have done in the common cause and we know that you are resolved to do whatever more is possible as the need arises and as opportunity serves.

Canada, sir, occupies a unique position in the British Empire because of its unbreakable ties with Britain and its ever-growing friendship and intimate association with the United States.

Canada is a potent magnet drawing together those in the New World and in the Old and fortunes are now united in a deadly struggle for life and honor against the common foe.

Canada's Contribution.

The contribution of Canada to the imperial war effort in troops, in ships, in aircraft, in food and in finance has been magnificent. The Canadian Army now stationed in England has chafed not to have been in contact with the enemy. But I am here to tell you that it has stood and still stands in the key position to strike at the invader should he land upon our shores.

In a few months, when the invasion season returns, the Canadian Army may be engaged in one of the most frightful battles the world has ever seen. On the other hand, their presence may help to deter the enemy from attempting to fight such a battle on British soil.

Although, sir, the long routine of training and preparation is undoubtedly trying to men who left prosperous farms and businesses or other responsible civil work, inspired by an eager and ardent desire to fight the enemy, although this is trying to high-mettle temperaments, the value of the service rendered is unquestionable, and the peculiar kind of self-sacrifice involved will, I am sure, be cheerfully or at best patiently endured.

Sir, the Canadian government has imposed no limitations upon the use of the Canadian Army, whether upon the continent of Europe or elsewhere; and I think it extremely unlikely that this war will end without the Canadian Army coming to close quarters with the Germans as their fathers did at Ypres, on the Somme, or on the Vimy Ridge.

Already at Hong Kong, that beautiful colony which the industry and mercantile enterprise of Britain had raised from a desert isle and made the greatest port of shipping in the whole world; at Hong Kong, that colony wrested from us for a time, until we reached the peace table by overwhelming the power of the home forces of Japan to which it lay in proximity; at Hong Kong, Canadian soldiers of the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers and those brave officers whose loss we mourn have played a valuable part in gaining precious days and have crowned with honor, with military honor, the reputation of their native land.

Traning Scheme for Pilots.

Another major contribution made by Canada to the imperial war effort is the wonderful and gigantic empire training scheme for pilots for the royal and imperial air forces. This has now been, as you know well, in full career or nearly two years under conditions free from all interference by the enemy.

The daring youth of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, together with many thousands from the homeland, are perfecting their training, under the best conditions. And we have been assisted on a large scale by the United States, many of whose training facilities have been placed at our disposal.

This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest class of trained pilots, observers and air gunners in the numbers necessary to man the enormous flow of aircraft which the factories of Britain, of the empire, and of the United States are and will be producing.

I could, sir, I could speak also on the naval production of corvettes and, above all, of merchant ships which is proceeding on a scale almost equal to the building of the United Kingdom, all of which Canada has set on foot.

I can speak of many other activities, of tanks, of the special forms of modern high-velocity cannon; of the great supplies of raw materials and many many other elements essential to our war effort on which your labors are ceaselessly and tirelessly engaged.

But I must not let my address to you become a catalog. Now I turn to less technical fields of thought. Sir, we did not make this war, we did not seek it, we did all we could to avoid it, we did too much to avoid it.

We went so far in trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us. But that dangerous corner has been turned and in every month and every year that passes we shall confront the evil-doers with weapons as plentiful, as sharp and as destructive as those with which they have sought to establish their hateful domination.

Tough and Hardy Lot.

Now I should like to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have not at any time asked for any mitigation in the fury or malice of the enemy. The peoples of the British Empire may love peace—they do not seek the lands or wealth of any country. But they are a tough and hardy lot who have not journeyed all the way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.

Look at the Londoners, the cockneys. Look how they stood up so grim and gay with their cry, "We can take it," and their wartime mood, "What's good enough for anybody is good enough for us."

We've not asked that the rules of the game should be modified. We shall never descend to the German and Japanese level, but if anybody likes to play rough we can play rough, too.

Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind—let them reap the whirlwind. Neither the length of the struggle, nor any form of severity which it may assume, will make us weary or will make us quit.

I've been all this week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune. We've been concerting the united pacts and resolves of more than 30 states and nations to fight on in unity together, and in fidelity, one with another, without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, of the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop.

There will be no halting or half measures. There will be no compromise or parley. These gangs of bandits have sought to darken the light of the world, have sought to stand between the common people of all the lands, and thence march forward into their inheritance. They shall themselves be cast into the pits of death and shame and only when the earth has been cleansed and purged of their crime and of their villainy will we turn from the task which they have forced upon us—the task which we were reluctant to undertake, but which we shall now most faithfully and punctiliously discharge.

Power of Enemy.

Mr. Speaker, this is no time, according to my sense of proportion, this is no time to speak of the hopes of the future, or of the broader world which lies beyond our struggles and our victory. We have to win that world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The crisis is upon us. The power of the enemy is immense.

If we were in any way to underrate the strength, the resources, or the ruthlessness, the savagery of that enemy, we should jeopardize not only our lives, for they will be offered freely, but the cause of human freedom and progress to which we have vowed ourselves and all we have.

We cannot, sir, for a moment, afford to relax. On the contrary, we must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal. In this strange, terrible world war there is a place for every one—man and woman, old and young, hale and halt, service in a thousand forms is open.

There is no room now for the dilettante, for the weakling, for the shirker or the sluggard. The mine, the factory, the dockyard, the salt sea waves, the fields to till, the home, the hospital, the chair of the scientist, the pulpit of the preacher—from the highest to the humblest task, all are of equal honor, all have their part to play.

The enemies ranged against us; massed and combined against us, have asked for total war. Let us make sure they get it.

The grand old minstrel, Harry Lauder—Sir Harry Lauder, in fact—and no honor was better deserved—had a song in the last war which began

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"If we will look back to the history of the past, we can just tell where we are."

Entered War Unprepared.

Let us then look back. Sir, we plunged into this war, all unprepared, because we had pledged our word to stand by the side of Poland, which Hitler had feloniously invaded and in spite of their gallant resistance had soon struck down.

There followed that astonishing seven months, which was called on this side of the Atlantic, the "phoney war."

Suddenly, the explosion of pent-up German strength and preparation burst upon Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. All these absolutely blameless neutrals, to most of whom Germany up to the last moment was giving every kind of guarantee and assurance, were overrun and trampled on. The hideous massacre of Rotterdam where 30,000 people perished showed the ferocious barbarism in which the German air force revels when entering Warsaw, and later, in Belgrade, it was able to bomb practically undefended cities.

On top of all this, came the great French catastrophe. The French Army collapsed and the French nation was dashed into what events hence have proved so far irretrievable confusion.

The French government had at their own suggestion solemnly bound themselves with us not to make a separate peace. It was their duty and it was also their interest to go to North Africa, where they would have been at the head of the French Empire. In Africa, with our aid, they would have had overwhelming sea power; they would have had the recognition of the United States and the use of all the gold they have lodged beyond the seas.

Behaviour of the Dutch.

If they had done this, Italy might have been driven out of the war before the end of 1940 and France would have held her place as a nation in the councils of the Allies and at the conference table of the victors.

But their generals misled them. When I warned them that Britain would fight on alone—whatever they did—their generals told their Prime Minister and his divided cabinet "in three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken."

Some chicken!

Some neck!

What a contrast, sir, has been the behaviour of the valiant, stouthearted Dutch who still stand forth as a strong, living partner in the struggle. Their venerated Queen and government are in England. Their princess and her children have found asylum and protection here in your midst.

But the Dutch nation are defending their empire with dogged courage and tenacity by land and sea and in the air. Their submarines are inflicting a heavy daily toll upon the Japanese robbers who have come across the seas to steal the wealth of the East Indies and ravage and exploit its fertility and its civilization.

The British Empire and the United States are going to the aid of the Dutch. We are going to fight out this new war against Japan together; we have suffered together and we shall conquer together.

But the men of Bordeaux, the men of Vichy, they would do nothing like this. They lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror. They fawned upon him. What have they got out of it? The fragment of France which was left to them is just as powerless, just as hungry as, and even more miserable, because more divided, than the occupied regions themselves.

Hitler plays from day to day a cat and mouse game with these tormented men. One day he will charge them a little less for holding their countrymen down. Another day he will let out a few thousand broken prisoners of war from the million and a half or million and three quarters he has collected. Or again, he will shoot a hundred French hostages to give them a taste of the lash.

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Warning to Vichy.

And on these blows and favors, the Vichy government has been content to live from day to day, but even this will not go on indefinitely. At any moment, it may suit Hitler's plans to brush them away. Their only guarantee is Hitler's good faith which, as everyone knows, biteth like the adder and stingeth like the asp.

Some Frenchmen there were who would not bow their knees and who like their Gen. De Gaulle have continued to fight at the side of the Allies. They have been condemned to death by the men of Vichy but their names will be held and are being held in increasing respect by nine Frenchmen out of every 10 throughout the once happy, smiling land of France.

But now, sir, strong forces are at hand; the tide has turned against the Hun. Britain, which the men of Bordeaux thought and then hoped would soon be finished; Britain, with her empire around her, carried the weight of the war alone for a whole long year through the darkest part of the valley.

She is growing stronger every day. You can feel it. You can see it here in Canada. Any one who has the slightest knowledge of our affairs is aware that very soon we shall be superior in every form of equipment, to those who have taken us at the disadvantage of being but half armed. The Russian armies, under their warrior leader, Joseph Stalin, are waging furious war with increasing success along a thousand mile front of their invaded ocuntry.

Gen. Auchinleck at the head of a British South African, New Zealand and Indian Army, is striking down and mopping up the German and Italian forces who had attempted the invasion of Egypt. Not only, sir, are they being mopped up in the desert, but great numbers of them have been drowned on the way there by the British submarines and the Royal Air Force, in which Australian squadrons play their part.

Battle Around Agedabia.

As I speak this afternoon, an important battle is being fought around Agedabia. We must not attempt to prophesy its results, but I have good confidence. Sir, all this fighting in Libya proves that when our men have equal weapons in their hands and proper support from the air, they are more than a match for the Nazi jordan.

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In Libya as in Russia, events of great importance and of most hopeful import have taken place, but, greatest of all, the mighty Republic of the United States has entered the conflict and entered it in a manner which shows that for her there can be no withdrawal except by death or victory.

(At this point Mr. Churchill lapsed briefly into French, addressing himself to the French-speaking sector of the Dominion and pledging Britain's help for "the resurrection of the French nation!")

Now, sir, that the whole of the North American Continent is becoming one gigantic arsenal and armed camp; now that the immense reserve power of Russia is gradually becoming manifest; now that the long-suffering, unconquerable China sees help approaching; now that the outraged and subjugated nations can see daylight at the end of the tunnel, it is permissible to take a broad forward view of the war.

Sir, we may observe three main periods or phases in the struggle

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30.24 — 13865

that lies before us. First, there is the period of consolidation, of combination and of final preparation. In this period, which will certainly be marked by much heavy fighting, we shall still be gathering our strength, resisting the assaults of the enemy, and acquiring the necessary overwhelming air superiority, and shipping tonnage to give our armies the power to traverse, in whatever numbers may be necessary, the seas and oceans which, except in the case of Russia, separate us all from our foes.

Phase of Liberation.

It is only when the vast shipbuilding program, on which the United States has already made so much progress and which you are powerfully aiding comes into full flood that we shall be able to bring the whole force of our manhood and of our modern scientific equipment to bear upon the enemy. How long this period will take depends upon the vehemence of the effort put into production in all our war industries and shipyards.

The second phase, sir, which will then open, may be called the phase of liberation. During this phase we must look to the recovery of the territories which have been lost or which may yet be lost and also we must look to the revolt of the conquered peoples from the moment that the rescuing and liberating armies and air forces appear in strength within their bounds.

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For this purpose it is imperative that no nation or region overrun, that no government or state which has been conquered, should relax its moral and physical efforts and preparation for the day of deliverance. The invaders, be they Germans or Japanese, must everywhere be regarded as infected persons, to be shunned and isolated as far as possible.

Where active resistance is impossible, passive resistance must be maintained. The invaders and tyrants must be made to feel that their fleeting triumphs will have a terrible reckoning, and that they are hunted men, and that they are courting doom. Particular punishment will be reserved for the Quislings and traitors who make themselves the tools of the enemy. They will be handed over to the judgment of their fellow countrymen.

Sir, there is a third phase which must also be contemplated—namely, the assault upon the citadels and homelands of the guilty powers, both in Europe and Asia.

Thus I endeavor in a few words to cast some forward light upon the dark, inscrutable mysteries of the future. But in thus forecasting the course along which we should seek to advance, we must never forget that the power of the enemy and the action of the enemy may at every stage affect our fortunes.

Moreover, sir, you will notice that I have not attempted to assign any time limit to the various stages; these time limits depend upon our exertions and upon our achievements and on the hazardous and uncertain course of the war. Nevertheless, I feel it is right at this moment to make it clear that while an ever-increasing bombing offensive against Germany will remain one of the principal methods by which we hope to bring the war to an end, it is by no means the only method which our growing strength now enables us to take into account.

Evidently the most strenuous exertions must be made by all. As to the form which these exertions take, that is for each partner in the grand alliance to judge for himself, in consultation with others and in harmony with the general scheme.

Let us then, sir, address ourselves to our tasks, not in any way underrating its tremendous difficulties and perils, but in good heart and sober confidence, resolve that whatever the cost, whatever the sufferings, we shall stand by one another, true and faithful comrades and do our duty, God helping us to the end.

foundland, the Royal Air Force ferry command disclosed today.

Exploit Is Lauded

Describing their exploit as a "most difficult undertaking" and "another splendid chapter" in the history of American-built Catalina aircraft, the command identified the crew only as:

Captain Gentry, pilot; N. Collins, co-pilot, both Americans; three Canadians named Glover, Maher and Coulombe, and Flight Engineer Bertrand, formerly of the United States Navy.

Their full names and home addresses were not given.

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White Caps Visible

Because higher altitude meant encountering heavy, dangerous icing conditions, the ferry command said Captain Gentry flew less than 500 feet over the sea the first eighteen hours of the twenty-three-hour flight.

"Below him the white caps of the waves were just visible all through the night," it said.

The Catalina landed in Canadian waters with sufficient fuel left for five more hours in the air. Another ship took the crew and dispatches on to Washington immediately.

DeGaulle Declares Isles Are Freed 'Forever'

Broadcasts on St. Pierre and Miquelon; U. S. Still Friendly

The Free French forces have re-established "forever" the national sovereignty and freedom of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, General Charles de Gaulle said yesterday in a broadcast from London, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

(The United States State Department has denounced the Free French seizure of the islands and called for their return to Vichy control.)

Apostolic Prefect in Opposition

ST. PIERRE, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Opposition of the Apostolic Prefect of St. Pierre and Miquelon to the de Gaullist occupation of these islands off Newfoundland was reported by the Free French Information Service today along with a pledge that independence of worship would be maintained.

The information service said that the prefect, Monsignor A. Poisson, clashed with Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, who occupied the islands with a force from four corvettes last week, declaring "you are occupiers; you are not a true government."

Canada's Hongkong Casualties

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP).—The first Canadian casualty list from Hongkong, containing the names of the commander, his senior officer and nine others, was issued by the Defense Department tonight. Brigadier J. K. Lawson, the Canadians' commander, was listed as "missing, believed killed in action," and Colonel Patrick Hennessy was listed as "killed in action."

GERMAN ESCAPES CAMP

24-Year-Old Flier Fled from Prison in Ontario

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Bowmanville, Ont., Dec. 31—(AP)—Walter Manhardt, 24-year-old German aviator, escaped from the prison camp near here last night in an undetermined manner, authorities announced.

He was the second to escape last night, but the first, also a German flier, was apprehended less than an hour after he concealed himself in a bundle of laundry.

find their planes in flames.

Then they piled into automobiles and raced at 100 miles an hour to another field 10 miles away and roared into the air in planes for dog fights all over Oahu island.

Two of the five already have been awarded the distinguished service cross.

Those gathered in the quiet of the offices of the commanding colonel of Wheeler field included smiling 23-year-old Lt. George Welch, of Wilmington, Del., who topped the list in enemy planes bagged, with four to his credit. Welch landed once while the battle raged and went up again to fight until incendiary bullets threatened to set his plane aflame.

Another was sunburned Lt. Kenneth Taylor, 22, of Hominy, Okla., who stayed with Welch until bullets ripped into one leg, grazed an arm and battered his plane's instruments.

It was to these two men that the distinguished service cross was awarded.

Then there were Lts. Lewis Sanders, 34, of Elkhart, Ind.; Philip Rasmussen, 23, of Boston, and Harry W. Brown, 21, of Amarillo, Tex.—each of whom had accounted for one Japanese plane—and every last one insisted the other was just as worthy of mention.

The young airmen spoke quietly of the deaths of two of their comrades, Lts. James G. Sterling, West Hartford, Conn., and John Dains, Mt. Olive, Ill. They said it was certain that Sterling shot down at least one enemy plane before his own burst into flames and plunged into the ocean.

Rasmussen said regretfully he had been forced to quit the fight when the fuselage of his plane was riddled by 400 bullet holes, part of his instruments shot away and his rudder jammed.

Brown related how he escaped unhurt from the strafing of enemy planes as he raced to the air field and of giving battle at an altitude of 6,000 feet when he found a comrade engaged against heavy odds.

Brown said his reddish growth of beard dated back to the morning of the assault, when he had no time to shave. He intended to keep it, he said, "until I get another whack at them and get at least one more plane."

Both Brown and Sanders characterized the dog fights as "exactly like the games we'd been practicing for a long while."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ TAKES COMMAND

JAN 1 1942

He Tells Officers of Fleet Utmost Will Be Done.

Honolulu, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, strict 56-year-old Texan, took command of the United States fleet today in a simple ceremony.

"I have just assumed a great responsibility and obligation which I shall do my utmost to discharge," he told interviewers after the ceremony at Pearl Harbor attended by high-ranking officers.

Admiral Nimitz relieved Admiral William S. Pye, who became temporary commander of the fleet when Admiral Husband E. Kimmel was relieved of his command following Japan's sneak attack on Hawaii December 7.

Known as an unyielding fighter and a stern disciplinarian, Admiral Nimitz returns to the sea after two and a half years in Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He is a native of Fredericksburg, Tex. His only son, Chester Jr., is serving on a submarine in the Asiatic fleet.

NAVY PAYS HONOR TO WAKE MARINE

Major Paul A. Putnam's Name Placed Besides That Of Major J. P. I. Devereux

Commanded Air Unit In Fight Costing Japs 3 Detroyers And Cruiser

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 31—The navy today placed the name of Major Paul A. Putnam, Marine Corps flyer from San Diego, beside that of Major James P. S. Devereux on the honor roll of Wake Island defenders.

Major Putnam, 38, commanded the marines' air unit of twelve planes which took to the air time after time to fight brilliantly against numerically superior Japanese squadrons and accounted for at least two enemy vessels. Naval records show the Japanese lost three destroyers and a light cruiser during the battle.

Kept Up Air Fight

Communiques received in Washington disclosed that Major Putnam kept his handful of planes in the air "until they were completely knocked out of action," while Major Devereux, in command of the band of 378 Marine Corps officers and men, directed the over-all defense of the tiny Pan-American clipper plane base.

Eight of Major Putnam's twelve planes were destroyed on the ground while refueling at the outset of the Japanese assault on Wake. undismayed, Major Putnam sent the four remaining planes aloft until they were knocked out. Besides sinking the surface craft, the planes brought down at least one heavy seaplane and eleven other hostile aircraft.

Fate Still Unknown

Major Putnam's fate, along with that of the others on Wake Island, is unknown. His wife and three children

Plane Flies Atlantic At Night In Gale, 500 Feet Over Waves

Six-Man U. S.-Canadian Crew Pilots Flying Boat Christmas With Urgent Messages To Washington

JAN 1 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Dec. 31—Through darkness and at an altitude limited to only 500 feet by icing conditions, a six-man American-Canadian crew piloted their flying boat across the gale-swept Atlantic Christmas Day to deliver urgent dispatches to Washington.

As most people prepared to eat Christmas dinner, the volunteer crew took off from a Scottish port for New-

Air Heroes of Attack on Hawaii Agree It Was Fun Shooting Down Jap Planes

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BY WENDELL WEBB

HONOLULU, Dec. 31. (AP)—American air heroes of the Japanese attack on Oahu island Dec. 7 agreed today it was grim fun bagging their share of Japanese planes and evidenced a restless eagerness to meet the enemy again over the Hawaiian islands.

Five young air corps lieutenants, called to a press conference, modestly and almost reluctantly described their experiences.

They told of being in their barracks when the first bombs fell and of racing to the flying field only to

live in San Diego.

Major Putnam already had earned the Cross of Valor and a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy, for "extraordinary heroism" in Nicaragua in 1927 and 1928, where, according to the navy's letter, he rendered "valuable assistance in the suppression of banditry."

He was born in Milan, Mich., and spent most of his youth in Washington, Iowa. He started his Marine Corps career as a private in 1923 and earned his commission as a second lieutenant in 1926.

WEAVER IS ACTING CHIEF OF AIR CORPS

His Headquarters Will Be in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The assignment of Major-Gen. Walter R. Weaver as acting chief of the air corps with headquarters in Washington was announced today by the War Department.

The orders relieved Gen. Weaver of his assignment as commanding general of the southeast air corps training center with headquarters at Maxwell Field, Ala.

As acting chief of the air corps, he will direct all supply and training operations of the army air forces. He has been on duty here in his new assignment for several weeks.

Gen. Weaver, rated in the air forces as a pilot, combat observer and technical observer, was born in Charleston, S. C., on February 23, 1885, the son of Major-General E. M. Weaver of the United States Army. He was graduated from West Point in 1908 and has served in the Philippines, in China, as commandant at Mitchel Field, N. Y., and of Langley Field, Va.

Japs May Shell West Coast, Nimitz Warns

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Jan. 1 (AP).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, new commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, warns that Japanese submarines operating off the west coast of the United States might attempt to shell coastal cities.

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Speaking to reporters aboard a big new submarine yesterday just three hours after he assumed command, Admiral Nimitz said:

"It's relatively safe and simple for a submarine to rise to the surface near a port and throw a few shells into a city. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Japanese submarines operating off the west coast of the United States may attempt to lay their shells into cities before they leave."

Can't Prevent It.

The ocean he added, is "too big to prevent it entirely."

A reporter asked the significance of submarine shelling of three points in the Hawaiian Islands the night of Dec. 30. Admiral Nimitz replied.

"Japanese captains desire to make the utmost use of their weapons when there are no targets for their torpedoes."

Asked about the possibilities of an attack on Hawaii if Japan succeeds in taking Manila and the Philippines, Nimitz took a long pause and replied:

"An attack on these islands is always possible. We will do our utmost to keep them from falling into enemy hands. The Pacific fleet is doing and will do the utmost possible."

NEW DECREE HITS ALL ENEMY ALIENS

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They Must Turn In Cameras and Long-range Radios.

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Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Biddle today ordered all German, Japanese and Italian nationals in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to surrender all radio transmitters, short-wave radio receivers and cameras to the local police by 11 P. M., January 5.

The order extended a previous one concerning enemy aliens in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, whose time limit for turning in the forbidden equipment already has expired.

The ban, issued under a presidential proclamation which authorizes the Attorney-General to fix regulations for the conduct of enemy aliens, affects approximately 1,100,000 Germans, Italians and Japanese. The penalty for failure to comply is forfeiture of the articles and possible internment for the duration of the war.

Certain exceptions are provided to permit the retention of studio or fixed cameras which cannot readily be removed, but such equipment must be reported and its retention approved by the United States attorney for the district.

Standard radio receiving sets which have short-wave bands must be altered so as to prevent short-wave reception.

Senator Speaking Japanese Tells Japan Over Radio She Can't Win

JAN 1 1942

Elbert Thomas, Former Missionary, Broadcasts a Short-Wave Warning

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Speaking in the Japanese language, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, told the people of Japan by radio tonight that "the little temporary advances your forces have made will all be swept away" and that the United States will "crush the war lords who are already crushing you."

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Senator Thomas, who passed seven years in Japan as a Mormon missionary, titled his address "Japan Vs. Japan." The speech, broadcast by KGEI in San Francisco and ten other American short-wave stations, will be rebroadcast on the Japanese New Year, Jan. 10.

"I do not know how many of you are listening to this New Year's message to the people of Japan," he declared, "because the repressions which your government practices on you keep you as far as it can from knowing the truth.

"But if only one Japanese hears my words and learns the tragic story of the way you have been betrayed by your war lords, who have sold themselves to Hitler, then it will be worth while to speak."

When the next New Year's Day rolls around, the Senator said, "the United States will still be fresh, will still be strong with an even greater strength than before, while your rapidly dwindling resources in supplies and manpower bring you a larger measure of exhaustion than is yours today.

"The little temporary advances your forces have made will all be swept away. Like the Germans in Russia, like the Germans and Italians in Africa, Japanese forces will be forced back and compelled to leave every spot which they now hold."

". . . Your new friends have lost any capacity to help you in your war. Italy has bogged down completely, and continues to survive only by Nazi domination," he continued. "Germany has suffered a disastrous defeat in Russia and North Africa. Her soldiers, lacking clothes, are freezing to death in Russia. She has been unable to invade England. She has lost her power in the Atlantic Ocean. She can do nothing for you, even if she wanted to help you."

The Senator told the Japanese that Americans, as did they, also made New Year resolutions and that here were ours:

"To build more than 40,000 warplanes and increase the production rate well beyond 50,000 a year.

"To produce 25,000 tanks and gear production for the greatest tank armada the world has ever seen.

"To launch approximately 150 fighting ships and speed construction on hundreds more.

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"To add about 600 merchant vessels to the 'bridge of ships.'

"To increase our highly trained, fully equipped army to more than 2,500,000 men.

"To train more than seventy thousand warplane pilots.

"To enroll more than a million civilian volunteers for emergency duty.

"To enlarge the army of workers in arms factories by three million.

"To increase to more than double the output of vital machine tools.

"To produce arms of all kinds at least five times faster than in 1941.

"To mobilize 80,000 industrial plants available for war production.

"To produce an ample supply of food for the United States and all its Allies.

"To continue and increase aid of every kind to all enemies of the Axis."

These resolutions "are already becoming actualities because of our almost inexhaustible resources, our fresh vigor, our determination to crush the war lords who are already crushing you, the people of Japan, to the limit of their ability," Senator Thomas added.

"The American Fleet controls the eastern Pacific," he continued. "Our patrol vessels have sunk your submarine raiders or driven them back to their bases. Despite the lying announcement of your war lords, not a single bomb has fallen on any mainland American city.

JOINT U. S.-BRITISH WAR GROUP LIKELY

Sir Gerald Campbell Declares Permanent Commission Is Possible

JAN 1 1942

Head Of British Press Service Says It Would Prosecute Fight Against Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Dec. 31—Sir Gerald Campbell, director of the British Press Service, declared today it is possible a permanent commission will be set up for joint British-American prosecution of their common fight against the Axis.

He indicated Great Britain and the United States would at least amalgamate their supplies to better carry on the war effort. He inferred that such a program was being discussed between American officials and British leaders currently in Washington.

Sir Gerald added that he did not know yet whether Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, would remain here after Prime Minister Churchill and members of his staff return to London.

Staff Talks Continue

While the Prime Minister has been in Canada, Sir Gerald said, talks between the British and American staffs have been continuing and the Prime Minister will receive a report on the progress of the conferences when he returns to Washington tomorrow. He said he did not know how long Churchill would remain here.

On the home front, defense officials said the Government was considering a plan, similar to the British industrial concentration system, under which the entire civilian output of an industry would be carried on by one or two plants, leaving other plants free for war work.

They said the plan had not passed the discussion stage, but that the refrigerator and washing machine industries were being studied as particularly adaptable.

To Survey Civilian Needs

To make the concentration plan operative, they added, it would be necessary to obtain a definite estimate of civilian requirements, balanced against availability of critical materials, such studies have been begun, it was indicated.

They predicted that, if the idea was adopted, smaller units in the industries affected would be the ones designated to continue civilian production. Small plants, they pointed out, probably would be able to operate more economically on the small production quotas which would be permitted and larger plants were more readily convertible to war work. In addition, to relieve transportation problems, it might be preferable to use three or four smaller plants in different sections of the country.

NO FOOD POISONED BY FOE

U. S. says Rumors of Such Danger are Untrue

Washington, Dec. 31—(AP)—Don't get worked up over rumors that enemy agents have put poison into some of the Nation's food stocks.

JAN 1 1942

The Pure Food and Drug Administration issued this admonition to the people today, after being advised that such rumors are being circulated in some localities.

The Administration reported that to date there has not been "a single instance where enemy agents have been involved in rendering commercial food harmful to health."

30.24 — 13867) 30.24 — 13867

Log of Destroyer at Pearl Harbor Tells of Shooting Down 6 Planes

JAN 1 1942

By The Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Navy reported today that a single U. S. destroyer shot down six Japanese warplanes in the surprise assault upon Pearl Harbor on December 7.

An extract from the log of the unnamed destroyer, released by the Navy, read:

"Observed torpedo plane come in from direction of Merry Point between Navy Yard and Kuahua Island, 30 or 40 feet altitude, headed for a battleship. About 200 or 300 yards from battleship dropped its torpedo and hit the battleship amidships.

"Hit fourth plane coming in which was seen to crash in channel off Officers' Club landing.

"Machine gun fire on eighth plane made it swerve to left causing torpedo to drop and explode in bank about 30 feet ahead of this ship. Number one machine gun downed plane in Navy Yard channel.

"Third torpedo plane which was hit was observed headed for two cruisers astern. Plane went out of control, dropped its torpedo. This was about the eleventh plane to come in.

"Next plane hit came over dock but was downed with a short burst. Torpedo dropped in lumber pile and plane believed to have crashed on dock.

"Fifth brought down came down on starboard side, nosed directly into air and spun into crash loosing its torpedo.

"Sixth plane brought down was a dive bomber during second phase of attack and after torpedo attack. This plane was shot down by anti-aircraft gun and those from other ships."

Allies Mask Navy Moves With War of Nerves

JAN 1 1942

Roosevelt and Churchill Create Puzzle for Japs at Opposite Ends of the 5,000-Mile Theater

By The Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31.—With the battle for the Philippines in its crucial hour, the Allies invoked war-of-nerves technique against Japan today to mask the grand strategy of operations that might develop anywhere along a 5,000-mile front.

The capital realized that, if the terrific pressure on the Philippines was to be relieved, it would take a smashing surprise attack on Japan in some other part of the vast Pacific theater.

The character of allied pronouncements was calculated to keep Japan apprehensive on that score.

President Roosevelt spoke cryptically yesterday of Kamchatka, the Russian Siberian peninsula which juts down to the tip of the Japanese island chain.

Prime Minister Churchill simultaneously was talking of Anglo-American aid to the Netherlands East Indies, which are at the opposite end of the 5,000-mile theater in which the Japanese are operating.

It was up to Tokyo to decide at which end trouble was apt to come first, or whether it might come simultaneously in both places. With Japanese armed forces spread over such a vast area and already committed in several major operations, the latter prospect was disturbing.

The Tokyo radio evidenced this by broadcasting a warning against possible air raids during the New Year holiday period. Japanese have manifested concern over the air raid danger since the war began, but this time the eastern defense headquarters ordered partial blackouts from midnight tonight until January 4.

Another apparent indication of Japanese fear of a surprise in the northern theater was the suspected presence of Japanese submarines in the vicinity of Kodiak, Alaska, site of a U. S. naval air base.

While an underseas boat might expect to get an occasional shot at a merchantman in these waters, they are not the happy hunting grounds that the busy shipping lanes present off the west coast of the continental United States.

It was thought probable, therefore, that the main mission of the enemy craft was reconnaissance against any large scale surface or air movement westward toward Siberia or Japan.

Roosevelt Casual

Mr. Roosevelt was very casual about his mention of Kamchatka. He was talking about American production of war materials, and he said no human being could tell where the finished products might go—whether to Russia, China, Britain or the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The mention of Kamchatka caused definite surprise among the newsmen, but Mr. Roosevelt calmly volunteered that this peninsula was the most practical and available piece of land west of the Aleutians, the long arc of American islands which reach from Alaska toward the Asiatic mainland.

Normandie Renamed Lafayette By Navy on Roosevelt's Order

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—The former French liner Normandie, now being converted into a naval auxiliary, today was given the name U. S. S. Lafayette.

The huge passenger liner, seized by the Coast Guard on Dec. 12, is the first American naval vessel to be named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, French hero of America's Revolutionary War.

A Navy announcement said that Secretary Frank Knox assigned the name Lafayette "by direction of the President."

The Navy declined to say more than that the 1,000 foot, 83,000 ton ship would be an "auxiliary," but previous speculation about the use of the $60,000,000 liner had given primary attention to her value as a troop transport. Extensive conversion would be needed to fit the liner as an aircraft carrier.

The name Lafayette is not entirely new in naval usage, for it was assigned by President Woodrow Wilson in the first World War to the powerful United States naval radio station built at Croix de Hins, Gironde, France.

Axis Nationals In U. S. Must Give Up Cameras

JAN 1 1942

Attorney General Extends Order Covering Eight Western States To Rest Of Country

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle today ordered all German, Japanese and Italian nationals in the United States, Puero Rico and the Virgin Islands to surrender all radio transmitters, short-wave radio receivers and cameras to local police by 11 P. M., January 5.

The order extended a previous one concerning enemy aliens in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, whose time limit for turning in the forbidden equipment already has expired.

The ban, issued under a Presidential proclamation which authorizes the Attorney General to fix regulations for the conduct of enemy aliens, affects approximately 1,100,000 Germans, Italians and Japanese. The penalty for failure to comply is forfeiture of the articles and possible internment for the duration of the war.

WASHINGTON HAS AIR RAID DRILL

LaGuardia Pronounces it a Success; Downtown Area Blacked out

By EDWIN STOUT
(Associated Press Writer)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Historic Pennsylvania av. was like Whitehall under the Nazi blitz, for 15 minutes last night, as the Capital city held a practice air raid alert in deadly seriousness.

The blackout was not quite as black, the sirens were not quite as mournful, the streets were empty of pedestrians who might be called to help smother fire bombs, and the explosive sound effects were missing.

But otherwise downtown Washington might well have been central London during a lull in any one of the 500 or so raids from the fall of France to the Battle of Russia.

[Editor's Note: The writer spent 18 months in London and experienced many bombing attacks.]

Over much of the rest of Washington, street lights were dimmed or turned off, advertising signs were darkened, and restaurants and drug stores operated by candlelight or well shaded lamps for the alert period.

Civilian Defense Director F. H. LaGuardia, who toured the darkened streets, considered the rehearsal excellent.

A few Army and Navy planes circled over the city during the alert and several searchlight beams stabbed the haze. The only effects lacking for complete realism were:

The white ground-flash of anti-aircraft guns firing in quick, hammering succession and the echoing explosion of their shells in the sky;

The buzz of falling splinters and the smacking sound as they hit the pavement and struck sparks;

The wavy blue light of parachute flares;

Small incendiary bombs zipping down and bursting in globes of heat about the size of a basketball and the color and intensity of an electric welder's arc;

The flat clang of ambulance bells;

Cries of "Taxi, taxi," from people waiting outside restaurant and theater doors;

The whining descent and gulping explosion of distant bombs and the roaring, railroad-train whir, yellow-red flash and jarring thud of those nearby;

The slipping, sliding sound of brick walls falling;

Red splotches of fire ringing the horizon;

The snarl of a bomber cruising back and forth over its target;

Anti-aircraft shells bursting in bright clusters like stars winking on and off against a patch of sky;

The blitzkrieg smell—a mixture of new smoke and quenched fires, brick-plaster- and stone-dust; sewer gas, illuminating gas and a fetid smell like a sick man's breath that rose from subway stations where crowds had slept all night.

Use of Tin in 29 Items Barred

JAN 1 1942

Government Sets March 31 as Dead Line for Toys, Jewelry and Other Products.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Government prohibited today the use after March 31 of tin in twenty-nine different products, including musical instruments, tinfoil, toys, household furnishings, jewelry, buckles and various novelties. It also ordered an immediate 50 per cent reduction in the tin used for such purposes.

No new restrictions were put on tin used in cans and other containers, but the OPM priorities division said a conservation order would be issued soon limiting the production and use of those items.

The curtailment affects tin, tin alloys and scrap but exempts tin in type-metal for reuse in the printing and publishing trade.

OPM officials estimated that the order would cut down the potential demand for tin in 1942 by some 15,000 tons. Rigid conservation of the metal is necessary, they explained, because of the stoppage of tin shipments from British Malaya, the source of more than 80 per cent of this country's normal tin consumption of about 100,000 tons a year. The 17,000,000,000 tin-lined cans manufactured annually in the United States consume more than 60 per cent of the nation's supply.

Other Items on List.

Other items in which the use of tin will be prohibited after March 31 include advertising specialties, beverage dispensing units, buttons, chimes and bells, fasteners, ornaments and fittings, pewter, refrigerator trays, seals and labels, and slot game and vending machines.

The OPM ordered zinc producers to increase their reserve supply by 2 per cent, boosting their reserve stock pile to 31 per cent of the October production.

Producers will required to set aside an amount of zinc equal to 31 per cent of their October production for allocation by OPM's Director of Priorities in January. The OPM estimated the 31 per cent would approximate 23,000 tons.

Will Build Reserve Pool.

The OPM also announced that the Government next month would resume the building of a reserve zinc oxide pool. Producers of zinc oxide will be required to set aside, for priorities allocation, 10 per cent of the October production. There was no zinc oxide restriction this month as surplus, now exhausted, had been accumulated since the pool was started last July.

The OPM said it would not be necessary to set aside zinc dust next month.

U. S. Buys Cuba's Sugar.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Government took concrete steps today to protect American consumers against any possible sugar shortage and sky-rocketing prices by arranging to buy the bulk of the 1942 Cuban sugar cane crop.

The transaction, to be handled by the Government-owned Defense Supplies Corporation, was announced last night at a time when war in the Pacific clouded prospects of getting further supplies from the Philippine Islands, normally a source of about 14 per cent of United States sugar requirements.

Government authorities said that the deal would make available to the United States upward of half its annual needs. In recent years, this country has depended upon Cuba for only about 30 per cent of its requirements. A part of the Cuban crop, however, may be turned over to Great Britain and Russia under the lease-lend program.

GERMAN PLAYWRIGHT HELD

Karl Vollmoeller Jailed At Los Angeles As Enemy Alien

Los Angeles, Dec. 31 (AP)—FBI agents arrested Karl Vollmoeller, 63-year-old German playwright, today and held him in the county jail as an enemy alien.

Vollmoeller, author of "The Miracle" and other dramas, told booking officers he is a German citizen and last came to the United States in 1936. He has worked in Hollywood studios and recently collaborated on several scenarios.

First U. S. Wounded Return After Pearl Harbor Battle

Most Of Them Eager To Recover So They Can "Get Another Crack" At The Japs

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Dec. 31—"Fix us up so we can get back for another crack at 'em," a sailor wounded at Pearl Harbor said today as he and scores of other army and navy casualties arrived on ships from the Pacific battleground.

From the gangplanks as they were lowered from the tall gray sides of the ships came a thin trickle, first, of walking wounded, hobbling on crutches or their arms in slings.

Later sailor orderlies began carrying the stretchers down—boys still smiling, with cigarettes between their lips, despite burns which had left their faces raw and red or shrapnel wounds, which had torn their bodies.

Women And Children, Too

With them disembarked hundreds of the navy's wives and mothers and children—worn from a sudden trip which found them leaving their fathers and husbands behind on Christmas Day, of all days.

Women in the gray and blue of emergency [illegible] Red Cross services waited, [illegible] the evacuees, and the piers were barred by steel-helmeted army sentries to all except the waiting ambulances.

A mother came off, walking slowly down the dock, holding a boy of 2 by one hand and at her side another son, about 4, carrying a little suitcase with "Little Country Doctor" lettered on it.

Doctors and nurses, real ones, were busy tending the wounded sailors and soldiers, trying to make them comfortable for the trip to army and navy hospitals.

Most Of Them Smile

But the boys were smiling for the most part, although some of them lay still and quiet on their stretchers. Others were feverishly reading American papers, trying to get an idea of what had happened in the rest of the world.

The story told by J. R. Trammell, an American boy just turned 20, was typical. Trammell, leaning on his arm, a blue sweater tight over his gray [illegible] stocking cap pajamas, and a blue stocking cap jauntily cocked over his brown hair, is from Waurika, Okla., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Trammell, are farmers.

"This is what happened," the boy said. "That Sunday (December 7 when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor) it didn't seem anything unusual. But about five minutes to eight we saw planes flying overhead and a little while later, a plane dropped a torpedo which hit us forward.

Hit By Shrapnel

"I was in the crew's galley when the Japs were sighted and that's where I got mine—shrapnel in both legs. All four of the boys with me were hit.

"The ship's loudspeaker began bellowing 'Japs are coming,' and we went to our stations. Our guns were manned right through the attack and, as far as I could see, we gave a good account of ourselves. I'm ready to go back right now."

Two of Trammell's shipmates, lying alongside, nodded their heads in agreement. They were L. E. Pullian, 32, of South Gate, Cal., and W. A. Schiller, 21, St. Louis. Both had shrapnel wounds, Schiller in the sides and legs and Pullian in the legs. They were members of the same gun crew, a broadside gun.

All Except Two Hit

"I got hit when a bomb exploded, and the flying shrapnel got all of our twelve-man crew, except for two," Schiller said, his face serious.

A curly-haired, blond lad alongside grinned. They were lying in rows, so close together you could hardly squeeze between the stretchers. The curly-haired boy was William B. Chose, of Wilsall, Mont. He was just 18.

"Ankle and arm was where I got it," he said, "but I'm fine. Those boys with the burns—poor guys!"

A girl, maybe a wife or a sweetheart, yellow and green leis bright over her red dress, came down between the rows, eyes searching. Then she caught sight of him and ran to his side.

Japs Strafed Civilians

Japanese airmen machine-gunned fleeing civilians on the roads during the attack on Pearl Harbor, one of the evacuees reported.

Mrs. June Cowee, of Kansas City, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Sylvia Prugel, about a half mile from Pearl Harbor when they were awakened by a terrific explosion.

"We saw several planes come down in flames," Mrs. Cowee said. "It was terrible. We didn't know what to do, so we jumped in our car to get away from there. Ahead of us on the road was a milk truck.

"As the Jap planes came over, they machine-gunned people on the road. The driver of the milk truck jumped out to hide in a field, but before he could get away, they shot him.

Bombs Fall Close

"We never thought we could get out alive. We got out of the car and flattened ourselves on the ground. It seemed as though we lay there for hours.

"All around us were planes and shots and bombs and shells exploding. One bomb fell in a cane field across the road. It showered us with dirt. I'm sure it must have blown a hole big enough to put a house in."

She, the Prugels and the two Prugel children spent the rest of Sunday in a near-by village.

When they returned home Monday there were shell fragments in the yard and bullet holes in the roof.

Flying Office Plane Enroute to Brazil

BURBANK, Calif., Dec. 31. (AP)—A "flying office" left Lockheed air terminal today for Brazil, where it is to be used by President Vargas and his staff.

Built to the order of the Brazilian minister of aeronautics, the Lockheed Lodestar, said to be one of the fastest transport planes in the world, is equipped as an office, with desk, swivel chair and davenport.

It also has a buffet compartment. The plane accommodates 12 persons, compared with the regular Lodestar's capacity of 17.

Piloted by Maj. Nero Moura, President Vargas' personal pilot, the plane departed for Washington enroute to Rio de Janeiro.

Alaska-Russia Route Urged to Bomb Tokyo

Boston, Dec. 31—(AP)—The bombing of Tokyo by planes shuttling between certain points in Alaska and Russia was pictured as a possibility today by a young scientist who has spent a dozen years studying by aerial exploration the topography of the northern territory.

Bradford Washburn, head of the New England Museum of Natural History, said in an interview that he thought it was possible for bombers to blast Tokyo by swerving from the direct course between the nearest land points en route from Alaska to Russia.

The route he visioned would be approximately 1,000 miles shorter than flights from Hawaii to Tokyo.

Bounty On Bomb For Tokyo

Smithtown, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The directors of the Suffolk County Police Association voted last night to pay out of the association's treasury a bounty og $500 in defense bonds to the crew of the American plane that drops the first bomb on Tokyo.

No U S Vessels Sunk on Northeast Coast During War

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the North Atlantic coastal frontier, said today that in the first 24 days of war there had been no sinkings of American vessels in the frontier which extends from Halifax to Hatteras.

"Nor have there been any verified reports of German submarine activity in the frontier," he said at a press conference. "I'm happy to report there has, in addition, been no attempted sabotage detected.

"I would refuse to reassure the people, however, in their security. That would be foolish."

Andrews said that everything possible was being done to protect the Atlantic coast—"and that's the best we can do."

"We have been flooded with reports from people who said they thought they saw enemy submarines," he continued. "Actually, we're glad to get these reports, even if they prove erroneous, for it puts the navy on the alert.

"Only last night we had to check a report that an enemy sub was off Ambrose light, entrance to New York harbor. We found that I was a target being towed."

He said he was gratified to note that 4,600 recruits had joined the navy in the North Atlantic district since Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

DRUNKEN NAZI AIDED ENEMY

Soviet Radio Tells how he Helped Russians Capture Town

New York, Dec. 31—(AP)—The British radio relayed a Russian broadcast last night saying a German officer who got drunk celebrating Christmas week provided information which led to the Soviet recapture last week of Narofominsk, 35 miles southwest of Moscow.

"Advancing on the main road, the Russians captured a German officer who had been celebrating Christmas and was completely drunk," said the account heard here by CBS.

"The officer sent them to the German headquarters, and the staff officers' celebration there was interrupted by the conquering Red Army forces."

New York City Celebration Is Pervaded by Aura of War

BY GLADWIN HILL

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. (AP)—Amid elaborate air raid precautions, the nation's largest city and wassail center of the land tonight swept into a New Year celebration distinguished less for its exuberance than for the omnipresent aura of war that pervaded it.

The superficial celebration features were the same—crowds in Manhattan streets and night clubs, hysterical shouting, paper hats, sky-high prices (the top the same as last year: $20 a person), night clubs with barber chairs for lategoers and oyster bars coyly advertising "hangover stews."

Tacit Regret of War

But overshadowing it all was the tacit regret of war, and a brave new unity of hope and determination for the universal object of toast: "Victory."

The spirit was palpable in the public and private gatherings where people glanced with awe at uniformed figures and wished for absent kin and friends. . . in the defense plants which hummed away oblivious to diversions. . . in the recruiting stations which significantly remained open all night and thru the holiday. . . and in watch-night services held in churches thruout the city.

The immediacy of the war was most evident in the heart of New York's celebration, the annual New Year's eve melee of 1,000,000 persons in Times Square.

Everyone was aware of the risks of such an assemblage—a far bigger target than the transferred west coast Rose Bowl game—but after some official indecision the celebration was pursued, on a wartime basis.

Times TSquare was policed by the biggest congregation of authorities in history. The 34 blocks in the area—from 42d to 59th st. and from Sixth ave., to Eighth—were divided into 17 air raid precincts connected by telephone with three control booths in the square and outside.

Sixteen hundred air raid wardens were assigned to the area, along with 2,100 policemen. For the first time in history the city's entire detective force of 800 wao assigned to duty at the same time.

Every fire alarm box was guarded, in addition to the customary New Year's eve firemen, by an officer. Special details from the city water, gas, electric, public works and building departments were posted. Two fire engines were stationed in the square.

Fire engines, ambulances and police cars were ordered not to sound their sirens, to obviate confusion with the air raid one long-one short alarm.

Loudspeakers were installed for directing the crowds in an emergency, and signs were posted everywhere, "In case of an alarm, walk—don't run," pointing out of the square.

Radiograms to Manila 'at Sender's Risk'

San Francisco, Dec. 31—(AP)—Globe Wireless announced today that it would accept no more radiograms for Manila. Other radio and cable companies accepted messages "at sender's risk only."

Earlier most companies reported they had not been working Manila all night. There have been no direct communications by cable since the Japanese capture of Guam.

30.24 — 13869

30.24—13869

WIRELESS SERVICE TO MANILA CUT OFF

JAN 1 1942

Notice Is Given by RCA, Western Union and Globe.

Interruption of radio communications with the Philippines was reported today by RCA Communications, Inc., and by Western Union. A spokesman for RCA added, however, that he would not be surprised if contact were re-established soon.

Public notice of the interruption was given by RCA between 10 and 11 A. M. today while Western Union issued an order to cease accepting messages for the islands about that time. Cable communication had been severed when the Japanese captured Guam, but Western Union had continued its service through RCA Communications.

Globe Wireless at San Francisco also announced today that it would accept no more radiograms for Manila.

WAVELL CABLES WISHES

Hopes U. S. Army will have Success in 1942

New York, Dec. 31—(AP)—General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India today cabled Secretary of War Stimson wishing the U. S. Army success in 1942 "on behalf of all the troops under my command."

CBS reported the British broadcast.

25 Are Reported Dead In European Cold Wave

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A Toulouse radio broadcast reported today a wave of cold and snowstorms over Southeastern Europe, with 25 peasants said to have frozen to death in Southern Thrace.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, the temperature dropped to 13 degrees below zero Monday night, it said. C. B. S. heard the broadcast.

Jesuit Leader Cables Cheer From Philippines

JAN 1 1942

Father Hurley Tells Fordham: 'All Well, Spirit Superb'

A message of fighting cheer was received yesterday by the Very Rev. James P. Sweeney, S. J., provincial of the New York Jesuits at Fordham University, from the Very Rev. John F. Hurley, S. J., superior of 250 Jesuits in the Philippines.

The cable said: "All well, fathers and scholastics. Magnificent work of Red Cross and firemen. Spirit superb. Cheerio! Up Kerry!"

Father Hurley sent the message from his home in the parish house of St. Ignatius's Church within the walled city of Manila. Of the 250 Jesuits over whom he presides, 115 are Americans, most of them from New York, and the others are Filipinos. Seventy-seven Jesuits are with him in Manila, the others are at other places throughout the islands.

Father Hurley is head not only of the church but of the Ateneo de Manila, the Jesuit university which has been called "the West Point of the Philippines" because of its compulsory military training, and is a sister university of Fordham; and of two seminaries, a weather observatory with 200 substations, a trade school and a retreat house. At Fordham University it was said last night that the Jesuits would undoubtedly remain in the Philippines, no matter what happens.

Japanese Disarmament Called Peace Requisite

Dr. Hu Shih Urges Use of Force to Insure Security

Complete disarmament of Japan as one of the requisites of peace was advocated yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, in an address at a joint meeting of the American Political Association and the American Society for Public Administration.

"I venture to suggest," he said, "that the most practical measure to lighten the burden of armaments and to establish lasting peace in the world is not through the abandonment of the use of force but through pooling and organizing the overwhelming forces of the peace-loving peoples for the sole purpose of enforcing the peace and the collective security of the world."

The meeting at the close of the session passed a recommendation that the peace include establishment of an authority to assure food for the hungry, preserve discipline, revive fallen governments and lay the foundations for a permanent and orderly society.

Dr. Butler Told U. S. in 1933 of Japan's Designs

Recalls Roosevelt Ignored Account of Pacific Aims Given by Diet Member

JAN 1 1942

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said yesterday at the annual holiday luncheon of the Alumni Association of the university at the Columbia Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, that he had informed President Roosevelt in 1933 of Japan's intentions of dominating the Pacific. He told the President, Dr. Butler said, of a frank state of national purpose made to Dr. Butler by a member of the Japanese Diet, but the warning was ignored. Even at that date, Dr. Butler said, Japan's plans included annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines.

"In 1933," said Dr. Butler, "I had a conference in this club with a member of the Japanese Diet at his request. At that meeting the Japanese official said that his government wished to put itself on record on four things. One was that the Japanese government regarded all contracts with the Western powers as 'harmful and not helpful.' The second was that Tokio was ready to clean out all existing treaties with the Western powers. The third disclosed Tokio's designs to institute a Monroe Doctrine in Far Eastern Asia, establishing economic and, if necessary, political control over China, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand. The fourth warned that Japan was determined to see this program carried to its end, however bitter, even if it should take 100 years or more."

After his meeting with the Japanese Diet member, said Dr. Butler, he communicated with President Roosevelt.

"Nobody paid the slightest attention to me," he said. "Now they call on you to 'Remember Pearl Harbor.' Well, I remember something prior to that. Instead of being ready now with an international police force, the United States finds itself unready and will have to spend untold billions of dollars and many lives to adjust its past mistakes.

"The trouble today is that the world is divided into two groups of nations. One group is gain-seeking and has abandoned all governmental obligations and exists amid the wreckage of the rule of law and moral principles. The other group is dedicated to service and to a high moral purpose."

Judge Mortimer W. Byers of the United States District Court in Brooklyn, a Columbia Law School graduate of 1898, questioned whether modern educational methods in the United States turned out men "adequate for the stresses and strains of war."

For the last twenty years, he said, successive college generations had been "coddled" by "progressive" education and "left wide open for the blandishments of outrageous political demagogues."

Dr. Butler, as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, gave out a New Year's Day message yesterday urging cooperation to win the war and, after the war, establishment of an international police to prevent its recurrence.

Andrews Sees No Dunkerque In Philippines

Admiral Doubts U. S. Force Will Yield Islands; Lauds MacArthur and Army

JAN 1 1942

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the 3d Naval District, asserted yesterday that he did not believe the American forces would evacuate the Philippine Islands under any circumstances.

In an interview at his headquarters at 90 Church Street, Admiral Andrews, answering a query concerning the Navy's readiness for a re-enactment of the British Dunkerque evacuation, said. "We have a splendid commander in chief there, General Douglas MacArthur, who has a fine army of American and nativte soldiers under him. It took time to defeat the insurrectionist forces of Emilio Aguinaldo after the Spanish-American War and it will take time to drive out the Japanese. We are taking heavy blows—but I don't look for any evacuation."

Admiral Andrews noted that long-range PBY-type patrol bombers of the Navy, based on the Aleutian Island bases recently constructed to house them, were within striking distance by air of the Japanese Empire.

Answering a question as to whether he thought New Year's Day bombing of New York City by Germany was an impossibility, Admiral Andrews said: "I'm in a position to expect the worst at a moment's notice and it would be foolish to reassure the people as to their safety beyond saying that all possible steps for their security have been taken. The Army and the Navy are co-operating closely for coast defense, and there is now an Army unit next to my headquarters in this building to see that each service has all the information relative to air defense available to the other."

Since the bombardment of Pearl Harbor 4,600 persons had enlisted at 90 Church Street alone, he said, as compared with the average 9,000 monthly throughout the nation before the attacak.

In the War Zone

JAN 1 1942

Heavy Shadows Fall Upon Manila

As United States Troops Make Heroic Stand

By DeWITT MACKENZIE.

As the shadows of New Year's Eve fell across beleaguered Manila, the increasing sounds of battle were signaling the steady approach of enemy invasion toward the gates of the city and giving grim warning that freedom might go out temporarily with the old year.

Yankee and Filipino soldiers fought desperately to block the assault, but the sheer weight of Jap numbers and equipment forced our men slowly back toward the capital. Gen. MacArthur reported in a terse communique that the enemy dive bombers practically controlled the roads from the air. This gave them an advantage for which the unfortunate defense could conjure up little reply.

So the ancient and open city, torn and bleeding from barbaric Japanese bombing, drew her shawl about her and waited to see what the New Year would bring. She prayed that it would spare her people any further frightfulness if the enemy did gain control.

Of course, no position is lost until it is won, but it would take a monumental stroke of luck to pull the Island of Luzon and Manila out of the present tight spot. Still, it's a wonderful thing to see our troops playing that long shot for all they can—staking their lives on it. They are hoping that at the last moment re-enforcements may swing into action and save the day.

Japs Prepare to Celebrate.

Meanwhile the Japs are preparing a great New Year's celebration. The authorities have lifted the wartime restrictions, including those on the liquor which the men of Nippon will need to drown their shame at the pagan methods of warfare they are employing against Christian peoples.

With the Philippines in such dire straits, we get from London a significant statement by a British authority to the effect that Allied strategy calls for the defense of Britain's great naval base of Singapore "with all means at our disposal." He said this stronghold was needed as a base for the Allied offensive in the Pacific theater.

That isn't a new thought, and what it undoubtedly means is that the Philippines and all other bases will have to be sacrificed for the security of Singapore if the worst comes. This is because Singapore is the strategic heart of the Allied position in the Far East.

Singapore Needs Help.

This base was created to meet exactly the situation which has arisen with Japan, for there was ample warning of danger in Tokio's aggression against Manchuria and China. However, it wasn't anticipated that England would be in a life-and-death struggle in Europe when the Jap blow fell.

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British military experts long have recognized that even if a big naval squadron were based on Singapore, there would have to be strong re-enforcements from the home fleet in the event of war in the Far East. If the home fleet were engaged, such re-enforcements couldn't be sent.

Exactly that position has now arisen. To make matters worse, the Japs had the luck to sink the two powerful warships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, thereby weakening the Singapore squadron immeasurably. The defense of Singapore was arranged to deal with attack by naval vessels. However, the British have admitted frankly that just now they are short not only of warships but lack sufficient warplanes in the Far East.

Now that puts the strengthening of this all-important base of Singapore squarely up to Uncle Sam. Whether we can supply the deficiency in warships and warplanes remains to be seen. Certainly re-enforcement of Singapore and defense of the Philippines at the same time is a big problem. One of the greatest Allied weaknesses in the battle of the Pacific is in air power, and a mighty lot depends on that.

To turn to something a bit more cheerful for a moment—that's fine news from the Crimea, where the Russians have captured the strategic port of Kerch on the strait of that name between the Crimea and the Caucasus. This drives another big spike in Hitler's dream of invading the Caucasus to get oil, without which his war-machine can't run.

Interpreting the War News:

If Philippines Must Fall It Will Not Be for Long

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Wide World War Analyst

Ill-omened tidings from embattled Luzon made it a bleak New Year's eve for Americans, altho elsewhere on the war front that rings the world the news was more cheering.

A two-pronged Russian incursion into the Crimea to jeopardize that Black sea anchor of the German battle line was admitted by Berlin.

In Libya Britain's tough-fibered empire war machine ground on relentlessly at shattered Axis forces seeking only escape westward.

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Sea Lanes Open

In the Atlantic there were intimations that Anglo-American vigilance by sea and air, unabated by grim events in the Pacific theater, was maintaining a new low in sea siege losses. Atlantic supply lanes to Russia via Archangel still were open. The Finns reported new surging Russian attacks north of Leningrad to free the better Murmansk route of enemy menace.

To cap this, Singapore, vital British base at the southern end of the China sea, stood fast, still partially sheltered from the full force of Japanese attack by the gallant stand of American-Filipino armies on Luzon. They were taking grim toll of the foe in step-by-step retreat on both the north and south fronts covering Manila.

There was no denying the peril to Manila. Official and terse bulletins both from Gen. MacArthur's field headquarters and from Washington were calculated to brace Americans for its probable fall. Japan's flag may soon fly over the ancient walls of the old city, once Spain's Far Eastern Gibraltar, to displace the Stars and Stripes which rose above them as token of a new nation in the making less than half a century ago.

GRIM OUTLOOK

That is a grim outlook for survivors of Dewey's fleet and of the little force of American troops, regulars and volunteers, which carried that flag into Manila to set it above those walls on Aug. 13, 1898. The writer happens to have witnessed that ceremony from the ranks of a California regiment which had pushed its way up the Calle Real from Malate suburb to the edge of the slimy, green-scummed moat that rimmed those massive old walls.

Yet there had been moments before that August day so long ago when the few thousands of American troops mustered in a peanut field encampment south of the city at Paranque to consolidate Dewey's naval victory and drive Spain from the Pacific were as uncertain of their fate as MacArthur's men are today. Spain had one powerful battleship still to recokn with. It was reported moving eastward to raise the American-Filipino siege of Manila.

Dewey's light cruiser fleet, led by the Olympia, which carried his commodore's flag, had no ship to match her in gun power or armor. Even then there was tension between the United States and Germany over American trans-Pacific war operations. A powerful German fleet rode sullenly at anchor in Manila harbor and with it Japanese warcraft, hardly less suspect in Dewey's eyes.

MONTEREY APPEARS

He planned to take his fleet to sea to meet his Spanish foe. The army ashore was prepared to fall back into the mountains and sustain itself as best it could until the sea fight was finished.

Then a midget but mighty ship appeared off the harbor mouth with the Stars and Stripes flying at her staff. It was the coast defense monitor Monterey, rusty and salt-encrusted, her low decks hardly visible except for sacked coal lashed all about the grim turrets where her giant 12-inch guns rode to solve Dewey's problem.

The voyage from San Francisco made naval history. The Monterey came in as ready to fight as the Oregon from her 17,000-mile dash to Santiago from Bremerton. She moved into place before Manila's main Krupp-gun defense battery next day at short range, and Spain's downfall in the Pacific, and the birth pangs of a Filipino nation in the making, had come. It was under the ominous muzzles of her guns that the Stars and Stripes rose over Manila.

If it is to pass now, for some brief spell, under Japan's ill-omened control, it cannot be for long. American public opinion must demand fulfillment of President Roosevelt's solemn pledges to redeem Filipino freedom whatever the cost.

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Yet the fate of MacArthur and his men grimly falling back before the ever-increasing power of Japanese attacks remains obscure even if Manila cannot be held. To what mountain fastness they might withdraw, still to threaten the enemy and keep employed on Luzon Japanese forces that otherwise could be thrown against Singapore is only conjectureable.

While they survive anywhere on the island they are still a factor in the vast battle, and there is nothing to indicate any other purpose. Already they have gained invaluable time for Singapore's defenders, and forced Japan to a costly major campaign of which the ultimate price in men, ships and airplanes would go far to wreck the Nipponese war design.

NO MIRACLE AT HAND

In these days of planes and radio no miracle to save Manila or hold fast somehow the Luzon bastion of Anglo-American power in the Far East may be possible to match the Monterey's voyage across wide seas she was never built to sail. Yet somewhere in inner councils in Washington, London, Moscow, free China and the Dutch East Indies is brewing a design of war that will assuredly crush Japan ultimately, and reap a full vengeance for her wanton surprise attacks and the merciless bombings of Manila.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

JAN 1 1942

Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Thursday) (AP).—A special communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:

Our troops on the western front have occupied the town of Kaluga.

General Guderian has suffered defeat.

After the rout near Tula of the 2d Tank Army under command of General Guderian, stubborn engagements resulted on the line of the Rivers Nara, Protva and Oka. Fortified positions of the 4th German Army under Field Marshal (Guenther) von Kluge were broken through in many places.

In the course of fighting, our troops of the western front routed the 20th, 12th, 13th, 43d, 53d and 57th German Army Corps, comprising the 292d, 258th, 183d, 15th, 98th, 34th, 268th, 260th, 62d, 17th, 137th, 131st, 31st, 296th and 167th Infantry Divisions, the 19th Tank Division, and the 2d S. S. Brigade which was brought from Cracow by air.

Under blows of our troops the enemy retreating in the western direction is abandoning military equipment and wounded.

Following the clearing of the enemy out of the towns of Narofominsk, Ugolskyzavod, Aleksin, Tarusa, Schekino, Adoyev, Cherepets, Pereyskl, Likvhin, Koselsk and hundreds of villages, our troops on Dec. 30 took the town of Kaluga.

Large amounts of equipment which now are being counted were captured in Kaluga.

The regular communique:

On Dec. 31 our troops continued to engage the enemy on all fronts.

In a number of sectors our troops, overcoming the attempt of German troops to consolidate their positions, continued to advance and occupied a number of localities, including the town of Kaluga and the large railway junction of Novy Kirishi.

In the course of the fighting the enemy sustained heavy losses in men and equipment.

During Dec. 30 four German planes were destroyed.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During the night of Dec. 30-31 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On one of the sectors of the western front one of our units advanced and dislodged the enemy from several populated places.

British

SINGAPORE, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Far Eastern headquarters communique:

On the Perak front, pressure has been slight. Our patrols have been active and, where the enemy has been met, offensive actions have been taken with good result.

Enemy aircraft made some dive-bombing attacks on our communications, causing little damage. One plane was shot down by our light machine-gun fire.

In the Kuantan area there has been contact with enemy parties who had approached from the direction of Trengganu.

Enemy aircraft made some dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks in our rear areas.

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force bombed the airdrome at Sungei Patani last night. Bombs were seen to fall on the airdrome and fires were started.

Enemy aircraft raided the airdrome on Singapore last night. Very slight damage was caused. There were no casualties.

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Middle East headquarters communique:

Yesterday the enemy in the Agedabia area again employed the full of his remaining tank strength, supported by infantry, with the object of trying to prevent our envelopment of his southern flank. A heavy engagement ensued in which we again inflicted considerable damage on enemy armored fighting vehicles and motor transport.

In the engagement the day before in which twenty-two enemy tanks were destroyed and twenty others seriously damaged, our losses are known to have been fourteen tanks.

In the frontier area our artillery successfully attacked an enemy concentration inside the perimeter of the defenses of Bardia. Our medium artillery also engaged a small vessel seen in Bardia harbor and sank it with a direct hit.

Our air forces yesterday carried out sweeps over the area of operations, causing considerable damage and starting fires among enemy motor transport columns. A number of important targets in Bardia also were successfully attacked.

A Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

Enemy armored and motorized formations in the Agedabia region were effectively bombed by our aircraft yesterday. Considerable damage was done, direct hits being obtained on vehicles transporting troops. Our fighters operating in the same zone intercepted a JU 88 and shot it down.

Our bombers continued their raids on enemy defensive positions within the Bardia perimeter.

On Monday enemy motor transport on the coastal roads between Homs and Misurata and between Zuara and Tripoli were again attacked with good results. Monday night objectives at Zuara were bombed by naval aircraft.

Enemy aircraft which attempted to approach Malta yesterday morning were driven off by our fighters. Later a formation of JU 88's with a strong fighter escort, attempted another raid but was again intercepted. Two enemy bombers were shot down and others damaged.

From these and other operations two of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Coastal command aircraft again attacked shipping at La Pallice last night. Bombs were seen to burst on the mole, and a tanker was bombed and is believed to have been hit. None of our aircraft is missing.

An Admiralty communique:

The commander in chief in the Mediterranean has reported that our submarines have sunk five enemy schooners, one of which was laden with ammunition.

In addition, an Italian destroyer has been hit by a torpedo.

JAN 1 1942

Dutch

BATAVIA, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Netherlands Indies fighting services headquarters communique, relayed by the news agency Aneta:

Enemy attacks were made on various small places in the outer provinces. Three dead, five seriously and fourteen slightly wounded resulted from these bombing attacks.

The search for parachutists who were supposed to have landed near Medan on Sunday last has proved that the original report was based on faulty observations. The enemy dropped no parachutists over Medan.

An attack was made on Menado by Japanese destroyers which shelled the town for some time without causing serious damage. There were no casualties.

Generally speaking, these scattered Japanese attacks appear to be entirely unsystematic. So far no damage has been done anywhere.

During the attack by Japanese bombers on naval aircraft resting on the water, mentioned in the communique of the Netherlands Indies fighting services of Dec. 28, Flight Surgeon R. Siezen and aircraftman G. Bruinhout were killed. Four other members of airplane crews were wounded. The condition of the wounded is satisfactory.

German

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

JAN 1 1942

Systematic attacks against the fortress of Sevastopol have been in progress since Dec. 17, with the collective use of all German and Rumanian forces available in the Crimea. In spite of the violent defense, a large number of strongly armed Soviet defensive positions have been taken in hand-to-hand fighting, and breakthroughs deep into the enemy system of positions have been achieved.

To relieve the defense of Sevastopol the enemy during the last few days again landed strong forces on the Kerch peninsula and near Feodosiya. Necessary counter measures have been started.

At several other sectors of the eastern front there was bitter defensive fighting in severe frost.

Heavy artillery effectively shelled important military installations in Leningrad.

The air force supported defensive fighting by the army, particularly in the central sector of the front, by effective dive-bombing attacks. At several points enemy infantry and cavalry ready to attack were dispersed with heavy losses.

In North Africa there was successful skirmish activity in the area east of Agedabia.

Strong attacks against British columns of motorized vehicles, supplies and canvas camps in Cyrenaica and Marmarica caused heavy fires.

Several airdromes and other military installations in Malta were again attacked by German bombers.

Italian

ROME, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by AP).—A high command communique:

There was patrol activity in the district around Agedabia. There was lively activity in the districts around Sollum and Bardia.

The Axis air force has supported fighting of ground forces. South of Agedabia one of our reconnaissance planes took up a fight against eleven enemy fighters. After having shot down three of the fighters it crashed in flames in our lines. Two members of the crew were able to save themselves by para-

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chute.

German airplanes have bombed the island of Malta repeatedly. One enemy submarine and a merchant vessel were hit and several enemy airplanes set ablaze on the ground. Three Hurricanes were shot down by escorting German fighters.

JAPANESE

Tokio, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast recorded by A. P.).—The Army section of the Imperial Headquarters today summarized military operations up to Dec. 26:

Sunk or damaged (by the Japanese): 33 large type vessels and four small vessels.

Captured: Mechanized units including armored cars, 76; automobiles, 1,038; railway cars, 301; artillery of all types including guns at Hong Kong, 106; machine guns, 223; rifles, 4,925; cartridges, 79,950.

Aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground: 541—135 of them bombers and 406 fighters.

Enemy losses; 3,000 killed and 9,000 captured.

Japanese losses: 743 killed and 1,799 wounded; airplanes, 49; ships sunk, 4; ships damaged, 12.

Army and Navy Communiques

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—A War Department communique:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army Forces in the Far East, has advised War Department that wounded of the American and Philippine Army have been evacuated from Manila area on the steamship Mactan, which has been converted into a hospital ship, and appropriately marked in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1907. The wounded will be taken to Australia.

American and Philippine troops are continuing their stubborn resistance according to pre-arranged defense plans.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

An earlier communique from the War Department:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

The enemy continues to exert heavy pressure on all fronts with extensive use of dive bombers and armored units. In spite of these difficulties, a further readjustment of our lines has been completed in an orderly manner. American and Philippine troops continue to offer strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communique:

GENERAL PACIFIC: The naval situation in respect to Maui, Johnston and Palmyra Islands remains unchanged. There have been no further attacks since last reported.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

The following note was appended to the communique:

The Navy makes no claim of enemy losses, except when borne out by positive evidence. The Navy will not indulge in the common enemy practice of estimating losses, but will report only such facts as can be substantiated.

MANILA. Dec. 31 (AP).—A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters:

The enemy is driving in great force from both north and south.

His dive bombers practically control the roads from the air. The Japanese are using great quantities of tanks and armored units. Our lines are being pushed back.

JAN 1 1942

SUB LONDON-JAPANESE NAVAL

TOKYO, DEC. 31-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-A JAPANESE ARMY COMMUNIQUE TODAY CLAIMED THAT 3,000 BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 9,000 CAPTURED FROM THE START OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST TO DEC. 26.

JAN 1 1942

JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE 743 KILLED AND 1,799 WOUNDED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IT REPORTED THAT DURING THAT TIME THE JAPANESE HAD SHOT DOWN OR DESTROYED ON THE GROUND 541 AIRPLANES--135 OF THEM BOMBERS--WITH A LOSS OF 49 JAPANESE PLANES.

THE ARMY REPORT SAID THE JAPANESE HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED 33 "LARGE TYPE VESSELS" WHICH IT DID NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFY, AND FOUR SMALLER SHIPS. THE ARMY SAID FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK AND 12 DAMAGED.

INCLUDING THE BOOTY FROM THE SEIZURE OF HONGKONG, THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF MECHANIZED UNITS INCLUDING 73 ARMORED CARS, 1,389 AUTOMOBILES, 301 RAILWAY CARS, 106 PIECES OF ARTILLERY, AND LARGE QUANTITIES OF SMALLER ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

JW807AES

TOKYO, DEC. 31-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE ARMY SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ISSUED TODAY THE FOLLOWING SUMMARIZATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS UP TO DEC. 26:

JAN 1 1942

SUNK OR DAMAGED (BY THE JAPANESE): 33 LARGE TYPE VESSELS AND FOUR

SMALL VESSELS.

CAPTURED: MECHANIZED UNITS INCLUDING ARMORED CARS, 76; AUTOMOBILES, 1,036; RAILWAY CARS, 301; ARTILLERY OF ALL TYPES INCLUDING GUNS AT HONGKONG, 106; MACHINE GUNS, 223; RIFLES, 4,925; CARTRIDGES, 79,950.

AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN OR DESTROYED ON THE GROUND: 541--135 OF THEM BOMBERS AND 406 FIGHTERS.

ENEMY LOSSES: 3,000 KILLED AND 9,000 CAPTURED.

JAPANESE LOSSES: 743 KILLED AND 1,799 WOUNDED; AIRPLANES, 49; SHIPS SUNK, 4; SHIPS DAMAGED, 12.

(END) JAN 1 1942

JR618AES

TOKYO, DEC. 31-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE NAVY SECTION OF IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED TODAY THAT ONE DESTROYER, TWO SMALL PATROL VESSELS AND THREE LARGE SHIPS WERE SUNK MONDAY IN MANILA BAY WHEN JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT ATTACKED FORTRESS CORREGIDOR AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BAY. JAN 1 1942

(A PREVIOUS JAPANESE CLAIM THAT A UNITED STATES DESTROYER AND TWO SUBMARINES WERE SUNK IN THE PERIOD DEC. 26-28 WAS DENIED AS WITHOUT FOUNDATION YESTERDAY BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.)

"HUGE FIRE ALSO BROKE OUT IN THE FORTRESS BARRACKS AND OTHER IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "ALL JAPANESE PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES."

[redacted]AES

THE NAVY SECTION OF IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SAID JAPANESE PLANES EXECUTED A FURIOUS MASS RAID ON SINGAPORE THE NIGHT OF DEC. 29 WHICH CAUSED HUGE FIRES AND SEVERELY DAMAGED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH FAR EASTERN FORCES AND OTHER MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SELETA AND KRAN AIR FIELDS WERE DEMOLISHED, IT DECLARED.

ALL JAPANESE PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY DESPITE HEAVY FIRE FROM DEFENSE BATTERIES.

THE BRITISH HAD ACKNOWLEDGED FOUR HEAVY ASSAULTS MONDAY NIGHT, BUT SAID THE RESULTS WERE LIMITED TO 11 CASUALTIES AND NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE.

JH654AES JAN 1 1942

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JAN.1-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-JAPANESE ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES ADVANCING ALONG THE EAST COAST OF MALAYA WERE 190 MILES NORTH OF SINGAPORE.

WM140AES

SUB LONDON ISLANDS

TOKYO, DEC. 31-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)-THE NAVY SECTION OF IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JAPANESE WARSHIPS HAD REPEATEDLY ATTACKED UNITED STATES ISLANDS WITHIN AND BELOW THE HAWAIIAN GROUP SINCE DEC. 17. JAN 1 1942

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HANGARS, WIRELESS STATIONS AND OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON MAUI, JOHNSTON (CORRECT), SAND AND PALMYRA ISLANDS HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

JH809AES

30.24—13873

LONDON ADD ASTROLOGERS

THEN, WITH THE SURENESS BORN OF LONG OBSERVATION OF THE HEAVENLY LINEUP, OLD MOORE'S PREDICTS THE DEATH OF SOME "PROMINENT POLITICAL PERSONAGE" IN THE COMING YEAR.

ARCHIDAMUS WHO READS THE STARS FOR ONE OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS IS NOT SO DETAILED, BUT HE DECLARES REPORTS OF HITLER'S ILL-HEALTH "UNQUESTIONABLY ARE COVERED BY THE GIANT INDICATIONS" AND PREDICTS THAT "QUEER FACTS WILL BE FORTHCOMING REGARDING GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRY AND AVIATION PROBLEMS."

AFL GALLAGHER6 SH 1550 CCC 1IA JAN 1 1942

SUB LONDON

BERLIN, DEC 31-(OFFICIAL BROADCAST RECORDED BY AP)--IN A NEW YEAR'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS, ADOLF HITLER DECLARED TODAY THAT "THIS WAS A YEAR OF HEAVIEST DECISIONS AND THE MOST SANGUINARY FIGHTING, BUT IT WILL BE KNOWN IN HISTORY AS THE YEAR OF THE GREATEST VICTORIES OF ALL TIMES." JAN 1 1942

A BERLIN BROADCAST OF THE FUEHRER'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS, ISSUED ON THE EASTERN FRONT, QUOTED HIM AS SAYING: "IN THE YEAR 1941 YOU HAVE IN INNUMERABLE BATTLES DRIVEN THE ENEMY, WHO WAS READY TO SPRING HIS ATTACK ON US, NOT ONLY FROM THE FRONTIERS OF FINLAND, GERMANY, SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, BUT YOU ALSO HAVE FLUNG HIM BACK FAR MORE THAN 1,000 KILOMETERS INTO HIS OWN TERRITORY.

ME1219PES

BERLIN ADD JAP'S NEW YEAR YY TODAY

TAXIS AND STREET CARS WERE PERMITTED TO RUN ALL NIGHT AND POLICE WARNED ALL BUSINESS MEN TO ADHERE TO OFFICIAL PRICES.

starting new year's day theatres throughout japan will show a moving picture of the japanese air attack on pearl harbor dec. 7.

the pictures were taken by japanese airmen participating in the attack which spread the ~~japs~~ war to the pacific.

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, DEC. 31-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER PRAVDA TODAY SCORNFULLY CRITICIZED THE DECLARATION OF MANILA AS AN OPEN CITY, SAYING THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL COULD HAVE RESISTED AS HAVE LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW AND BORNE BOMBINGS SUCH AS LONDON DID.

JAN 1 1942

ITS ARTICLE, ENTITLED "PETAIN METHODS IN THE PHILIPPINES," SAID, "NO ONE WOULD BLAME A LADYBIRD FOR PEACEFULNESS AND NON-RESISTANCE, FOR SHE HAS NO HOOVES OR HORNS AND NO BRAVE HEART; BUT WHAT WILL YOU SAY ABOUT A MAN, ARMED AND ABLE TO RESIST, WHO AS SOON AS THE ENEMY

APPEARS LIES ON HIS BACK, STRETCHES OUT HIS FEET AND SHOWS COMPLETE HUMILITY.

"OF SUCH A PERSON WE SPEAK WITH CONTEMPT AS OF A COWARD. THE SAME APPLIES TO A PEOPLE WHO, SIMILAR TO A LADYBIRD, DECLARE AN OPEN CITY."

NOTING THAT PARIS ALSO WAS DECLARED AN OPEN CITY AND AS A RESULT SUFFERED "DEGRADATION," PRAVDA SAID, WHAT DIFFERENCE IS THERE BETWEEN THE OPEN CITY OF PARIS AND MANILA? NONE."

MANILA, IT SAID, "COULD HAVE HELD OUT A SIEGE AS HAS TOBRUK. THE ENEMY WOULD HAVE FELT IT HAD MET A BRAVE CITY. AIR RAIDS HAVE NOT FRIGHTENED LONDONERS. THE WORLD KNOWS HOW LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW BEHAVE UNDER FASCIST BOMBS, AND NO LESS BRAVE WERE THE DEFENDERS OF TOBRUK."

MG1153PES JAN 1 1942

KUIBYSHEV,RUSSIA, DEC 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WORK HAD BEGUN ON THE RESTORATION OF THE LEO TOLSTOI MUSEUM NEAR TULA, REPORTED WRECKED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE MOSCOW OFFENSIVE.

THE ACADEMY SAID THE NAZIS BURIED 75 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN NEAR TOLSTOI'S GRAVE.

DN349AES

KUIBY SHEV (AOD)

THE NEW YEAR CELEBRATION HOLDS NO RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE. THE ORTHODOX CHURCH WAS PLANNING ITS CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION FOR JAN. 7, CHRIST'S BIRTHDAY ACCORDING TO THE OLD CALENDAR.

NEW YEAR'S DAY WAS MADE AN OFFICIAL HOLIDAY BUT IN ORDER NOT TO LOSE A WORK DAY THE SOVIETS LABORED LAST SUNDAY, NORMALLY A REST DAY.

MJ924PES JAN 1 1942

moscow,thursday,jan. 1-(ap)- michael kalinin, president of the u.s.s.r., said today in a new year's radio address " we are now fighting the germans on equal terms. the enemy is in retreat and on some parts of the front actually on the run."

kalinin conceded that tribulation still lay ahead but declared the red army had taken the initiative. then, after reading a list of towns recaptured by the russians in their current offensive, he said:

JAN 1 1942

"these towns must never again be surrendered.

"the enormous reserves of our land and the indomitable will of every man and woman are the best guarantees not only that this will not happen but that final victory will be achieved and europe is liberated."

apl - 12209-thru 32209-wlb-4:25pm

30.24—13875

(advance for release at 5:15pm today, wednesday, dec. 31)

(advance) london, dec. 31-(ap)- ivan m. maisky, russian ambassador to great britain, said today the past few weeks had seen the tide turning in the soviet-german struggle "and that means also in the war in general."

JAN 1 1942

he spoke on an embassy broadcast of new year's greetings between representatives of the abcd powers and the u.s.s.r.

in a vivid word picture of the soviet war front, ambassador maisky said:

"i have just seen for myself a vast snowfield littered with german corpses, german tanks and all sorts of german equipment. I saw german prisoners clad in miserable ersatz uniforms freezing to death in that icy climate... i heard rumblings of a retreating german army."

john g. winant, american ambassador to great britain, said the "new year's promise of the free nations of the world to the conquered peoples of europe is that those who kept faith in 'government of the people for the people' shall be free from want and fear."

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other speakers on the london broadcast included capt. oliver lyttleton, british minister of state; dr. wellington koo, chinese ambassador to great britain; and eelco n. van kleffens, netherlands minister of foreign affairs. (end advance for release at 5:15 pm today, wednesday, dec. 31)

apl-walls 12123-second- mlb- 3:55pm

LONDON (ADD) XX ADDED.

"THE YEAR 1941 THUS HAS MADE THE WAY PREPARED FOR GREATER ONSLAUGHTS AGAINST THE ENEMY WHICH WE CAN EXPECT IN 1942."

THE REPORT CONTINUED:

"DESPITE THE DISADVANTAGE OF FIGHTING OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, THE FIGHTER COMMAND MAINTAINED THE BALANCE OF

OPERATIONS IN ITS FAVOR, SHOOTING DOWN TWO GERMANS AGAINST LOSS OF ONE ENGLISH PLANE. THE LUFTWAFFE LOST FIVE TO ONE IN OPERATING OVER ENGLAND."

DISCUSSING THE COASTAL COMMAND, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID PATROLS HAD BEEN FLOWN OVER 40,000,000 MILES SINCE THE WAR STARTED--NEARLY HALF THE DISTANCE TO THE SUN.

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"BESIDES DISRUPTING GERMAN SEA SUPPLY LINES TO RUSSIA ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST IN ATTACKS WHICH AT THEIR PEAK TOOK A TOLL OF NEARLY 100,000 TONS OF SHIPPING IN ONE WEEK, THE COASTAL COMMAND HAS PLAYED A VITAL PART IN COMBINED AIR AND SEA OPERATIONS, SUCH AS THE SINKING OF THE BISMARCK."

THE REVIEW DID NOT COVER DETAILS OF THE LATEST LIBYAN CAMPAIGN BECAUSE OF ITS LATE START, BUT ASSERTED TRIPOLI AND BENGASI HAD BEEN BOMBED MORE THAN 100 AND 150 TIMES, RESPECTIVELY; IT ALSO SAID THE ITALIAN COASTAL CITIES OF NAPLES, BRINDISI AND TARANTO HAD BEEN HARD HIT.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE AT 6:30PM, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.)

AM-NORDAARDS 11721 NOW 7TH= NLB-12:53PEB

London, dec. 31-(ap)- gen. charles de gaulle, leader of the free french forces, said in a new year's broadcast today that

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"in st. pierre and miquelon [redacted] we have re-established for the good of the national sovereignty the rule of law and the blessing of freedom."

he described the two tiny fishing islands off the southern coast of newfoundland which the free french seized december 24 as "linked to france by centuries of glorious history."

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" a week ago," he said, "with the enthusiastic support of a huge majority of the inhabitants, the free french replaced an

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the islands an administration appointed by collaborators of the enemy."

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apl-rgrguayis 1203A- [illegible]

Chungking, China, Dec. 31--(ap)--Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in a broadcast address to the nation declared tonight the Japanese thirst for conquest was so acute it had induced them to drink, although they knew they were taking poison which ultimately would kill them.

The Generalissimo said the successes of which the Japanese are boasting provided only momentary assuagement of their thirst.

However, he warned the vigorous Japanese activity was to be expected and that bad news might continue to come from the Pacific area.

"The shadow of Japanese aggression is now looming over the Indian ocean and in time Burma and India may be threatened or even invaded," he said.

However, as Japan extended her front and met

extensive demands for her manpower and on her communication and

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supply system, she he said she would be exposed to the danger

of piecemeal destruction at the hands of the allied

CHUNGKING, DEC. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LOSSES FROM A BRITISH AND CHINESE PARTY WHICH RAN THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG IN MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS AT DUSK CHRISTMAS DAY WERE LISTED AT FOUR BY ADMIRAL CHAN CHAK TODAY, INSTEAD OF THE 16 ORIGINALLY REPORTED..

THE ONE-LEGGED CANTONESE NAVAL OFFICER, WHO SUFFERED AN ARM WOUND, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THREE BRITISH OFFICERS AND YUSHA OCHI, A MEMBER OF THE KWANGTUNG PROVINCE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL, WERE MISSING AND BELIEVED DROWNED.

IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT ONE OF THE FIVE TORPEDOBOATS USED BY THE PARTY TO FLEE A SHORT TIME BEFORE CAPITULATION OF THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD HAD BEEN SUNK AND ALL OF THE 16 PERSONS ABOARD WERE FEARED LOST. JAN 1 1942

THE ADMIRAL SAID 24 BRITISH OFFICERS AND 41 ENLISTED MEN AND THEIR CHINESE COLLEAGUES MADE THE BREAK AT 5 P.M. CHRISTMAS DAY FROM THE FISHING VILLAGE OF ABERDEEN, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF THE ISLAND, AND COMPLETED A 40-MILE RUN TO MIRS BAY.

"WHILE THREADING OUR WAY THROUGH THE CLOSELY GUARDED WATERS OF HONGKONG," THE ADMIRAL TOLD CORRESPONDENTS, "MY TORPEDOBOAT WAS HIT AND SUNK. THREE BRITISH OFFICERS AND YUSHA OCHI AND I WERE THROWN OVERBOARD. I STRUGGLED WITH THE CURRENT MORE THAN AN HOUR BEFORE I WAS PICKED UP BY ANOTHER BOAT."

HE REPORTED NO FURTHER TRACE OF HIS COMPANIONS.

JAN 1 1942

JWR2DAES

CHUNGKING, DEC. [illegible] 30 (delayed)-(AP)-Advices from Hongkong report that William Kelley, of Brooklyn, N.Y., had been missing for several days [illegible] prior to Dec. 25 and fear for his safety was expressed.

--[illegible] radio to venture [illegible]

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, DEC 31-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FIGHTING SERVICES TODAY ISSUED THIS COMMUNIQUE, RELAYED BY THE NEWS AGENCY ANETA:

ENEMY ATTACKS WERE MADE ON VARIOUS SMALL PLACES IN THE OUTER PROVINCES. THREE DEAD, FIVE SERIOUSLY AND 14 SLIGHTLY WOUNDED RESULTED FROM THESE BOMBING ATTACKS.

THE SEARCH FOR PARACHUTISTS WHO WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE LANDED NEAR MEDAN ON SUNDAY LAST HAS PROVED THAT THE ORIGINAL REPORT WAS BASED ON FAULTY OBSERVATIONS. THE ENEMY DROPPED NO PARACHUTISTS OVER MEDAN.

AN ATTACK WAS MADE ON MENADO BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS WHICH SHELLED THE TOWN FOR SOME TIME WITHOUT CAUSING SERIOUS DAMAGE. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, THESE SCATTERED JAPANESE ATTACKS APPEAR TO BE ENTIRELY UNSYSTEMATIC. SO FAR NO SERIOUS DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE ANYWHERE.

DURING THE ATTACK BY JAPANESE BOMBERS ON NAVAL AIRCRAFT RESTING ON THE WATER, MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FIGHTING SERVICES OF DEC. 28, FLIGHT SURGEON R. SIEZEN AND AIRCRAFTMAN G. BRUINHOUT WERE KILLED. FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF AIRPLANE CREWS WERE WOUNDED. THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED IS SATISFACTORY.

(END)

JAN 1 1942

JR617AES

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 PM EST WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 1-(AP)-CONSOLIDATION OF MIDDLE EAST POSITIONS FROM THE CAUCASUS TO BENGASI, BRINGING IT INTO "DIRECT TOUCH WITH OUR ALLIES, RUSSIA AND TURKEY," WAS CITED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY AS THE BRITISH ARMY'S MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF 1941.

SUMMARIZING OPERATIONS, THE WAR OFFICE SAID:

"IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE YEAR 1941 HAS SEEN COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THREE ITALIAN ARMIES TOTALING ABOUT 650,000 MEN (CORRECT) AND A GERMAN FORCE WHICH, THOUGH SMALL IN NUMBERS, (ESTIMATED AT 47,000) WAS THE ELITE OF THE GERMAN ARMY."

THIS WAS THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH CLAIM TO ACTUAL MILITARY DESTRUCTION OF THE NAZI AFRICAN FORCES UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ.GEN.ERWIN ROMMEL, AS WELL AS AN ESTIMATED 100,000 (CORRECT) ITALIANS, IN THE CURRENT LIBYAN CAMPAIGN. REMNANTS OF ROMMEL'S ARMORED FORCE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL FIGHTING IN WESTERN CIRENAICA.

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THE REMAINING ITALIAN LOSSES CLAIMED BY THE BRITISH WERE MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI'S LIBYAN ARMY OF 250,000 MEN, DESTROYED EARLY IN 1941 BY FORCES OF GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, AT A COST OF LESS THAN 2,000 CASUALTIES, AND THE ENTIRE ITALIAN ARMY OF 30,000 WHICH WAS WIPED OUT IN EAST AFRICA.

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"GERMAN STRATEGY PLANNED FOR 1941 IN THE MIDDLE EAST CAMPAIGN WAS TO HAVE DRIVEN THE BRITISH OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST," THE REVIEW SAID.

"THIS WAS TO HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE HABITUAL PINCERS MOVEMENT DIRECTED AGAINST EGYPT. ONE ARM OF THAT PINCERS WAS ROMMEL'S ARMY IN LIBYA.

"EXPLOITING THE OTHER PINCERS ARM; GERMANY WAS TO OVER-RUN GREECE AND SEIZE CRETE AFTER WHICH CYPRUS WAS TO BE TAKEN. REVOLT WAS TO BREAK OUT IN IRAQ, SUPPORTED BY AXIS AIRCRAFT BASED AT SYRIA. TO SECURE THE AXIS HOLD UPON THAT COUNTRY, GERMAN FORCES WERE TO BE FLOWN TO SYRIA VIA RHODES, CRETE AND CYPRUS EVEN IF TURKEY, BY THAT TIME COMPLETELY ISOLATED, STILL REFUSED TO FACILITATE GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS BY GRANTING LAND TRANSPORTATION THROUGH ANATOLIA.

"BY EARLY JUNE THE STAGE WAS SET FOR A SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE ON EGYPT FROM LIBYA AND SYRIA.

"AS EVENTS PROVED, BY JUNE 1 ROMMEL WAS ON THE BORDER OF EGYPT BUT IN A LESS FAVORABLE POSITION THAN GRAZIANI HAD BEEN ON DEC. 1, 1940, FOR OUR TROOPS ALSO WERE STILL IN THE FRONTIER AREA. AND OUR FORCES ON HIS FLANK IN TOBRUK CONSTITUTED A PERMANENT THREAT TO HIS COMMUNICATION LINES WHICH VIRTUALLY IMMOBILIZED HIM.

"GERMAN LOSSES IN GREECE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE, BUT IN THE ATTACK UPON CRETE, WHERE ITS DEFENSE WAS PROLONGED FAR BEYOND NAZI EXPECTATIONS, THEY LOST A VERY LARGE PROPORTION OF THOSE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED FORCES, SUCH AS PARACHUTISTS AND AIR-BORNE TROOPS, UPON WHICH THEY DEPENDED FOR A SUCCESSFUL ACTION AGAINST CYPRUS AND SYRIA.

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"IN IRAQ, THANKS TO THE TIMELY LANDING OF OUR FORCES AT BASRA, THE REVOLT BROKE THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED DATE AND GERMAN HELP TO THE REBELS WAS REDUCED THEREBY TO A MINIMUM AND HAS BEEN INEFFECTIVE. BY JUNE 1, IRAQ WAS DEFINITELY UNDER OUR CONTROL AND SINCE UNTIMELY ACTION HAD GIVEN FULL WARNING OF GERMAN DESIGNS IN SYRIA, HITLER COULD HAVE NO DOUBTS REGARDING OUR INTENTIONS OF ANTICIPATING HIM THERE ALSO.

"HIS ATTACK ON EGYPT COULD NOT BE DELIVERED AND ALL HIS HOPES OF OBTAINING OIL SUPPLIES FROM IRAQ HAD TO AT LEAST BE POSTPONED.

"ON JUNE 3 HITLER MET MUSSOLINI AT BRENNER PASS TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION. ON JUNE 22 HITLER ATTACKED RUSSIA."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.E.S. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31)

HONOLULU,DEC.31-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM R.FURLONG HAS BEEN APPOINTED FIRST COMMANDANT OF THE NAVY YARD AT PEARL HARBOR. HE ALSO HAS BEEN NAMED ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT UNDER ADMIRAL CLAUDE BLOCH.

ADMIRAL FURLONG IS A NATIVE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

FJ633ACS

Jerusalem, Dec. 31-(ap)-Broadcasting a new year's eve message, British high commissioner Sir Harold MacMichael tonight urged palestine to put a stop to "the despicable activities of those meanest of fifth columnists, the profiteers and hoarders who exploit our difficulties for personal gain."

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Noting that Britain's enemies had increased, he said her allies had increased also, now including "the united states, with the vast forces of the continent behind them--moral and material.

[redacted] pjt 01945 apd 1 929p

OTTAWA, DEC. 31-(AP)- EVEN PRIME MINISTERS GET FLUSTERED.

WHEN CANADIAN NEWSPAPERMEN PRESENTED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITH A SEALSKIN FUR HAT TODAY HE LAID DOWN HIS TORPEDO-SHAPED CIGAR TO TRY THE HAT ON.

THEN, WHEN HE STUCK HIS CIGAR BACK IN HIS MOUTH, HE USED THE WRONG END, AND WAS FORCED TO HASTILY DRUBB AWAY THE ASHES AND RUB THE MOMENTARY BURN.

THE PRIME MINISTER, PROUDLY WEARING HIS NEW FUR CAP, INSPECTED A COMPANY OF CADETS, INCLUDING SEVERAL AMERICANS, AT THE FLYING FIELD, AND THEN WALKED OVER THE ICE AND SNOW COVERED FIELD FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES EXAMING SOME OF THE PLANES.

CHURCHILL WAS ACCOMPANIED ON HIS INSPECTION BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AND WING COMMANDER WILLIAM MACBRIEN, 28-YEAR OLD COMMANDER OF THE TRAINING STATION.

LEHRBAS.

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD HONGKONG CASUALTIES XXX IN ACTION."

OTHERS ON THE LIST WERE:

JAN 1 1942

MAJ. CHARLES AUGUSTUS LYNDON OF EDMONTON, ALTA., AND RIFLEMAN JAMES CLAYTON RILEY, HOME NOT GIVEN, BOTH MISSING IN ACTION, AND THE THE FOLLOWING WOUNDED IN ACTION;

CORP. JOHN ARTHUR COLEMAN, SCOTTSTOWN, QUE.; RIFLEMEN RUSSELL COATES, BURY, QUE.; THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, BASS RIVER, N.S.; ALDEN MACNAUGHTON, MATAPEDIA, QUE.; FRANCIS PAUL PASSMORE, TORONTO; RAYMOND ANGUS SMITH, SCOTTSTOWN, QUE.; AND WILLIAM EDMOND WATERHOUSE, MELBOURNE, QUE.

RQ846PES

HAVANA, DEC. 31-(AP)-THE ANNUAL NEW REGISTRATION FEES PAID [redacted] BY ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF CUBA WERE INCREASED, EFFECTIVE TODAY, BY A CABINET DECREE AS PART OF THE WAR TAX PROGRAM.

JAN 1 1942

THE NEW SCHEDULE RANGES FROM $3.50 ANNUALLY FOR THOSE EARNING UP TO $800 A YEAR TO $100 FOR FOREIGNERS WITH INCOMES ABOVE $4,000.

30.24 — 13881

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NEW YORK,DEC.31-(AP)-PAUL T.BOCHARDT, DESCRIBED BY FEDERAL AGENTS AS A FORMER GERMAN ARMY MAJOR, AND CARL VICTOR MUELLER, A NATURALIZED CITIZEN, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY IN FEDERAL COURT TO AN INDICTMENT NAMING THEM AND FIVE OTHERS IN AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

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"IN VIEW OF THE SERVICES THEY MAY HAVE RENDERED TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY, I THINK WE SHOULD PROTECT THIS COUNTRY BY FIXING BAIL OF $25,000 EACH," SAID JUDGE HENRY W.GODDARD.

JOHN A.SONNETT, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY, ASKED THAT THE TWO MEN, PREVIOUSLY HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND AS ENEMY ALIENS, BE REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE U.S. MARSHAL.

MJ940PES

MANILA

JAN 1 1942

NEW YORK, DEC. 31-(AP)-PRIVATE ADVICES RECEIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY INDICATED THAT THE FALL OF MANILA IS IMMINENT.

THEY SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES SHORTLY WOULD BE IN JAPANESE HANDS.

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 9:35 A.M., E.S.T., ONLY ONE BRIEF DISPATCH HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS HEADQUARTERS FROM ITS MANILA BUREAU. THAT REPORTED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ATTEMPT TO EVACUATE 300 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED FROM MANILA BY SHIP.

CENSORSHIP MIGHT HAVE DELAYED LATER MESSAGES.

A FEW HOURS EARLIER MACARTHUR'S WEDNESDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID "THE ENEMY IS DRIVING IN GREAT FORCE FROM BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH. X X X OUR LINES ARE BEING PUSHED BACK."

THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST A JAPANESE CLAIM THAT AN INVADING COLUMN ADVANCING FROM THE SOUTHEAST WAS WITHIN 20 MILES OF MANILA.

THE FALL OF MANILA WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THE END OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN. UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINES ARMED FORCES PRESUMABLY WOULD CONTINUE RESISTANCE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE ISLANDS.

EJ949AES

-DASH- Follows SINGAPORE

WHILE SINGAPORE DREW NEW STRENGTH FOR THE SUPREME TEST NOW AHEAD, A BRITISH AUTHORITY IN LONDON POINTED OUT THAT THE DEFENSE WOULD BE "WITH ALL THE MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL" SO SINGAPORE COULD BECOME THE MAIN BASE FOR THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE TO BE LAUNCHED IN THE WHOLE PACIFIC AREA.

THIS INFORMANT ADDED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE JUST NOW IN FULL CONTROL OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC AREA AND THAT THE BRITISH THUS WOULD DEPEND ON THE UNITED STATES NAVY "UNTIL OUR NAVAL FORCES ARE BUILT UP TO REGAIN CONTROL."

JAN 1 1942

IN OTTAWA, CANADA, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL THUS REPLIED, WITH INCISIVE AMERICAN IDIOM, TO A PRESS CONFERENCE INQUIRY AS TO WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE BRITISH WOULD HOLD SINGAPORE:

"I SURE DO!"

ME/EJ231PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 31-(AP)-THE FEDERAL TREASURY SPENT A RECORD-BREAKING TOTAL OF $18,811,000,000 IN 1941, AND THAT WAS BEFORE THE FORMULATION OF THE PRESENT ASTRONOMICAL WAR SPENDING PLANS.

THIS SUM HAS BEEN APPROACHED ONLY ONCE BEFORE IN THE NATION'S HISTORY. THAT WAS IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WHEN THE TOTAL WAS A FEW HUNDRED MILLIONS SMALLER.

IT REPRESENTED ABOUT 21 PER CENT OF THE ESTIMATED $90,000,000,000 NATIONAL INCOME THIS CALENDAR YEAR. WHAT THE NEW PLANS ENVISAGE, AS INDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAY, ARE THE SPENDING OF 27 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, AND 50 PER CENT OF AN ESTIMATED $100,000,000,000 NATIONAL INCOME IN THE FOLLOWING 12 MONTHS.

TREASURY BOOKS ARE KEPT ON A FISCAL YEAR BASIS (12 MONTHS ENDING ON JUNE 30), BUT A RECAPITULATION OF THE CALENDAR YEAR WHICH WILL EXPIRE TODAY, SHOWS THESE TOTALS AND COMPARISONS WITH 1940:
(FIGURES BASED ON TREASURY DOCUMENTS FROM JAN. 1,1940 THROUGH DEC. 27,1941)

JAN 1 1942

	1941	1940
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$18,811,000,000	$9,657,000,000
DIRECT DEFENSE COSTS (INCLUDED IN TOTAL)	12,431,000,000	2,600,000,000
TAXES, OTHER REVENUES	8,836,000,000	5,834,000,000
DEFICIT	10,075,000,000	3,823,000,000
DEBT AT YEAR-END	57,600,000,000	45,024,000,000

THE SPENDING TOTAL THIS YEAR REPRESENTED NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH MONEY AS THERE IS IN CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY. IT WAS ONLY POSSIBLE TO SPEND SO MUCH BY UTILIZING THE CHECKING SYSTEM.

THE SPENDING TOTAL ALSO REPRESENTED THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT $143 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY, OF WHICH $94 WENT FOR DIRECT DEFENSE COSTS. SOME OF THE REST OF THE MONEY ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO DEFENSE BY TRAINING DEFENSE FACTORY WORKERS, FINANCING FBI ACTIVITIES, AND SIMILAR INDIRECT WORK. BUT THE TAXES COLLECTED WERE ONLY $67 PER PERSON.

COMPARED TO THE WORLD WAR, THE FIGURES SHOWED THAT WHILE THE GOVERNMENT'S CASH OUTLAY REACHED A PEAK OF $2,061,000,000 IN DECEMBER, 1918--A MONTH AFTER THE ARMISTICE--THE TREASURY PAID $2,400,000,000 THIS DECEMBER--WHEN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN BATTLING ONLY THREE WEEKS IN THE CURRENT STRUGGLE.

JAN 1 1942

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DIRECT DEFENSE COSTS--MOSTLY ARMY, NAVY AND LEND-LEASE--TOOK AT LEAST HALF THE FEDERAL OUTLAY IN EACH MONTH OF 1941, WITH THE PROPORTION GROWING STEADILY UNTIL IN DECEMBER DIRECT DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AMOUNTED TO ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF ALL CHECKS PAID

HERE'S THE MONTH-BY-MONTH RECORD, OF HOW DEFENSE GREW:
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

MONTH	DEFENSE	TOTAL U.S.SPENDING
JANUARY	569	1,111
FEBRUARY	584	1,075
MARCH	748	1,[illegible]
APRIL	763	1,315
MAY	837	1,141

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JUNE	812	1,528
JULY	960	1,598
AUGUST	1,124	1,529
SEPTEMBER	1,320	1,874
OCTOBER	1,527	2,083
NOVEMBER	1,437	1,858
DECEMBER	1,750	2,400

JAN 1 1942

ONLY IN ONE OF THE 12 MONTHS WERE REVENUES LARGER THAN EXPENDITURES IN MARCH, WHEN THE BIGGEST INCOME TAX PAYMENTS WERE MADE, REVENUES REACHED THE RECORD MONTHLY TOTAL OF $1,566,000,000, WHICH WAS $187,000,000 MORE THAN WAS SPENT THAT MONTH. THE BIGGEST ONE-MONTH DEFICIT WAS $1,637,000,000 IN OCTOBER, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT SPENT CLOSE TO $2 FOR EVERY DOLLAR IT COLLECTED.

SUBSAES

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING PREPAREDNESS MATERIAL IS SENT FOR USE WHEN MANILA DEVELOPMENTS WARRANT. PLEASE PRESERVE YOUR COPY; IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED.)

UNDATED MANILA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IT WAS NEARLY 44 YEARS AGO THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE ELECTRIFIED BY THE NEWS THAT THE SPANISH FLEET HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN MANILA BAY IN A DAWN-TO-LUNCH BATTLE WITH DEWEY'S CRUISERS.

PASSING THE THEN LIGHTLY ARMED ISLAND OF CORREGIDOR, WHERE BIG GUNS NOW GUARD THE ENTRANCE, COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY ATTACKED THE SPANISH FLEET ANCHORED IN THE BAY ON MAY 1, 1898, AND DESTROYED IT TO THE LAST SHIP.

THE SURRENDER OF MANILA FOLLOWED ON AUG. 13. PREVIOUSLY THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE SPANIARDS IN 1565, CAPTURED AND SACKED BY THE BRITISH IN 1762 AND RETURNED BY THEM TO THE SPANIARDS IN 1763.

JAN 1 1942

SAILING FROM MIRS BAY NEAR HONGKONG, DEWEY DISREGARDED THE DANGER OF MINES AND TORPEDOES TO TAKE HIS FOUR LITTLE ARMORED CRUISERS OLYMPIA, BALTIMORE, RALEIGH AND BOSTON, THE UNARMORED CRUISER CONCORD, THE GUNBOAT PETREL, AND THE ARMED REVENUE CUTTER HUGH M'CULLOCH INTO THE BAY AT DAWN ON MAY 1, 1898.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO OF SPAIN HAD ANCHORED HIS TWO ARMORED CRUISERS, TWO GUNBOATS, AN OLD WOODEN STEAMER AND TWO OTHER WARSHIPS IN LINE JUST EAST OF THE SPIT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BAY THAT BECAME THE UNITED STATES NAVAL BASE OF CAVITE.

DEWEY, PARADING HIS SHIPS PAST IN A LINE, OPENED FIRE AT 5,000 YARDS AT 5:41 A.M., ---"YOU MAY FIRE WHEN YOU ARE READY, GRIDLEY"--- AND THEN QUIT AT 7:35 A.M., FOR BREAKFAST.

JUST BEFORE LUNCH HE RESUMED THE BATTLE, BUT BY THAT TIME TWO OF MONTOJO'S BEST WARSHIPS WERE AFIRE, AND ALL DEWEY HAD TO DO WAS SINK THE REST OF THEM AND SILENCE THE SHORE BATTERIES.

JUST SEVEN AMERICANS WERE WOUNDED. THE SPANIARDS LOST 167 KILLED AND 214 WOUNDED.

TAKING POSSESSION OF CAVITE, DEWEY SENT WORD TO WASHINGTON THAT HE COULD CAPTURE MANILA ANY TIME, BUC LACKED THE MEN TO HOLD IT. HE WAITED THERE MOST OF THE SUMMER UNTIL NEARLY 11,000 TROOPS HAD ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO. THEN THE AMERICANS ENTRENCHED WITHIN 1,000 YAR OF THE CITY ON AUG. 7.

THE 13,000 SPANIARDS WITHIN THE CITY WERE SURROUNDED BY FILIPINO INSURGENTS AND WERE UNABLE TO PUT UP A PROLONGED FIGHT WHEN THE GENERAL ASSAULT BEGAN ON THE MORNING OF AUG. 13. THEY RAISED THE WHITE FLAG AT 11 A.M.

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING PREPAREDNESS MATERIAL IS SENT FOR USE WHEN MANILA DEVELOPMENTS JUSTIFY. PLEASE PRESERVE THIS COPY; IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED.)

MANILA CHRONOLOGY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JAN 1 1942

DEC. 8--WAR BEGINS (DEC. 8, MANILA TIME, DEC. 7, U.S. TIME); ARMED FORCES GO ON ALERT. JAPANESE BOMBERS RANGE OVER MILITARY BASES AND PORTS THE LENGTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, BUT NO RAID YET ON MANILA; SOLDIERS ROUND UP 5,000 JAPANESE.

DEC. 9--FIRST AIR RAID ALARM IN MANILA SOUNDS AT 12:40 A.M.

DEC. 10--JAPANESE LAND AT APARRI AND VIGAN, 250 AND 200 MILES FROM MANILA; INTENSE EXCITEMENT BUT NO PANIC IN CITY; JAPANESE BOMBERS RAID NICHOLS AIR FIELD, FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY AND NIELSON AIRPORT DISTRICT.

DEC. 11--JAPANESE LANDING AT LINGAYEN, MOST LIKELY BEACH FOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST MANILA, REPORTED UNDER CONTROL. Jap. battleship Haruna sunk by bombs from U.S. Army planes off Cebu. Quezon, Laurel arrive.

DEC. 12--JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP SECOND LANDING AT LINGAYEN.

DEC. 13--LINGAYEN INVADERS WIPED OUT, JAPANESE TRY MORE LANDINGS ON WEST COAST OF LUZON ISLAND BUT ALL REPULSED, LANDING AT LEGASPI, 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, DISCLOSED; CONSTABLES AND SENTRIES SHOOT AT FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND SABOTEURS IN CITY; U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FRANCIS B.SAYRE PLEADS FOR HELP FROM AMERICA.

DEC. 14--TWO JAPANESE TRANSPORTS OFF LEGASPI BADLY DAMAGED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS. JAN 1 1942

DEC. 15--JAPANESE BOMB VICINITY OF NICHOLS FIELD; PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES STATE OF TOTAL EMERGENCY.

DEC. 16--MANILA QUIET BUT OLONGAPO NAVAL BASE, 50 MILES AWAY, BOMBED FOR SECOND TIME; JAPANESE LAND ATTACK SLACKENS.

DEC. 18--MANILA HAS FIRST AIR RAID ALARM IN THREE DAYS BUT ONLY LIGHT DAMAGE CAUSED AT NICHOLS AND ZABLAN AIR FIELDS; MORE THAN 30 PLANES BOMB PORT OF ILOILO ON PANAY ISLAND; PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON TELLS PEOPLE TO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES.

30.24— 13885 30.24—13885

DEC. 19--PHILIPPINE ARMY INDUCTED INTO U.S. ARMED FORCES OF THE FAR EAST; TWO WAVES OF BOMBERS RAID NAVAL BASE AT CAVITE.

DEC. 20--FOUR TRANSPORTS LAND TROOPS IN DAVAO, MINDANAO ISLAND, HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES; BOMBS FALL WIDE OF NICHOLS FIELD.

DEC. 21--MANILA HAS AN HOUR AIR RAID ALARM; JAPANESE STEP UP ACTIVITY AROUND VIGAN.

JAN 1 1942

DEC. 22--BATTLE FOR MANILA BEGINS, JAPANESE LAND TROOPS FROM 80 TRANSPORTS IN LINGAYEN GULF; AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS MORE THAN HOLD THEIR OWN IN FIRST FIGHTING; FIGHTING ESPECIALLY HEAVY BETWEEN SANTO TOMAS AND DAMORTIS ON GULF COAST.

DEC. 23--LINGAYEN FIGHTING VERY HEAVY; DUTCH PLANES HELP AMERICANS AT DAVAO, BLOWING UP ONE TANKER; JAPANESE PLANES DAMAGE STEEL BRIDGE AT VILLASIS, 30 MILES INLAND FROM LINGAYEN GULF; BRIDGE IS LONGEST IN PHILIPPINES.

DEC. 24--JAPANESE LANDING AT ATIMONAN, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, ANNOUNCED; 40 TRANSPORTS IN FLOTILLA; JAPANESE PLANES DROP HEAVY BOMBS IN FIRST RAID ON MANILA PORT AREA; U.S. HEADQUARTERS CONSIDERS DECLARING MANILA OPEN CITY TO ESCAPE RAVAGES OF BOMBING; GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND STAFF TAKE FIELD IN PERSONAL COMMAND; MANILA HAS FOUR AIR RAID ALARMS BUT CROWDS COMPLETE CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

DEC. 25--JAPANESE POUR MORE MEN INTO LUZON BATTLE; TANK UNITS REACH AREA NEAR SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIO, ANOTHER SPEARHEAD ADVANCING 25 MILES FROM COAST REACHED BINALOAN, ONLY 110 MILES FROM MANILA.

DEC. 26--GENERAL MACARTHUR DECLARES MANILA OPEN CITY IN PROCLAMATION DATED DEC. 24; AIR ALARMS SOUND ALMOST CONSTANTLY IN MANILA AS JAPANESE STRIKE AT NEARBY OBJECTIVES; TANK BATTLE RAGES ON SOUTHERN FRONT, ARTILLERY DUEL ON NORTHERN; ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN MANILA DISMOUNTED BUT SAYRE DECLARES "WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN."

JAN 1 1942

DEC. 27--JAPANESE REPORTED WITHIN 83 MILES NORTH OF MANILA AT MONCADA; JAPANESE BOMBERS DISREGARD DECLARATION OF CAPITAL AS OPEN CITY AND BOMB IT FOR THREE HOURS AND 17 MINUTES, MANY DEAD AND HUGE FIRES STARTED IN ANCIENT WALLED CITY.

DEC. 28--JAPANESE BOMB MANILA AGAIN IN UTTER DISREGARD OF ITS UNDEFENDED STATUS; RAID LASTS TWO HOURS AND FOUR MINUTES, SPREADS FIRES AND RUIN; JAPANESE ADVANCE ON SOUTHERN FRONT, LITTLE CHANGE ON THE NORTH.

JAN 1 1942

DEC. 29--"SUICIDE SQUADS" OF YOUNG FILIPINOS HOLD JAPANESE AT LEAST 48 HOURS, ENABLING ARMY TO REORGANIZE DEFENSES; MANILA HAS AIR ALARM BUT NO RAIDERS; JAPANESE INSTEAD RAID ISLAND FORTRESS OF CORREGIDOR FOR TWO HOURS; JAPANESE LAND NEW FORCES IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

DEC. 30--JAPANESE FIGHT TO LUISIANA AND DOLORES, EACH ABOUT 45 AIRLINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA; NORTHERN BATTLE LINE RUNS EAST AND WEST THROUGH ZARAGOZA, 65 MILES ABOVE MANILA, AS

DEFENDERS LEAVE LINGAYEN AREA; PRESIDENT QUEZON INAUGURATED FOR SECOND TERM.

DEC. 31--GENERAL MACARTHUR ACKNOWLEDGES AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS "ARE BEING PUSHED BACK" ON NORTHERN AND OUTHERN FRONTS BY JAPANESE TANKS, ARMORED UNITS, INFANTRY AND DIVE BOMBERS; SOUTHERN BATTLE LINE ONLY 30 MINUTES FROM CAPITAL BY AUTOMOBILE.

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(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING PREPAREDNESS MATERIAL IS SENT FOR USE WHEN MANILA DEVELOPMENTS WARRANT. PLEASE PRESERVE YOUR COPY; IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED.)

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MANILA-BEHIND THE NEWS

JAN 1 1942

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MANILA, PRIME PRIZE OF THE PHILIPPINES, HAS COME TO ITS DARKEST HOUR CLAMPED HARD IN THE VICE OF A JAPANESE MILITARY MACHINE PLEDGED TO WREST FROM THE UNITED STATES HER MOST DISTANT OUTPOST IN THE PACIFIC.

ALREADY THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL WHICH ROSE FROM POVERTY TO A FLOURISHING POSITION AS A TRADE CENTER SINCE THE SPANIARDS HANDED IT OVER TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1898 HAS BEEN HIT HARD FROM THE AIR.

ITS ANCIENT BUILDINGS OF THE OLD SPANISH DAYS LIE IN BLACKENED RUINS AND MANY OF ITS CITIZENS ARE DEAD OR WOUNDED FROM THE RAIN OF BOMBS LOOSED BY THE JAPANESE AFTER THE CITY WAS DECLARED UNDEFENDED AND STRIPPED OF ITS GUNS.

THE JAPANESE, AT FIRST TIMING THEIR DRIVE AGAINST MANILA TO CELEBRATE ITS CAPTURE ON THE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY, WERE THROWN OFF SCHEDULE BY THE VALIANT FILIPINO AND AMERICAN RESISTANCE WHICH WIPED OUT ONE LANDING PARTY IN THE LINGAYEN GULF DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR, REPULSED OTHERS AND CONFINED THREE TO THE AREAS AROUND VIGAN, 200 MILES NORTH OF MANILA; APARRI, 250 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL, AND LEGASPI, 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.

THE JAPANESE WERE SLOW--IN COMPARISON WITH THE TERRIFYING SUDDENNESS OF THE RAIDS ON DEC. 7 AGAINST HAWAII--IN OPENING UP ON MANILA. THEY BOMBED MILITARY BASES UP AND DOWN THE PHILIPPINES ON THE DAY AFTER HOSTILITIES OPENED, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL TWO DAYS AFTERWARD--DEC. 9--THAT THE AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE NEXT DAY THAT BOMBS FELL IN THE MANILA AREA.

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FROM THEN ON, WHILE THE JAPANESE WORKED TO ESTABLISH THE LANDING BASES THEY FINALLY OBTAINED, JAPANESE PLANES LASHED AT THE MANILA AREA AND CAPPED THEIR FEROCIOUS WORK WITH TWO MASS ASSAULTS IMMEDIATELY AFTER MANILA WAS DECLARED AN OPEN CITY AND ITS DEFENSES WERE REMOVED.

AFTER THE FIRST HARD TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE AMERICANS, THE JAPANESE WAITED UNTIL THEY COULD SEND AN EXPEDITION IN FORCE AGAINST MANILA AND ON DEC. 22 THE DEFENDERS OF THE PHILIPPINES KNEW THE HOUR HAD STRUCK.

EIGHTY TRANSPORTS CRAMMED WITH SOLDIERS AND EQUIPMENT STEAMED INTO LINGAYEN GULF SOME 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA AND THE LANDING OPERATIONS BEGAN. THAT OFFENSIVE WAS DEVELOPED FULLY DESPITE THE MOST BITTER FIGHTING.

ON DEC. 31, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED

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STATES ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST WHO HAS MAINTAINED THAT THE PHILIPPINES COULD BE DEFENDED, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HIS MEN WERE BEING PUSHED BACK BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL BY THE HAMMER BLOWS OF JAPANESE INFANTRYMEN, TANKS, ARMORED UNITS AND DIVE BOMBERS. BUT THEY FOUGHT DOGGEDLY ON.

THE ATTACK FROM THE SOUTH WAS OPENED AFTER THE NORTHERN PUSH GOT UNDER WAY.

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ON CHRISTMAS EVE, WITH THE NORTHERN FIGHTING TWO DAYS OLD, MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE JAPANESE WERE LANDING MEN FROM 40 TRANSPORTS AT ATIMONAN, A DEEP-SEA FISHING RENDEZVOUS 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA.

LATER MORE TROOPS CAME ASHORE AT MAUBAN, 20 MILES UP LAMON BAY FROM ATIMONAN.

THE AIM OF THE TWO SOUTHEASTERN COLUMNS APPARENTLY WAS TO JOIN FORCES BELOW THE GREAT LAGUNA DE BAY, AND THEN SKIRT THAT BODY OF WATER TO REACH THE CAPITAL ON GOOD, FIRST-CLASS HIGHWAYS.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 30, THEY WERE REPORTED 45 AIR LINE MILES ACROSS THE LAKE FROM THE CAPITAL--AND HOW WELL THEY WERE ADVANCING WAS SEEN IN A REPORT WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, THAT THE SOUTHERN BATTLE LINE WAS ONLY 30 MINUTES BY CAR FROM MANILA. THIS INDICATED A FAIR ADVANCE AROUND THE LAKE.

THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO REVISE THEIR TIME-TABLE. WITH THE NEW YEAR APPROACHING, THE TOKYO SPOKESMAN BROADCAST ON DEC. 30 THAT THE JAPANESE TROOPS MEANT TO TAKE MANILA "BEFORE JAN. 10."

IN THE CAPITAL, THE PEOPLE KEPT UP THEIR AFFAIRS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. DOUBTLESS THEY RECALLED THAT IN THE CITY'S LONG HISTORY IT WAS LOOTED BY THE BRITISH IN 1762 AND WAS TORN BY DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES IN 1645, 1863 AND 1890.

JAN 1 1942

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1863 KILLED SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS.

PHYSICALLY, MANILA WAS NOT TOO ATTRACTIVE UNTIL RECENT YEARS. IT WAS BUILT ON GROUND ALMOST ON SEA LEVEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER AND FOR YEARS IT WAS KNOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST UNSANITARY CITIES IN THE ORIENT. IT WAS CLEANED UP WHEN THE AMERICANS TOOK CHARGE.

IT HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST LAND-LOCKED HARBORS IN THE WORLD, GUARDED BY THE ISLAND FORTRESS OF CORREGIDOR, WHICH THE JAPANESE ONLY RECENTLY ATTACKED HEAVILY FROM THE AIR.

MANILA, WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 620,000, IS THE CAPITAL OF A COMMONWEALTH MADE UP OF 7,083 ISLANDS WITH A POPULATION OF 16,356,000 PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY UPON ELEVEN LARGE ISLANDS.

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UNDATED NEW YEAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE DARKNESS OF BLACKOUTS, THE RUMBLE OF GUNFIRE, AND THE SOBER REALITY OF WAR HAVE BROUGHT IN A SOMBER 1942 TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC BATTLEFRONT.

FROM THERE THE EBBING HOURS OF 1941 ARE TICKING OFF AROUND A WORLD AT WAR TOWARD THE UNITED STATES. AMONG THE FEW COUNTRIES WHERE

CELEBRATION WILL BE BUT LITTLE RESTRAINED.

EVEN HERE, HOWEVER, THE THREAT OF BLACKOUTS LURKED BEHIND GALA PARTY PLANS AND ON BOTH COASTS RESIDENTS OF THE LARGEST CITIES HAVE BEEN URGED TO FOREGO THE CUSTOMARY HORN-TOOTING AND WHISTLE-SOUNDING WHICH MIGHT CAUSE TRAGIC CONFUSION IN THE EVENT OF AN AIR RAID ALARM.

THE NEW YEAR BROUGHT MANILA, OUTPOST OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST, TO HER GRAVEST HOUR. TANK-LED INVASION ARMIES WERE SMASHING CLOSER TO THE CAPITAL ALREADY FIRE-BLACKENED AND BOMB-SCARRED FROM UNRESTRICTED AERIAL ATTACKS.

JAN 1 1942

BLACKED-OUT SINGAPORE SAW IN THE NEW YEAR UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

THE JAPANESE, FLUSHED BY EARLY SUCCESSES, TOASTED IT IN DRINKS ON WHICH WARTIME RESTRICTIONS WERE LIFTED TEMPORARILY.

JAPAN WAS IN A MOOD OF CELEBRATION, ALTHOUGH ITS LEADERS WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT THEIR EARLY SUCCESSES IN THE PACIFIC WAR MUST BE CONSIDERED ONLY THE PRELUDE TO A LONG, HARD STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS.

MANY WARTIME BANS, HOWEVER, WERE RELAXED, INCLUDING THOSE ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, AND THE JAPANESE PREPARED TO MAKE THE DAY AS USUAL THE MOST FESTIVE OF THE YEAR.

FOR THE JAPANESE THE NEW YEAR IS NOT 1942, SINCE THEY DO NOT RECOGNIZE THE CHRISTIAN ERA. INSTEAD IT IS THE 17TH YEAR OF SHOWA, THE ERA OF EMPEROR HIROHITO'S REIGN. SHOWA, INCIDENTALLY, MEANS "PEACE MADE MANIFEST." THE JAPANESE ALSO RECKON THE NEW YEAR THE 2602ND OF THEIR EMPIRE, WHICH THEIR MYTHOLOGY DATES FROM 660 B.C.

BOTH GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA TOOK TO THE RADIO TO GIVE THEIR PEOPLES NEW YEAR'S ASSURANCES OF TRIUMPH.

THUS, WHILE THE GERMANS WERE HEARING AN ORDER OF THE DAY FROM ADOLF HITLER PREDICTING THAT SOVIET POWER WOULD BE SMASHED IN THE NEW YEAR, THE KUIBYSHEV RADIO WAS BROADCASTING THAT "IN 1942 WE SHALL CHASE EVERY GERMAN OUT OF RUSSIA AND SCORE FINAL VICTORY."

FOR SOVIET RUSSIA THE NEW YEAR BROUGHT A WARTIME INCOME TAX, ALONG WITH CONTINUED CHEERING NEWS OF SUCCESSES ALONG THE FAR-FLUNG BATTLE LINE SOUTH INTO THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA WHERE GERMAN TROOPS BESIEGING SEVASTOPOL WERE MENACED BY A RED ARMY COUNTER STROKE.

ACROSS EUROPE THE DARK SHADOW OF CONQUEST AND WANT SMOTHERED THE GAIETY OF OLD TIME CELEBRATIONS.

JAN 1 1942

EVEN IN ENGLAND WHAT PARTIES WERE ARRANGED WERE TO BE HELD BEHIND BLACKOUT CURTAINS WITH JOYOUSNESS AND CELEBRATION LONG SINCE GIVEN WAY TO GRIM DETERMINATION.

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(WIDE WORLD BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JAN 1 1942

WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST

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AS THE SHADOWS OF NEW YEAR'S EVE FELL ACROSS BELEAGUERED MANILA, THE INCREASING SOUNDS OF BATTLE WERE SIGNALING THE STEADY

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APPROACH OF ENEMY INVASION TOWARDS THE GATES OF THE CITY AND GIVING GRIM WARNING THAT FREEDOM MIGHT GO OUT TEMPORARILY WITH THE OLD YEAR.

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YANKEE AND FILIPINO SOLDIERS FOUGHT DESPERATELY TO BLOCK THE ASSAULT, BUT THE SHEER WEIGHT OF JAP NUMBERS AND EQUIPMENT FORCED OUR MEN SLOWLY BACK TOWARDS THE CAPITAL. GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED IN A TERSE COMMUNIQUE THAT THE ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS PRACTICALLY CONTROLLED THE ROADS FROM THE AIR. THIS GAVE THEM AN ADVANTAGE FOR WHICH THE UNFORTUNATE DEFENSE COULD CONJURE UP LITTLE REPLY.

SO THE ANCIENT AND OPEN CITY, TORN AND BLEEDING FROM BARBARIC JAPANESE BOMBING, DREW HER SHAWL ABOUT HER AND WAITED TO SEE WHAT THE NEW YEAR WOULD BRING. SHE PRAYED THAT IT WOULD SPARE HER PEOPLE ANY FURTHER FRIGHTFULNESS IF THE ENEMY DID GAIN CONTROL.

OF COURSE NO POSITION IS LOST UNTIL IT IS WON, BUT IT WOULD TAKE A MONUMENTAL STROKE OF LUCK TO PULL THE ISLAND OF LUZON AND MANILA OUT OF THE PRESENT TIGHT SPOT. STILL, IT'S A WONDERFUL THING TO SEE OUR TROOPS PLAYING THAT LONG SHOT FOR ALL THEY CAN--STAKING THEIR LIVES ON IT. THEY ARE HOPING THAT AT THE LAST MOMENT REINFORCEMENTS MAY SWING INTO ACTION AND SAVE THE DAY.

MEANWHILE THE JAPS ARE PREPARING A GREAT NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION. THE AUTHORITIES HAVE LIFTED THE WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDING THOSE ON THE LIQUOR WHICH THE MEN OF NIPPON WILL NEED TO DROWN THEIR SHAME AT THE PAGAN METHODS OF WARFARE THEY ARE EMPLOYING AGAINST CHRISTIAN PEOPLES.

WITH THE PHILIPPINES IN SUCH DIRE STRAITS, WE GET FROM LONDON A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY A BRITISH AUTHORITY TO THE EFFECT THAT ALLIED STRATEGY CALLS FOR THE DEFENSE OF BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVAL BASE OF SINGAPORE "WITH ALL MEANS AT OUR DISPOSAL." HE SAID THIS STRONG-HOLD WAS NEEDED AS A BASE FOR THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE PACIFIC THEATER.

JAN 1 1942

THAT ISN'T A NEW THOUGHT, AND WHAT IT UNDOUBTEDLY MEANS IS THAT THE PHILIPPINES AND ALL OTHER BASES WILL HAVE TO BE SACRIFICED FOR THE SECURITY OF SINGAPORE IF THE WORST COMES. THIS IS BECAUSE SINGAPORE IS THE STRATEGIC HEART OF THE ALLIED POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

THIS BASE WAS CREATED TO MEET EXACTLY THE SITUATION WHICH HAS ARISEN WITH JAPAN, FOR THERE WAS AMPLE WARNING OF DANGER IN TOKYO'S AGGRESSION AGAINST MANCHURIA AND CHINA. HOWEVER, IT WASN'T ANTICIPATED THAT ENGLAND WOULD BE IN A LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE IN EUROPE WHEN THE JAP BLOW FELL.

BRITISH MILITARY EXPERTS LONG HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT EVEN IF A BIG NAVAL SQUADRON WERE BASED ON SINGAPORE, THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE STRONG REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE HOME FLEET IN EVENT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST. IF THE HOME FLEET WERE ENGAGED, SUCH REINFORCEMENTS COULDN'T BE SENT.

EXACTLY THAT POSITION HAS NOW ARISEN. TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, THE JAPS HAD THE LUCK TO SINK THE TWO POWERFUL WARSHIPS PRINCE OF WALES AND ~~RESOLUTE~~ Repulse, THEREBY WEAKENING THE SINGAPORE SQUADRON IMMEASURABLY.

THE DEFENSES OF SINGAPORE WERE ARRANGED TO DEAL WITH ATTACK BY NAVAL VESSELS. HOWEVER, THE BRITISH HAVE ADMITTED FRANKLY THAT JUST NOW THEY ARE SHORT NOT ONLY OF WARSHIPS BUT LACK SUFFICIENT WARPLANES IN THE FAR EAST.

NOW THAT PUTS THE STRENGTHENING OF THIS ALL-IMPORTANT BASE OF SINGAPORE SQUARELY UP TO UNCLE SAM. WHETHER WE CAN SUPPLY THE DEFICIENCY IN WARSHIPS AND WARPLANES REMAINS TO BE SEEN. CERTAINLY REINFORCEMENT OF SINGAPORE AND DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENTS A BIG PROBLEM. ONE OF THE GREATEST ALLIED WEAKNESSES IN THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC IS IN AIR POWER, AND A MIGHTY LOT DEPENDS ON THAT.

JAN 1 1942

TO TURN TO SOMETHING A BIT MORE CHEERFUL FOR A MOMENT--THAT'S FINE NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA, WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE CAPTURED THE STRATEGIC PORT OF KERCH ON THE STRAIT OF THAT NAME BETWEEN THE CRIMEA AND THE CAUCASUS. THIS DRIVES ANOTHER BIG SPIKE IN HITLER'S DREAM OF INVADING THE CAUCASUS TO GET OIL, WITHOUT WHICH HIS WAR-MACHINE CAN'T RUN.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"MAY GOD ALMIGHTY ASSIST US IN THIS COMING YEAR"--ADOLF HITLER.

THUS THE GERMAN LEADER SPOKE TO HIS SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE LAST (WED NIGHT IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE WHICH SHARPLY CONTRASTED WITH HIS OWN FLAT STATEMENT A YEAR AGO THAT 1942 WOULD SEE "COMPLETION OF THE GREATEST VICTORY OF OUR HISTORY." AND THUS IT WAS AGAIN: "WAIT TILL NAXT YEAR!"

IN LONDON, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY SAID:

"I HAVE JUST SEEN FOR MYSELF A VAST SNOWFIELD LITTERED WITH GERMAN CORPSES...I HEARD RUMBLINGS OF A RETREATING GERMAN ARMY."

PRESIDENT MICHAEL KALININ OF THE U.S.S.R., IN HIS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW, DECLARED: "WE ARE NOW FIGHTING THE GERMANS ON EQUAL TERMS. THE ENEMY IS IN RETREAT AND ON SOME PARTS OF THE FRONT ACTUALLY ON THE RUN."

JAN 1 1942

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT THE NAZI CONQUERORS WERE IN TROUBLE--THESE MEN WHO VANQUISHED THE WEST OF EUROPE, BOWLED OVER YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, PLANTED THEIR TROOPS IN RUMANIA AND BULGARIA, AND ALL BUT REACHED MOSCOW.

NEWS DISPATCHES TOLD OF THE GERMAN REVERSES, AND HITLER HIMSELF ADMITTED IT INDIRECTLY--BLAMING THE "UNSCRUPULOUS BOLSHEVIK SLAVES" FOR ROBBING HIM OF THE VICTORY HE PREDICTED A YEAR AGO.

ASIDE FROM RUSSIA THE NEW YEAR FOUND THE TATTERED NAZI DESERT DIVISIONS OF GEN. ERWIN ROMMEL BEING POUNDED TO PIECES IN LIBYA NEAR AGEDABIA BY BRITISH TROOPS.

THE ONLY BRIGHT PAGE IN THE AXIS NEW YEAR CALENDAR WAS IN THE FAR EAST WHERE THE ALLIED SITUATION ADMITTEDLY WAS GRAVE. HARDEST PRESSED OF ALL, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TROOPS WERE BEING PUSHED BACK ONTO MANILA, THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL, BY HEAVY JAPANESE FORCES.

IN TOKYO THE ANCESTOR-WORSHIPPING JAPANESE GAILY CELEBRATED THESE VICTORIES ALTHOUGH THEIR LEADERS WARNED THEM THAT THE WAR WOULD BE LONG, THAT MANY TROUBLES LOOMED IN THE COMING YEAR.

IN OTTAWA PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN PREDICTED THAT

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SINGAPORE WOULD STAND--"I SURE DO," HE SAID. AS FOR ALLIED GRAND STRATEGY IN THE COMING YEAR HE SAID HE HOPED IT WOULD BE EXPRESSED "IN DEEDS, AND NOT IN WORDS."

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHOSE FREE FRENCH FORCES RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON OFF NEWFOUNDLAND, DECLARED: "WE INTEND TO LIBERATE ALL FRENCH TERRITORIES AND CITIZENS FROM THE ENEMY OR TRAITORS WHO ARE SERVING IT."

(EDS: 2ND GRAF PLS MAKE READ: "XXX THAT 1941 WOULD" ETC.)

IN VICHY THE PRO-NAZI VICE-PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN TOLD HIS CONQUERED FRENCH PEOPLE THAT THE FUTURE WAS UNCERTAIN BUT THAT THE ARMY MUST BE READY TO SERVE THE COUNTRY "NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS."

JAN 3 1942

YEARLY REVIEWS OF THE BRITISH ARMED SERVICES GAVE THIS PICTURE:

THE ARMY'S GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT IN 1941 WAS THE CONSOLIDATION OF ITS MIDDLE EAST POSITIONS FROM THE SOVIET CAUCASUS TO BENGASI IN LIBYA AFTER DESTROYING THREE ITALIAN ARMIES OF 650,000 MEN AND AN ELITE GERMAN FORCE ESTIMATED AT 47,000 MEN.

THE NAZI SUBMARINE FLEET HAS SUFFERED SUCH HEAVY LOSSES THAT GERMANY APPARENTLY IS HAVING TROUBLE OBTAINING AND TRAINING NEW CREWS.

THE RAF HAS A 2-TO-1 ADVANTAGE IN LOSSES IN FIGHTING OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE, HAS DAMAGED SEVERELY GERMAN SHIPPING, UPSET THE NAZI SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM, AND PAVED THE WAY FOR A GREAT BOMBER ASSAULT ON AXIS TERRITORY IN 1942.

MJ754PES

MIGHT LEAD THE WORLD TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN FORCES STILL ARE RESISTING STUBBORNLY ABOVE AND BELOW MANILA; MACARTHUR SUCCESSFULLY EVACUATES HIS WOUNDED BY SEA; ONLY OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS REMAIN WITH MENACED CITY; JAPANESE CLAIM TO BE WITHIN 20 MILES OF IT.

JAN 3 1942

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RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE CENTER RECAPTURES KALUGA, RAILROAD CENTER 110 MILES BELOW MOSCOW; SOVIET SAYS TANK EXPERT GUDERIAN'S NAZI ARMY IS NOW SUBSTANTIALLY DESTROYED AND THAT 16 GERMAN DIVISIONS COMPRISING SIX ARMY CORPS HAVE BEEN ROUTED ON CENTRAL FRONT AS A WHOLE; SOVIET CRIMEAN OFFENSIVE ROLLS ON TOWARD INTENDED RELIEF OF SEVASTOPOL; HITLER'S NEW YEAR SPEECH AVOIDS REPETITION OF 1941 VICTORY CLAIM; HE HOPES 1942 WILL BRING "RESCUE TO OUR PEOPLE."

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